The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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MILLINERY
SALE
AT HALF PRICE
TODAY
AT THE
BEE-HIVE

HATS.

10 doz. Black Chip Hats at..10c each
10 doz. Children's Hats, Rough and Ready, at.....10c each

Fancy Braids, in newest shapes, black and colors, at.....19c each
Fine Braids, worth $1, at..49c each

Fine Milan Hats & French Chip Hats.

Over 300 styles to select from, value from $2.00 to $3.00, choice at

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Defy Competition!
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Fancy-Trimmed Hats
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174 & 176 State-st.,
(Opposite Palmer House Entrance),
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Millinery Establishment
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It Is Notorious
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LAKE WATER,
sugar, acid, and other delightful ingredients. Those who love and welcome impose this bogus stuff upon the public, because it is "cheap" (and nasty). Gentlemen who desire a genuine article call for
BETHESDA
Mineral Water
AND
Bethesda Ginger Ale
WE SHOULD ASK TO SEE THE LABELS.
All genuine are bottled in Waukesha, and every bottle is stamped to be made from the water of the
BETHESDA SPRING.
Bethesda is also sold by the gallon in quantities to suit everywhere indorsed, as the great cure for all forms of kidney and bladder complaints. Send for pamphlet and price-list.
CHAS. H. BAKER,
AGENT,
Wabash-av. Telephone, 5,298.

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New Union Warehouse,
226 to 228 Market-st.,
Under the management of the Trust Department of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, is now ready to receive Furniture, General Merchandise and Valuable Goods at lowest current rates.

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ENGRAVED OR PRINTED.
Latest Styles. Moderate Prices.
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Round and Lengths. For Sale at
BOOM & PERKINS' YARD,
Canal and Fulton-sts. and Chicago-av.

Wonderful Bargains
IN
JERSEYS.
No lady can afford to purchase a Jersey before having inspected our styles.
TODAY,
SPECIAL SALE
Of Three Styles of Jerseys at the uniform price of
$2.95 each.

"The Princess Beatrice,"
Our exclusive style of Braided Jersey, made on Cole's Lock-Stitch machines, in summer weight,
At $2.95 each.

"Christine Nilsson,"
Elegant Soutache Braided Jersey in black and colors, hand-sewed, very fine cloth,
At $2.95 each.

"May Festival,"
Beaded Jersey, in black only, equal to any $6.00 Jersey in the market,
At $2.95 each.

CONTINUATION
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GREAT LACE SALE!
30,000 pieces of Lace at half value. The lot includes almost every style and pattern of Lace:
Escurial Lace, Black and White Spanish, Black Chantilly, Beaded Laces, Oriental Antique, Pompadour, Madras, Guipure, Spanish, Montespan, Dresden Point, Croizette, Torchon, Medici, Valenciennes, Maline, etc.
We have divided the shipment in three great lots:
Lot 1.
Worth from 40c to 50c per yard, at the uniform price of.....19c per yard
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Worth from 50c to 75c per yard, at the uniform price of.....29c per yard
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Worth from 75c to $1.00 per yard, at the uniform price of.....39c per yard

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174 & 176 State-st.,
LEADING
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OF THE NORTHWEST.

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Pianos are the standard of excellence among instruments of their class. Upwards of 60,000 made and sold during the 43 years of the firm's existence.
LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

ARTISTIC
WALL PAPER.
Estimates Furnished.
S. A. MAXWELL & CO.,
134 and 136 Wabash-av.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO GO TO
Morgan Park.
Buy a HOME very cheap on the highest land within 15 miles of the new Board of Trade Building; small payment down, and monthly payments 6 per cent interest; near stations; 40 minutes' ride to Van Buren-st.; fare FIVE DOLLARS per MONTH.
HOPKINSON & SILVA, 139 Dearborn-st.,
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MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
125 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 2.
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CLOTHING,
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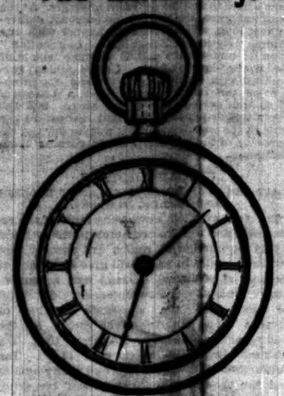

We give with every full Suit, either men's or boys', costing $10 and upwards, a Stem-Winding Waterbury Watch.

As the world moves clothing makes the man. Putnam does not really claim to make the man, but when a man is once made PUTNAM'S TAILOR-MADE CLOTHING puts the finish on. We claim it is the duty of every man to dress well, and when there come such opportunities as PUTNAM offers today it can be done with very little money.

Ye Unbelievers of All Nations, Have Faith!
And discard your high-priced custom-producing tailors, and try for one season
PUTNAM'S TAILOR-MADE GARMENTS.
See how well you can dress and how much money you can save.

FULL DRESS and RECEPTION SUITS A SPECIALTY
With PUTNAM, from the $45, $40, $35, $30, $25, $20 Dress and Business Suits down to the
$5.00 All-Wool Suits
OF OUR OWN MAKE.
We have two large lines in very desirable colors at this price, sizes 33 to 37.

THE SUITS WE ARE OFFERING AT
$8.00
Are trade-bringers. They were good sellers at $15.00 early in the season. Ask for them.

We give you your choice in several large lots of double and single breast Sack and Frock Suits at
$10.00.
Don't fail to see them. This price and upwards takes the Stem-Winding Waterbury Watch.
We call SPECIAL ATTENTION to a full line of Blue Flannel Suits, warranted full indigo, elegantly trimmed, at $12.50, which is just five dollars and fifty cents under price.
Our lines of $12, $15, and $18 Suits have no equal.
We challenge competition on any goods offered in stock today.

UNHEARD-OF BARGAINS IN OUR CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
Children's Blue and Gray Flannel Suits at $1.25 each, 3 to 11 years.
Our store is open every evening until 9 o'clock. Saturday nights until 11.

PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE,
Northeast Corner Clark and Madison-sts.
MINER, BEAL & CO., Manufacturers and Proprietors.
W. H. FURLONG, Manager.

"THE FAMOUS,"
State and Quincy-sts.
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.
We Trim all Hats bought of us Free of Charge!
We sell the newest, choicest goods at lower prices than any other house in the city.
We receive new shapes as soon as they come out, and put them on sale at such low prices that they come within the reach of all.
We display a full line of
Ladies', Misses', and Children's
TRIMMED HATS
At Exceedingly Low Prices,
And are always ready to make alterations without charge.
We have a complete line of all that is new and attractive in Plumes, Tips, Flowers, Velvets, Ribbons, and Ornaments, the prices of which are lower than any other establishment in the city, and we defy competition.

"THE FAMOUS,"
State & Quincy-sts.

Summer Homes at the Seaside.
At Long Island, in Blashill Bay, State of Maine, two miles from famous Mount Desert Island. The island is six miles long, two wide; more than 7,000 acres; two-thirds covered with growth of wood, several very pretty beaches and sand points. Surrounding waters well sheltered; a number of deep coves make good harbors for yachts of large size. Safe and delightful places for sailing, fishing, bathing, etc. A 60-foot hill commands unsurpassed view of Mount Desert with surrounding waters and islands. This large property now offered for sale for the first time can be bought cheap. No pleasanter or more desirable place for permanent summer residences on Atlantic coast. For further particulars address WILLIAM NORTON, 30 Chambers-st., Boston, Mass.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.
Opens for the season the last week in June.
Applications may be made to
J. G. WEAVER & SONS, Newport, R. I., or to
W. M. BATES, Everett House, New York City.

THE BALDWIN,
BEACH HAVEN, N. J.,
FIRST SEASON OPENS JUNE 28.
Entirely new and elegant; the best on the Atlantic Coast; capacity, 250. For particulars address
GEORGE W. KITTELLE, Proprietor.

PLEASANT POINT HOUSE,
GREEN LAKE, WIS.
For terms, circulars, and any information, apply to
JAMES L. ROSS, 181 La Salle-st.

BLOCK ISLAND (R. I.) OCEAN VIEW HOTEL.
First-class; 12 miles at sea; superb bathing; fine fishing; submarine cable; daily boats. Refer to the Hon. H. W. Blodgett, U. S. Marden, 45 Bowdoin, Boston.

THE "OAKWOOD," GREEN LAKE, WIS., will open the 15th day of May. Send for illustrated circulars to DAVID GREENWAY, Owner and Proprietor, Dartford P. O., Wis.

THE FISHING-LINE.
—TAKE THE—
Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad,
The Direct Route to TRAVERSE CITY, PETOSKY, MACKINAC, MARQUETTE, and other Delightful Health and Summer Resorts of
NORTHERN MICHIGAN,
And the Celebrated Trout and Grayling Streams, Beautiful Lakes, and Grand Forests of this Famous Country.
Tourist Tickets at low rates on sale at all principal Ticket Offices. Through Parlor Sleeping-Cars on night trains.
For Tourists' Guide, Time Cards, and Folders, giving full information, address (mentioning Tribune)
C. L. LOCKWOOD,
General Passenger Agent, Grand Rapids, Mich.

HOPE HOUSE,
Hope, Steele Co., Dakota,
Terminus of Hope Branch St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba R. R. Pleasantest and best-furnished Hotel in Dakota. In heart of famed Red River Valley, No. 1 hard-wheat district.
The undersigned cordially invites his old friends and the public generally when arranging for the summer jaunt to weigh the advantages of a stay in this fine atmosphere, free from malaria or damp mists, possessing most genuine and exhilarating element. The cool nights and appetizing climate are certain invigorators of the system. Enterprising people; plenty of game in their seasons; excellent roads. Special inducements to the speculative. Interesting excursions Devil's Lake, Trestle Mountains, etc.
Can promise pleasant, interesting experience, and last, not least, hotel-living which will satisfy and not depopulate the purse very rapidly. Correspondence solicited. SIDNEY W. SEA.

WEST END HOTEL
COTTAGES AND RESTAURANT,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
Cottages and Restaurant Open June 2.
Hotel and Sea-Water Baths Open June 21.
Most of the rooms in the hotel have been entirely refurnished. A ROLLER SKATING RINK (120x60 feet), which will also be used as a BALL and CONCERT ROOM, and a LADIES' BILLIARD-ROOM are in course of construction on the HOTEL GROUNDS. The HOTEL STABLES will be, as usual, under the charge of HYERSON & BROWN, of the New York Cab Co.
D. M. HILDRETH.
New York Office, 32 Broadway, Room 46.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
CRESSON SPRINGS.
Opens June 25th, 1884.
It is located on the table-land at the top of the Alleghany Mountains, and surrounded by a handsome park of magnificent forest trees.
The grounds cover an area of 30 acres. Its accessibility, pure air, pure water, freedom from malaria, flies, mosquitos, and insects of all kinds, render it one of the most desirable resorts in the United States.
Parlor and sleeping cars run through from all principal points, without change, over the best constructed, equipped, and managed railroad in the world.
A special low-rate, round-trip ticket, good for the season, with coupon attached, good for one day's board at the Mountain House, which will be credited to account of guests, will be sold by the Pennsylvania Railroad from all principal points.
For circulars and terms, address
W. R. DUNHAM, Superintendent.
The celebrated Logan House, Altoona, Pa., is also under Mr. Dunham's management.

Blue Sulphur Springs Hotel,
GEO. A. FLODING, Owner and Proprietor,
FLODING SPRINGS, CABELL COUNTY, W. VA.
The elegant new hotel at this point offers superior advantages to persons in search of a quiet, comfortable, pleasant summer resort, while the waters are unsurpassed for healthful. Good fishing, hunting, and boating. For further particulars address as above.

Saratoga Springs.
United States Hotel.
SEASON OF 1884.
OPEN FROM JUNE 11 TO OCTOBER.
TOMPKINS, GAGE & CO.

SINCLAIR HOUSE,
BETHLEHEM, N. H.
Open June 1. Accommodates 250 guests.
DURGIN & PUT,
Proprietors.

DELEGATES
TO THE
CONVENTION
And all others are cordially invited to visit the Jewelry Store of
N. MATSON & CO.,
S. W. cor. State and Monroe-sts.,
CHICAGO,
Where they will find the choicest stock of goods in the Jewelry and Silverware line to be seen in the West.

Special Attention
Is called to their stock of DIAMONDS, RUBIES, EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES, PEARLS, and other Precious Stones, set and unset.
All the Latest Novelties in GOLD AND SILVER JEWELRY are to be found there as soon as in the Eastern markets.
GOLD AND SILVER CASED WATCHES of American and Foreign manufacture at the lowest uniform prices.
STERLING SILVERWARE in many new and original designs; the handsomest stock in the country.
FRENCH MANTEL AND TRAVELING CLOCKS with chime and stem-winding attachments.
No trouble to show goods.
No obligation to buy incurred by an examination.
Every article marked in plain figures.
N. MATSON & CO.,
S. W. cor. State and Monroe-sts.,
CHICAGO.

NILSSON.
Boston, Nov. 2, 1882.
Dear Messrs. Haines:
The Pianoforte of your make used at my concert last night is the most admirable instrument I have ever seen. I was especially pleased with its marvelous sustaining and carrying quality, as well as with the delicacy and evenness of its action, which I was afforded a complete opportunity of testing in accompanying myself during the concert.
Very sincerely yours,
CHRISTINE NILSSON-RAUZAUD.

FOR RENT.
The third and fourth floors and basement Nos. 47 and 49 Dearborn-st., size 40x100, now occupied by "The Legal News"; will divide to suit tenants.
No. 842 Cottage Grove-av., a 10-room frame dwelling.
ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT FLATS
In the Hotel Albany Apartment Building, southwest corner Clark and Indiana-sts. These flats are supplied with all modern conveniences, hot and cold water, freight and passenger elevators, steam laundry, gas fixtures, hardwood mantels and sideboards, double deafened floors, and elegantly decorated throughout.
TO PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY.
Apply to
JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO.,
Rooms 3 to 5, 40 Dearborn-st.

For Rent,
At the Lakes in Lake County, cottages, furnished or unfurnished, at Cedar, Deep, Crooked, or Sand Lakes. Apply by mail to
WM. STANHOPE,
Gurnee, Lake Co., Ill.

FOR RENT.
Dock Lots, each 100x244, planked and with office, fronting on improved street and canal, with railroad facilities, for rent at reasonable rates for lumber, coal, or manufacturing purposes. Apply between 10 and 11 at Room 2, No. 40 Dearborn-st.
CHICAGO SOUTH BRANCH DOCK COMPANY.

CELLULOID COLLARS AND CUFFS.—Beauty, Neatness, and Economy. Require no laundrying. Retain shape and finish through months of wear in any climate. Illustrated Fashion Plates of new styles and prices. By mail on application. BARNES & CO., 56 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

SPECIAL SALE
OF
MEN'S, BOYS', AND CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING
AT THE
GOLDEN EAGLE,
136 and 138 Madison-st.,
144 to 148 Clark-st.

Children's Pants,	- former price	$1.50 and $1.75,	-	now 50 cts.
Children's Suits,	- former price	$6.00 and $7.00,	-	now $3.00.
Boys' Pants,	- - former price	$2.50 and $3.00,	-	now $1.00.
Boys' Suits,	- - former price	$6.00 and $7.00,	-	now $3.00.
Men's Pants,	- - former price	$5.00 and $6.00,	-	now $3.00.
Men's Suits,	- - former price	$15.00 and $16.50,	-	now $10.00.

Money refunded in every instance if goods do not suit. All of the above are of our own production.

Office Desks
Having enlarged our MANTEL, GRATE, and TILE DEPARTMENT, and CURTAIN and DRAPERY DEPT., and requiring more room for our largely increased stock of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, we have sold our entire stock of
OFFICE DESKS
TO
WM. HAYDEN,
193 Wabash-av.
More than fifty different styles. Patterns new and desirable. Construction and finish THE VERY BEST.

The Tobey Furniture Co.

FRENCH NOVELS
AT
GERALD PIERCE & CO.,
Periodical Agency,
122 DEARBORN STREET,
SUCCESSORS TO
PIERCE & SNYDER.
A Resort for all Literary and Theatrical People.

EAST INDIA INSECT POWDER.
If you have been disappointed with other powders try "East India," the strongest in use. The way it kills bugs, roaches, ants, &c., will surprise you. Not only drives them out, they die. A thorough use in spring insures relief for the summer. Only in air-tight tins at the following druggists:
DALE, Clark and Madison, and 75 State-st.
GALE & BLOCKI, 111 Randolph-st. (Museum entrance); 44 Monroe, Palmer House, and North Clark and Ohio.
H. SCHROEDER, 455 Milwaukee-av., cor. Chicago-av

Stockholders' Meeting.
OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, April 25th, 1884.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the fourth day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.
R. R. CABLE,
President.
F. H. TOWS,
Secretary.

IMPORTED ARTIFICIAL EYES.
The best and largest stock in the West. Inserted and worn without pain.
GALE & BLOCKI, Druggists, 111 Randolph-st.
Branch stores: 44 and 46 Monroe-st., Palmer House, and 126 North Clark-st.

WILDE'S
Tailor-Made Suits
Have given us the largest business we ever had. Just think of it! Getting a perfect-fitting Suit for $15, $18, $20, $22, $25, $30—that makes you feel good when you wear it. If you only want a Coat and Vest or a pair of Pants we can accommodate you.
What good is a Suit that doesn't fit? It is a luxury wearing fine-fitting clothing, and it really does improve your appearance. That is why so many thousands of people order their clothing direct from Wilde's Clothing House.
G. A. R. Suits, pure Indigo, 3 sets buttons, $12. Fine Whipcord Suits, $18, $25, $35. Fine Tricot Suits, $20, $22.
We want to tell you about our fine Granite Double Suits. Price, $30. Outwears any goods made. Makes an elegant Dress Suit, and can be worn for business. It will not fade if you wear it five years, will not wear glossy or shiny, and is one of the most elegant Suits we ever produced. Samples sent free when requested. Also a Measurement Blank to fill out as per the questions.
Boys' and Children's Suits by the thousand, or a single Suit from $1.45 Sailor to the finest Suits made.
ADDRESS
JAS. WILDE, JR., & CO.,
Corner State and Madison-sts.,
CHICAGO, ILL.
FRANK REED.....Manager

FOR SALE BY AUCTION
TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,
On Monday, June 2d,
At noon, on the premises, the brick building and fixtures with lease of ground, as lately occupied by the Provision, Grain & Stock Board on Calhoun-place, between Fifth-av. and La Salle-st.

STUDEBAKER BROS.,
CARRIAGES,
Cor. State & Jackson-sts.

THE PRESIDENTIAL YEAR

The Delegates Coming in with a Rush—Their Ideas of the Situation.

Arthur Men Putting in Work on Doubtful States—Plots and Counterplots.

The Sentiment at Washington—Andrew D. White's High Opinion of Blaine.

IT WAXES WARM.

THE FRIENDS OF ALL THE CANDIDATES HARD AT WORK.

Yesterday was candidates' day all along the line. The complement of booms was completed by the arrival of Brother-in-Law Moulton, Judge Foraker, and others of the Cincinnati Sherman crowd, while President Andrew D. White, of Cornell College, brought in an authorized edition of the Edmunds movement from New York, to which some straggling Bay State people attached their certificates that it was genuine. The Arthur men were reinforced by Silas B. Dutcher and a detachment of their Southern campfollowers. The strongest accession to the Blaine ranks was from Pennsylvania, whence came Congressman Bayne, Galusha A. Grow, and others. Logan's strength was stiffened by various Illinois people and by a campaign-song pamphlet which blossomed forth with a portrait of the General. The men grooming dark-horses were too numerous to keep track of.

TALKATIVE "BOOMERS."

One unhappy feature of the increased arrivals was manifest all day long about the hotels. This was that the "boomers" or undersized statesmen had got here and were working their vocal organs might and main defending their candidates and assailing others. If this nuisance were confined to the various headquarters it would be endurable, but the orscines insist in spreading themselves everywhere that a crowd can be gathered to listen to them.

CAMPAIGN PLANS.

The plans of the campaign in the interest of the different candidates are becoming gradually unfolded. The Arthur men blossomed out with headquarters all over the city, and with ample evidence that they had the funds necessary to a hard-pan canvass. The public headquarters at the Grand Pacific were not thronged during the day by eager delegates, but in Chairman Warren's private parlor adjoining, and in the other end of the hall, where Frank Hatton, "Clint" Wheeler, and Gen. Sharpe took their friends for private consultation, the wavering delegates were reasoned with. At the Palmer the business-men's boom only materialized as a place for formal meetings. The Arthur men made no secret that they had plenty of money and proposed to carry things with a hurrah. The Blaine headquarters at the Grand Pacific proved too small to accommodate all the visitors, and it was suggested that some central rallying point should be secured where the supporters of the Plumed Knight could gather. It is plain that today when the Pacific coast delegation gets in two small rooms will prove but a poor accommodation.

WHERE THE ARTHUR WORK IS TO BE DONE.

Some of the inside workings of the Arthur canvass came to light during the day. While the managers came to Chicago with an excellent organization, one of their first discoveries was that they hadn't as many delegates as they supposed. They have no hopes of breaking the Blaine line in Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and those on the Pacific coast, and will waste no time on them. But in Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, and other States where the delegates are divided they build high hopes. "We haven't got the votes we thought we had," said one of the New-Yorkers discussing the situation with a friend at the Palmer House, "but we came here with the means to capture them, and we're going to do it. See if we don't have a good many wavering delegates 'influenced' by Tuesday."

The business-men's boom it became more apparent every hour was a fraud, intended only to cover the work of "the boys" under the directions of the New York City crowd. As regarded the Southern delegates, the Arthur managers admitted that at present the situation was not encouraging, but this they ascribed to the absence of the officeholders, who are relied on to whip the colored men into line.

OFFERS OF THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

Though the Vice-Presidency has been but little mentioned, the Arthur men have begun trading on it, and last night about half the States in the Union had been promised it. The Wisconsin delegates who got in had Fairchild laid before them on a silver platter, while the few Ohio men on the ground were tempted with the same bait to see what Sherman or Blaine would do to secure an open accession to Arthur as to create a division in the Blaine ranks.

THE PEOPLE WITH BLAINE.

In the ebb and flow of opinion it was evident that the popular tide was with Blaine, and while the latter's managers admitted that the opposition had a good organization they expressed themselves able to meet it at every point. The Pennsylvania men brought news that the Keystone delegation was solidifying for the Man from Maine, while the Iowa and other delegates kept up a continuous boom. Despite all that was said about the Solid South wheeling into line for Arthur delegates from that section were outspoken in stating that the wishes of the States which must elect a Republican President would be heeded. The Arthur men were puzzled all day over the reports concerning Missouri and Arkansas. In the former State they have never counted Filley for them, but they have depended on Powell Clayton in Arkansas. When, therefore, a rumor got abroad that Clayton had declared his intention of coming out openly for Blaine today they were half ready to believe it. The Logan men have claimed three of the delegates from that State, and it is said that Clayton was with them whatever his ostensible position might be. But the general belief has been that if Arkansas divides Blaine will get the benefit of the division. In the afternoon a caucus of the full Arkansas delegation was held in Clayton's room at the Palmer House. The delegates refused to tell what the result of their conference was, but they all declared they were not pledged to Arthur and were under no obligations to vote for him. As to Missouri, Filley reiterated that his following is attached to no candidate. Several of the Illinois delegates expressed the opinion that the attempt of the Arthur managers to capture a portion of the State which by rights belongs to Blaine would not work.

THE INDEPENDENTS.

So far there are about half a dozen representatives of the Edmunds or Independent movement on the ground, and the club-room arranged for their headquarters at the Grand Pacific continues to wear a deserted look. All the talk of the Arthur people is to the effect that the Independent movement is only a sideshow to their circus, and that having served its purpose the whole baggage will be turned over to the Administration. In conversation the Independents show a disposition to oscillate, and they are not so ready to declare that none of the leading candidates except Edmunds can carry New York. The arrival of a larger body of Independents is awaited with much interest to determine how far the claims of the Arthur people are correct.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

IT MEETS TODAY TO ACT ON THE TICKET QUESTION—CONTESTS ON HAND.

The National Committee will meet today at noon in Room 44 at the Grand Pacific, but the general belief is that it will devote itself exclusively to the business of distributing tickets, and be rather lucky it it gets through with that. It may possibly touch upon the question as to who are the prima-facie delegates in cases of contests, and upon the question of Chairman, but the chances now are that the ticket business will prove sufficiently engrossing for one day, and that all other business will go over until Monday. There is an apparent disposition to wait until a consultation can be held with more of the heads of messes, like Tom Platt, Chris Magee, and others, before deciding upon any Chairmanship states. The talk about Grow, McKinley, and Henderson still goes on, and Cullom is still advocated by the Arthur men to worry the Loganites, but there are no definite plans, and one day's speculations may be overthrown by those of the next. There was a rumor yesterday that a dark-horse candidate for Temporary Chairman was to be brought out at the last minute who would get under the wire before anybody else, but all efforts to learn who it was proved futile. The complexion of the National Committee is another thing that is still involved in considerable obscurity. The Blaine men count on a small anti-Arthur majority, and the Arthur men concede that the only thing they can do is to make terms with the Edmunds men, as they did at Utica, and put in a mild man of that stripe as Chairman. Whether they can even do that is not so well settled that they are gambling on it. As to the Virginia contest, the latest suggestion is that the National Committee will not put either delegation on the roll, but simply leave it an open question to be passed upon by the convention itself. The latest case of contest is that of the Seventh Alabama District, in which a convention was held only two days ago and Willard Warner and W. C. Harlem chosen as delegates. It is generally conceded that the contestants have no case, inasmuch as no delegates can be chosen less than thirty days before the convention, and the chances are that the committee will unanimously decide not to recognize them in any way, although they have telegraphed their notice of a contest, and promise to be here with their papers. Weeks, the Pittsburg contestant, has been busy getting his case in shape, and will file his briefs today. The Chicago contestants are ready for the fray, and are absolutely thirsty for an opportunity to go before the committee and air their alleged wrongs.

Senator Sabin, non-committal on the Presidential question, and professedly at least at sea as to the outlook was very certain of one thing yesterday. He would not be a candidate for Chairman again, and would not take the position if it were given him. "I consented last winter," he said, "merely to avoid a row, and I've got too much business on hand to think of it now for a moment."

Ed Sanderson, attended by his faithful fellow-boomer for Arthur, Postmaster Payne, arrived yesterday, and they were followed later by E. W. Keyes and Horace A. Taylor. Sanderson and Payne sheered the Arthur guard with extravagant stories of fourteen Arthur delegates from Wisconsin, and Keyes cheerfully offered to bet $1,400 that Arthur wouldn't get fourteen or anything like that number. Taylor was non-committal, but the Arthur men in Wisconsin claim to have captured him in return for having helped make him Chairman of the new State Central Committee.

BLAINE'S NEW YORKERS.

COLLECTOR ROBERTSON AND OTHERS ON THE GROUND.

The bone and sinew of the Blaine forces in New York arrived last evening and the effect was immediately felt about the hotels, infusing new life into the already confident and enthusiastic Blaine men, and throwing more gloom among the despondent followers of Arthur. They were Collector William H. Robertson, of New York; ex-Senator Tom Platt, ex-Congressman George A. Bagley, Duncan Ballantine, John H. Kellogg, Walter L. Smith, and Hobart Krum, all delegates to the convention. All were seen by a representative for THE TRIBUNE, and all seemed hopeful of the outcome.

Said Ex-Senator Platt: "The Arthur men may claim as many votes as they please in New York, but when the roll is called they will find themselves in a minority. Blaine will have twenty-eight sure votes, and probably twenty-nine, on the first ballot, and he may have more; but these are certain. Then there is the Albany contest. They are counting on getting the two votes from that district, when, in fact, their men have not a shadow of a claim. The Draper men did not have a majority in the district convention; they have never claimed they had it. The majority adjourned the convention until 2 o'clock, and while it was adjourned the other fellows met and in five minutes elected their delegates and finished up. Does any sane man suppose this will stand? Lamb and Houck will be seated and will retain their seats."

In regard to Blaine's ability to carry New York, Senator Platt said: The "Republican masses in the rural districts are for him, and no other candidate who could be named will excite the same enthusiasm. A large section of the old Stalwarts are now for Blaine. The men who are for Arthur are men who never bolt a ticket. They will come into line for Blaine as solidly as they will for anybody else before election-day. And for every kicker who does bolt Blaine will get two Irish votes in exchange. As regards President Arthur, he virtually ran in New York two years ago. Judge Folger was the representative of his Administration, and the votes cast against him were intended to be a rebuke to the Administration. I have no doubt that Blaine could carry New York by many thousands; but I do doubt whether Arthur could carry it at all. I am for Blaine, and I intend to work for his nomination."

Ex-Congressman Bagley said: "The Garfield Republicans are a unit for Blaine. The largest and most influential portion of the Stalwart faction are today urging Blaine's nomination. It is said that both Gen. Grant and Roscoe Conkling are for him. Many of the same officeholders are urging Arthur's claims, but they will fall into line after Blaine is nominated. There are other things which will make it certain that Blaine can carry New York by a sweeping majority. We have in New York perhaps 250,000 Irish votes. A large number of these who are strongly religious will go for Blaine because it is said that his ancestors were of their faith. Lastly the dynamite wing of the Irish will go for him because they know that he would resist British arrogance and pretension and protect American citizenship abroad. All these factors render it certain that no other man is as strong in New York as is Blaine. On the contrary many Republicans feel that Mr. Arthur could not carry the State, and I feel that way myself, although I should support him and do my best should he be the candidate."

Both Messrs. Ballantine, of the Seventeenth District, and Kellogg, of the Twentieth, expressed themselves warmly for Blaine, and say that they will stick to him through the fight.

ANDREW D. WHITE.

BLAINE A FASCINATING POLITICIAN, AN HONEST MAN, AND WOULD GIVE US A GOOD ADMINISTRATION.

President Andrew D. White, of Cornell University, and a delegate-at-large from New York, arrived yesterday morning at the Grand Pacific, and will unite with his colleague, John I. Gilbert, and E. H. Haskell, of Massachusetts, in starting an Edmunds boom. The only Vermont delegate on the ground is A. B. Valentine, of the First Vermont District, and he and the others spent several hours yesterday in consultation in Mr. Gilbert's room. A reporter for THE TRIBUNE was received very pleasantly by President White, and in reply to the usual queries he said: "I have not come to Chicago to make war on any candidate, but simply to aid in selecting a man who will carry New York and the country against the Democratic nominee. The question to determine is, who is that man? I do not go to the length of saying that Messrs. Blaine and Arthur could not carry New York. As far as Blaine is concerned, I regard him as the most fascinating politician the country has produced since the days of Henry Clay. I do not believe he is a corrupt man, and I do not doubt that he would give the country a good administration. I feel very kindly toward him for his course toward me in several matters while I was Minister to Berlin. But in regard to his availability in New York as a candidate I am not prepared to answer, and as long as there is doubt on that subject why not take Edmunds, who is certainly available and could carry it, and who in other respects is eminently satisfactory. The same rule would apply to Gen. Arthur. Let us get away from the factional quarrels of the past and nominate a man who will suit all elements of the party. I have not consulted with the other Edmunds delegates, but I fancy that we will all be of one way of thinking."

FEDERAL OFFICEHOLDERS.

THEY HAVE COME TO WORK FOR ARTHUR.

Two of Arthur's chief lieutenants, who will lead his forces in the convention, made their appearance last evening, and put up at the Palmer. They were Walter Evans, Collector of Internal Revenue, and ex-Senator Bruce, Register of the Treasury. Both are delegates-at-large, one from Kentucky, the other from Mississippi.

Said Collector Evans: "I do not often prophesy about the results of a convention, and shall not do so now, especially as I have just reached the city. All I can do is to work as well as I may in all proper ways for my candidate. I believe Arthur deserves an indorsement from his party. He lifted it out of the sloughs, and put it on high and winning ground. He accomplished this by doing justice to all as far as possible. I believe the party ought to and will approve his work. The other eminent gentlemen who aspire are good men, but in view of Arthur's good work this seems to me to be his innings. As to how Kentucky will go, I cannot say with absolute certainty and prefer not to say more than that I believe there is a warm feeling for Arthur in that State and that he will get nearly if not quite all the votes of the delegates. I have not been here long enough to say more than this."

When pressed for figures Mr. Evans claimed twenty-three sure and probably twenty-four in Kentucky for the President. There is only one colored man in the delegation, Allen Allensworth.

Said Register Bruce: "I am for Mr. Arthur, and hope to see him nominated. When you ask me about my second choice, I will answer that that is a contingency I have not taken into consideration. I expect to see Arthur nominated, and so have not given the other candidates a thought. I think Mississippi will be nearly a unit for the President—not over one or two exceptions at the outside."

Congressman James E. O'Hara, of North Carolina, and one of the colored delegates-at-large from that State, also reached the city and will remain at the Palmer. He reports the "Old North State" as solid for Arthur, and says they will stick to their man as long as he has a chance, and those who calculate on defection in the Southern delegations will find themselves deceived.

FRANK HATTON.

Frank Hatton was evidently sore yesterday, probably owing to the bad news that is continually cropping out about the uncertainty of counting the Southern delegates as solid for the Administration. Said he to several bystanders: "The Blaine men have been constantly harping on the large representation the South has in National Conventions. They even wanted to restrict their representation, as is evidenced by Frye's move in the National Committee. The South replied by saying that it was due chiefly to Blaine that they could not help elect a Republican President, because he it was who really beat the Force bill. Now, in spite of all this, they come along and boast that they will buy up the colored delegates. Well, let them try it. They will get badly left. Four years ago no men stuck to their man better than the colored delegates. They went down with flags flying for Grant and they will be true this time."

EDMUNDS.

COL. HOOKER THINKS HE WOULD CARRY VERMONT UNANIMOUSLY.

Col. G. W. Hooker, the Vermont member of the Republican National Committee, registered at the Palmer yesterday. Questioned as to his Presidential preferences, Col. Hooker said: "I am for Edmunds from start to finish. If he is nominated the Democratic party in Vermont will be broken up. He would carry the State unanimously, and would beat Tilden or Cleveland in New York."

"How many votes will he start in with?"

"Seventy-five, at least, and some say 101."

"Then what?"

"No one knows, but if a break comes I think Arthur's votes will go to our man."

"Where will Logan's following go on the break?"

"Mainly to Blaine, but Arthur will get a few of them."

Speking of the Virginia contest, Col. Hooker said there was no doubt but that the Mahone men would be triumphant.

PLEASANTS' FINE WORK.

HOW HE TOOK IN THE VARIOUS HEADQUARTERS AND PROFITED THEREBY.

The funniest episode connected with the preconvention season is the story of the "colored gentleman" who struck town Thursday morning, passed himself off as William H. Pleasants, one of Mahone's men, and is said to have gotten into the business-men's contributions to the Arthur boom to the extent of $200 or $300. In some way or other the news of the pseudo Pleasants' arrival, and the perfect impartiability he displayed towards the several rival booms when in the presence of their respective boomers, traveled eastward Thursday and was received by James D. Brady, Chairman of the Republican Committee of Virginia, and one of the most nevout worshipers at Mahone's shrine. Mr. Brady couldn't understand it. According to his best knowledge and belief, Pleasants was either in Virginia or at Washington, ready to come in with the Mahone delegation, and not before. In order to solve the puzzle he took the precaution to telegraph the substance of the alleged Pleasants' doings to Washington to inquire what the deuce device it all meant. Yesterday morning brought with it the following reply:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30.—*Col. J. D. Brady, Palmer House:* Pleasants is here. The man personating him is an imposter and should be arrested. O. C. CLARKE.

Mr. Brady's Virginia blood was up about this time, and he started forth to find his man. At last accounts he was still hunting for him and threatening to wipe Clark street with him and then throw him into the lake to cool him off. In addition to the proof positive that Pleasants was in Washington and not in Chicago the Rev. Mr. Bland's description of the real delegate as a short, squatty citizen of dark hue differed entirely from that of the alleged delegate who made himself so numerous about the several headquarters Thursday, and who is not short and not squatty, but decidedly spare and lean, with prominent cheekbones and the general appearance of one who hadn't had enough to eat for some time back.

As the secret leaked out, and the people around headquarters learned how they had been played, some further particulars of the counterfeit Pleasants' enterprise and thrift gradually oozed out. It appears that at the rooms of Steve Elkins and Tom Donaldson, who are in charge of the Blaine headquarters, was pleasant enough, but non-productive of any substantial advantage. When he said he had concluded to shake the Mahone crowd and vote for Blaine, Elkins said he was glad of it.

His reception at Arthur headquarters was similarly flattering, but the alleged Pleasants found it a little tiresome when Fourth-Ward Jones and C. E. Piper went off into longwinded arguments designed to show that Logan ought to get all the colored delegates and all the soldiers. The writer had a little matter of business, it seems, and little patience with wind work. What the precise business was is best told in "Long" Jones' story that along towards evening the colored brother produced a dispatch stating that the Sheriff at his home had seized three of his best cows and a highly-prized mule, and that it would take $175 to get them out of hoak. Jones, who became decidedly suspicious about this time, managed to get the dispatch and discovered that it was dated Crestline, O.—a very unnatural residence for a delegate from Virginia. When the dusky deceiver intimated that he would like a contribution to redeem those cows and that mule, he met with a chilling response which sent him shivering out into the hall. Later on he is said to have tackled the business-men's end of the Arthur boom with much better results, and, unless the report is very far off, the advance guard of the Independent movement subsequently charged up something like $7 for "expenses."

Just who the alleged delegate is no one seems to know. It was said yesterday that his real name was Randolph, and that he lives somewhere in Ohio. The "mule and cow" game, while it worked pretty well the first time, is a standing joke now and is not likely to be played again. Some new device will no doubt be started to trip the unwary, but a little experience of this sort goes a long way, and the business-men will probably be more suspicious hereafter.

"THE BUSINESS-MEN."

THEY TRY TO GET UP A BOOM FOR ARTHUR IN CHICAGO.

The local end of the business-men's boom for Arthur was formally opened in Parlor W at the Palmer House yesterday afternoon, when about forty got together in response to printed invitations signed by N. K. Fairbank and others. Collector Spalding and eight or ten Custom-House employés were on hand to lend tone to the proceedings. Mr. C. E. Culver opened the meeting by naming J. T. Chumasero for Chairman. The object was stated to be to arrange for the reception of the New York business-men, who are to reach Chicago today. An Executive Committee consisting of J. W. Oakley, N. K. Fairbank, J. W. Butler, Lyman J. Gage, Elmer Washburn, P. D. Hodge, C. E. Culver, A. S. Gage, Charles Farwell, Louis Wampold, and J. J. Knickerbocker was appointed, and arrangements were discussed for calling upon the New York business-men at the Grand Pacific this afternoon.

Among those present were J. J. Knickerbocker, George Bliss, William Penn Nixon, Charles B. Corbiere, M. E. Stone, Hempstead Washburn, William B. Clapp, J. T. Chamssero M. Devells, Frank Gilbert, F. J. Moulton, C. H. Fargo, J. W. Butler, Philo G. Dodge, James W. Oakley, Louis Wampold, Frank G. Hall, and Thomas Davis.

After adjournment the Executive Committee went into session with closed doors. A circular was mailed to the business-men inviting them to attend a meeting at Parlor W this afternoon at 3 o'clock, and asking their aid and cooperation in favor of the Arthur movement. It is probable that a Committee of One Hundred will be appointed to meet the committee coming here from New York.

THE DECORATIONS.

HOW THE HALL WILL LOOK WHEN IT IS DRESSED UP.

The galleries, 300 feet long each, will be handsomely draped with National colors of bunting in heavy folds; at each loop will be a large shield containing the coat of arms of the State or Territory it represents, with National flags clustered around. Each of the thirty-eight States and nine Territories will have its shield. The stage will be handsomely decorated and in front of it will be a large oil portrait of the lamented Garfield surmounted with a large gold eagle and National flags. The rear of the stage and sides will all be decorated and flanked on each side with oil portraits of Washington and Lincoln and shields with flags. On the galleries between the shields will be flags and also a full representation of all the American flags from 1775 up to the present time, when there are thirty-eight stars. The rear end of the hall will have a large radiant of three colors, sided with flags fifty feet long, Roman poles with flags clustered, and banners. The sides of the woodwork to the steps will be ornamented. Beautiful blue-silk banners with letters of gold will be placed on the floors to indicate where the delegates of each State are to sit, and there will be a silk banner across the room separating delegates and alternates. Every nook and corner will be decorated so as to give the building a handsome appearance. All the committee-rooms and telegraph offices will be marked with neat signs, and a bulletin so placed as to tell one at once where to find the different quarters. At the front entrance, the top of the balcony, eighty-six feet long, will have a long banner with the letters "National Republican Convention" upon it; underneath will be a large shield of the coat-of-arms of the United States surrounded with foreign flags. It was the intention of the decorator to place a beautiful trinle arch across the whole stage, but the committee dispensed with that owing to the seats in the rear. The work was under the supervision of F. T. Foster, the decorator from Cincinnati.

CHICAGO HOTELS.

WHAT THEY CAN DO IN THE WAY OF LODGING AND FEEDING VISITORS.

The following list, embracing most of the respectable and well-known hotels in the city and giving the number of rooms and number that can be fed daily in each, will give some idea of the host of strangers Chicago can accommodate without inconvenience. It will be seen that the aggregate number of persons who can be given rooms in the leading public hote is reaches close to 23,000, with a feeding capacity of over 40,000. The hundreds of third-class hotels and loding-houses and the thousands of every-class boardinghouses added to this would make an enormous total, while the feeding capacity of the large down-town restaurants is practically unlimited, so that there is no reason to doubt that the convention crowds, no matter how large, will be fully accommodated and amply provided for.

	Room.	Feed.
Ætna	80	....
Afton	400	....
Atlantic	500	1,000
Barnes	200	300
Benton	300	....
Brevoort	600	5,000
Briggs	500	400
Brown's	300	400
Central	300	300
Chicago European	600	1,500
Cheste's	400	800
Clifton	550	800
Commercial	800	1,000
Continental	850	2,500
Crawford	600	3,000
Congress	200	....
Fifth Avenue	200	50
Garden City	70	300
Garfield	200	....
Gault	475	600
Germania	50	300
Globe European	300	300
Grand Pacific	2,000	3,500
Great Eastern	25	300
Hagerman Hotel Garni	150	....
Hamburg	50	300
Harrison	150	....
Henrici's European Hotel	100	2,000
Hotel Brunswick	100	150
Hotel Cortland	300	350
Julian House	60	100
Leland	800	1,200
Marion European	175	....
Massasoit	400	3,000
Matteson	600	1,200
McCoy's European	300	5,500
McCoy's New European	200	....
Merchants'	200	500
Niehle's European	150	300
Mueller's	150	400
National	500	1,500
New York	120	500
Nicollet	90	....
Ogden	250	500
Orient	150	175
Palmer	5,500	6,000
Parker	100	....
Perkins	75	150
Phœnix	30	....
Railroad House	75	150
Randolph House	30	....
Revere House	200	500
St. Bernard European	200	....
St. Charles	300	800
St. James Hotel	300	350
Sherman	1,000	1,500
Southern	250	300
Tremont	800	900
Walton	100	....
Washington	175	350
Windsor European	600	....
Woodruff	100	300
	22,800	41,175

POINTERS.

A DECORATED HOTEL.

Things are getting to be lively about the Sherman House, the headquarters of the Iowa, Texas, Alabama, Tennessee, and North and South Carolina delegations. The lobby and stairways are hung with flags and bunting, and the club-room, where the Iowa men will hold forth, is similarly adorned. A great many Iowa people are already in town, and the enthusiastic Blaine delegation promises to give them a hearty welcome.

THE CHICAGO TICKETS.

The Chairman of the Finance Committee of the National Republican Convention announces that the members of the Finance Committee will receive their tickets for distribution this afternoon at 2 o'clock at Room 7, 127 Dearborn street. Subscribers to the fund will receive their tickets Monday from that member of the Finance Committee through whom they made their subscription.

POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

Police arrangements for the convention have been completed. A detail of seventy-five officers will be placed under the command of a Lieutenant and Captain, their duties will consist in keeping order around and inside the building, in guarding the different entrances of the hall, and in assisting the ushers.

Col. Sexton, the Marshal of the Convention, has also completed his list of employés, and these have been instructed in their duties. They number about 250 and the majority are Union Veterans. Sexton has headquarters in Room 44 at the Grand Pacific, which is the meeting-place for the National Committee.

The members of the sub-committee were busy yesterday sorting out the tickets and getting them ready for distribution today. These will be turned over to the members of the National Committee to be by them distributed to the delegates. The 1,000 tickets for Chicago will be placed in the hands of Chairman Raynond, of the Local Committee. Though not a ticket has been distributed the speculators are already in the field, promising to furnish them for a consideration.

COLLECTOR ROBERTSON.

Mr. Robertson was asked if Blaine could carry New York. "More than one-third of the delegates from that State," he replied, "will tell you that in their respective districts Mr. Blaine will poll more votes than any other person whose name has been mentioned in connection with the Presidency, and I think he can carry the State. These delegates are men of unquestioned intelligence, sagacity, and veracity, and represent the large majority of the Republicans of the State. They would not make that statement if they did not believe it; nor would they support Mr. Blaine if they doubted his election. In the county in which I live he will poll at least 500 more votes than any other candidate. The enthusiasm for him in the rural portions of New York is greater than that for any other candidate within my memory. His nomination would cause great enthusiasm in every village, hamlet, and town of the State, and would put in the field a much larger force of active workers than that of any other person. It is an undisputed fact that the old leaders of the State will give him their cordial support at the coming election. Indeed, the nomination of no one who has been mentioned will unite and cement the two wings of the party as much as his. He will also receive, as I chance to know from personal knowledge, a considerable support from our Irish citizens."

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NOTES.

The Crawford House will be the headquarters of the outside press to a considerable extend, particularly for St. Louis and New York correspondents, many of whom have already arrived.

Messrs. John L. Wilson and G. D. Hill, of Washington Territory, arrived yesterday. Both are instructed for Blaine. Mr. Wilson says that Blaine has no opposition in the West, and that the Pacific slope will come here solidly for him.

Negotiations were in progress last night by the Blaine people for the ladies' ordinary at the Pacific for their headquarters hereafter, the present rooms proving altogether too small and cramped. It was thought the room would be secured for occupancy today.

Walter L. Smith, of the Twenty-eighth New York District, joined the Arthur delegates at the Leland last night. Mr. Smith is understood to be a Blaine man from choice but an Arthur man by circumstances—the circumstances being old favors from the Administration, which he is now called upon to repay.

The Logan headquarters were moved last night from their temporary abiding place in "Long" Jones' room to the headquarters of the Illinois delegation in Parlors 1 and 3. A bronze statue and a portrait of Senator Logan ornamented the mantel and the wall, the lights were turned on, and the latest opening was the occasion of quite a blowout. Most of the Illinois delegates, it is expected, will be here today.

Edward W. Haskell, of the Boston *Herald*, was among the day's arrivals at the Leland. He is primarily for Edmunds, whose support from the New England States he places at forty-four votes on the first ballot, which he says will give the Vermont Senator between ninety and 100 altogether. It is his opinion that the Edmunds men from the New England States will go to Arthur if the chances at any time seem to assure Blaine's nomination.

It was rumored last night that the Arthur folks had prepared a grand surprise in the shape of letters from Gresham and Lincoln, to be read in the convention, absolutely declining to allow the use of their names as candidates, and requesting those who might otherwise feel disposed to vote for them to turn in and help Arthur. "Clint" Wheeler and others of the President's supporters said it was the first they had ever heard of it. Mr. Wheeler, indeed, regarded it as wholly improbable, though he intimated that he thought it would only be the proper caper, in case anybody should happen to vote for Gresham or Lincoln, for those two persons to post off to the nearest telegraph-office and wire the delegates to quit and go to voting for Arthur.

NEW YORK.

ARTHUR'S FRIENDS DO NOT DENY BLAINE COULD CARRY THE STATE.

The Arthur delegates of New York, whose headquarters are at the Leland, were augmented in the morning by the arrival of several delegates from the New York City districts. Prominent among them were Silas B. Dutcher and John D. Lawson. Mr. Dutcher, in conversation with a TRIBUNE reporter, said while he believed Arthur was the strongest man for the New York campaign he would not say that Blaine could not carry the State. The business-men of New York and Brooklyn, which were one practically, had become almost unanimous in Arthur's favor. They had come to believe the Presidency did not require a political genius but a conservative, careful man who would not be above receiving advice. He did not think the defeat of Conkling in the State Convention two years ago by Administration influences would react on Arthur now. He claimed Folger was nominated by the efforts of politicians and not of the President.

Mr. Lawson, unlike most of the Arthur delegates, was willing to figure out his Arthur predictions on paper. Out of the estimated 730,000 votes in New York City he thought Arthur could get 120,000, or nearly 40,000 more than were given Garfield. This wonderful change in the stronghold of the Democracy would be brought about by the votes of Democratic business-men who were so enamored of Arthur that they would break through old party lines to vote for him.

ALLERTON THINKS SO TOO.

David Allerton, Secretary of the New York Republican Conference, dropped in at the Blaine headquarters yesterday and was asked by an Iowa delegate whether if Blaine was nominated, George William Curtis and other pronounced anti-Blaine men would vote for him. He replied that they certainly would, and that to his mind Blaine could carry New York. He believed that he would not only receive the full Republican but many Irish Democratic votes.

DUTCHER'S FIGURES.

Later in the day Mr. Dutcher claimed thirty-seven votes for Arthur in New York on the first ballot, and said he thought from 50 to 60 would be cast on the second or third ballots. But when asked to name the Arthur men in the delegation he only managed to find thirty-four, as follows: W. H. Beard and M. N. Day, from the Fourth Brooklyn District, and George C. Bennett, of the Fifth; all the delegates from the Albany City except Anson G. McCook, fifteen in all; David J. Blanvelt, of the Fifteenth; Carpenter and Fish, of the Sixteenth; Congressman Burleigh and Martin I. Townsend, of the Eighteenth; Campbell and Griggs, of the Nineteenth; Hammond and Chabcon, of the Twentieth; Leonard Burrill and Thomas Warner, of the Thirtieth; Warren and Jewett, of the Thirty-second; and L. R. Sanborn and George H. Urbon Jr., of the Thirty-third District. These, with himself, make thirty-four, but as it is by no means certain that the Arthur men from the Albany district, Campbell and Griggs, will be admitted, his estimate is reduced to thirty-two votes. In spite of this Mr. Dutcher says he feels confident of Arthur's nomination.

The Hon. John I. Gilbert was much annoyed to see that he had been quoted in THE TRIBUNE as saying that neither Arthur nor Blaine could carry New York, and asked to have it corrected. The idea he meant to convey was that it was inadvisable to nominate either of them on account of past antagonisms. But should either be the nominee he would promptly take off his coat and go in to elect him.

IOWA.

SOLID FOR BLAINE.

John Y. Stone, delegate-at-large, reiterated what was said Thursday by his colleagues from Iowa—namely: that the delegation was a unit for Blaine, and that he would be nominated on the first ballot. Regarding the status of Southern delegates he said: "The elements of disintegration are strong among them, and the Arthur boom is gradually frittering away. And why? Because those men who are on the ground are beginning to feel the truth of the claim of those from the North and West that the States which cast the votes and elect the President should name the man. I believe that just as sood as the Logan men find that their favorit cannot win they will cast their ballots for Blaine. A great deal, of course, will depend upon how long the Illinois men will feel justified in sticking by their candidate. I don't think there is going to be any bitter fight for there is not the same ill-feeling that was engendered in 1880. The question of admitting the Virginia delegates I do not think will cause any trouble, for there is a disposition to harmonize matters as far as possible. The vote upon admitting either the Mahone or Deendorf claimants will not be a test one, for, as I understand, there are several Blaine men in the Mahone column."

E. W. Weeks, delegate from the Seventh District, also thought Blaine would be nominated on the first ballot, and that the work of the convention would be done quickly.

MISSOURI.

THE NON-COMMITTAL VIEWS OF CHAUNCEY I. FILLEY—HE THINKS THE NORTH SHOULD NAME THE CANDIDATE.

It would be hard to find a more non-committal man than Chauncey I. Filley, of St. Louis, who is the Missouri representative in the Republican National Committee. Mr. Filley, who, by the way, bears a striking personal resemblance to Judge Moran, of Chicago, arrived in the city yesterday morning with his wife and was found in Parlor V at the Palmer House. "I come here," he said, "to attend the meeting of the National Committee which is to be held at the Grand Pacific tomorrow."

"It is generally understood," said the interviewer, "that you will do what you can to lend an impulse to the Logan boom. Are you inclined that way?"

"I don't know who started the story," replied Mr. Filley; "but I do know that I am here in the interest of no special candidate. Strange as it may appear I have not yet decided as to who is the best man."

"Which candidate leads in your opinion?"

"Of course Blaine and Arthur have the largest following at present, but it does not follow that one of the two will get the nomination. People need not be surprised to see Logan get a lot of Blaine and Arthur votes if a break takes place."

"That would indicate that you are a Logan man, but of course the choice of the convention is your choice?"

"Now you have struck the key-note of the whole question. Of course the convention's choice is my choice, but what good does my vote and my influence do in Missouri for a Republican candidate for President? The State is hopelessly Democratic—a rotten borough—and should have no leading voice in the selection of a candidate. The Northern Republicans should have a great deal to say in the matter, and what is more, one of the popular candidates should get the nomination. I am tired of seeing the Republican Convention made a slaughter-house for the best men. The vote of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio should be carefully considered when a nomination is being made."

"Who will the Republicans have to fight in New York?"

"I suppose Tilden will get the nomination on the other side. He is a strong man in New York, but I think John Sherman would make a hot fight against him there, and would carry Ohio. I would not object to Sherman's nomination."

"If Logan fails to get the nomination where will his votes go?"

"I think his votes will stick by him, but if they should not Arthur might get them."

"What will the National Committee do in the matter of the contesting delegations from Virginia?"

"I can't say. However, our action will not be final on that point. As for myself I am favorable to independent parties if they will only beat the Democrats. The Independents helped us defeat four Democratic Congressmen in Missouri in 1882, and gave us the majority in the House. I will not work against the Mahone men."

PENNSYLVANIA.

GALUSHA A. GROW.

The two principal arrivals yesterday from Pennsylvania were Galusha A. Grow and Congressman Tom Bayne, both leaders in the Blaine movement and delegates from their State. The old Republican veteran took up his abode at the Pacific, Parlor 10, and was the recipient of numerous calls during the day. Gen. Bayne registered at the Palmer. Upon entering Mr. Grow's room THE TRIBUNE reporter was accosted with the following words: "Glad to see you; I am always glad to see newspaper men; the country could not get on without them, but I am especially glad to see you, because your paper is backing the

…th of Blaine and Sherman to …e point at least all are agreed, …that Arthur has not a vote in the …that State. Thus far Ohio has …rman, as none but Sherman …ut in an appearance. The Blaine …e to come. Judge Foraker is en… his support of Sherman, and he… has a large majority of the Ohio …te puts the number of Sherman's …r thirty-two, and says he is re… so Blaine. Hoyd's assessment …rse true to Blaine leaves Arthur …porter in the delegation. Mr. …e is more conservative. He …it is nonsense to sup… Sherman will have the solid …and in fact it is not desired as …from the reports that he has re… …eves that the vote of the State is …divided, between Blaine and …non talks with the other members …an movement in Ohio he concludes …ley is about summed up in the …expect to conduct their cam… …an non-aggressive manner, and …ith the Blaine supporters and it …not offend the Arthur men, that …be accepted as the compromise …the two leading faction in the …ee contest. In a word, this is the …e. The spirit of amiability is …y to be ruffled. The Blaine men …danger from star, and have …supporters to Ohio to look on …too amicable. Sherman …fear that the Sherman men …secutive Blaine votes, but that no …es will be given to return in case …tate shows signs of weakness. It …that the Sherman men expect to …e votes from the Ohio delegation …s a break in the Blaine ranks …n a break in the Sherman ranks …men will vote for what they …the Ohio ballots will be shaken

OHIO A PIVOTAL STATE.

…on seems to be gaining strength …a great extent, will be respon… …omination next week. It is …ober State, and the importance of …e fall election is recognized in …of the Presidential campaign. …is agreed that some one must be …ination who can carry Ohio, and …y say it must be Blaine or Sher…

…headquarters, which are to be in …the Grand Pacific Hotel, will pro… …ned today, when the majority of …will be here. Senator Sherman's …re will also be at the Grand Pacific. …reported that the Senator would be …erintend his campaign, but it is …s friends here that such will not be …Mr. Edwin Cowles, editor of the …leader, a delegate from the Twenty-…t, is detained in New York, sev… …ains of his daughter from abroad. …e delegates are here today a meeting …d. Judge Foraker will probably be …irman of the delegation, and will …e name of Senator Sherman to the …

THE CLEVER SHERMAN MEN.

…o Blaine men begin to get in from …orning there is liable to be a rupture …erman crowd from Cincinnati, and …the State will be divided as sharply …1886 over Sherman's candidacy. …the Sherman boomers had their …way, but today the delegations …Districts which fought him …and have lost none of their hostility …uthern Ohio politician last night …ll be trouble for this reason: At the …nventions the Sherman men express …that their man would not be pre… …the convention. All they want …it became impossible to nominate …a dark horse was sprung …should not be in a …Blaine men who a… …there chance but and say he is the …they come to have Foraker pre… …the convention. The only result …ld be some votes from Blaine, who …ill refuse coming into the race with …the full vote of his own State. Where …men get out and there they'll make the …a way to surprise these Cincinnati …to have come up to Chicago to name …Sherman."

…erman men deny that any promise …not to bring Sherman before the …n, though they say they believe …the Blaine districts by sly work.

BELDEN'S OLD DISTRICT FOR BLAINE.

…nation in the delegation was un… …least night. There was the same …and the same vibration between …and Sherman. Col. W. C. Lam… …from the Seventh District, spent …afternoon. The Colonel is at …for Blaine, but it is not …Sherman men have come …m, and he states that …probably go that way. Last evening …O. Conrad and E. L. Lampson, …m Garfield's old district—the Nin… …rrived and are quartered at the Gra… …Both are pledged for Blaine and …him to the last. They will return …ures from Sherman's friends, and …o man as their second choice. "We …ote for Blaine on the first ballot," …pson, "on the second ballot on …, and so on, till the last hope …Both claim that Blaine is strong in the …will have a majority of the delega…

…C. Donaldson, Secretary of the State …e Committee, came in last night from …ton and is firm in the belief that Sher… …be the nominee on a compromise.

OUR MEN THERE—TRYING TO CATCH FORAKER.

…ot that the Ohio delegation has been …by barren or Arthur men has caused …ds of the President to exert themselves …ry effort is being made to gain over …three converts. As the matter now …Arthur has not a vote in the State …s anticipated by Arthur manipulators …weeks before the meeting in Chicago …an attempt was made then to …some little foothold in Ohio …raker being one of the leading men …eration was singled out and an attempt …run him into the Arthur fold. Know… …he was a man of political aspirations …y estimating the importance of Ohio in …nvention, it is rightly judged …could be secured that he …would greatly aid the …a prudent incumbent. The …capture was therefore nearly …two weeks ago Judge Foraker received …from the East stating that if he desired …ky would present his name at the …nvention for Vice-President, and in …that if he would support Arthur for …ket there would be but little doubt …ce there would be but little doubt …ket of Arthur and …to go through. Shortly after…dge was called upon by one of …es from Kentucky and the proposed …d. Judge Foraker was indignant, …a stinging reply. He indicated …ond place was generally given to a …ll consequences, and he did not consi…der as a compliment. He now …he law practice, but by the time he …h with the Vice-Presidency, which …s an empty honor, he would have not …

…above story is told by a man from …who is in a position to know as to …ness.

SOUTH CAROLINA

APPARENTLY FOR ARTHUR.

…advance guard from the Palmetto S… …d at the Sherman yesterday morning …ted of W. N. Taft, delegate-at-large …nston, of the Seventh District; and …better, of the First District. These …lored men in this delegation, the last …Robert Smalls.

Taft said that personally he was for …but declined to express an opinion …ews of any of the other members. The …ference to be drawn from what he …at was very little, was that the men …for Arthur. He said he did not …all here until tomorrow, as many …ed over in Washington. He reported …dorf and his straightouts from Ver… …added that he should certainly vote to …phoneites, the men who repudiated …, while the bolters, according to …last election, polled only 3,000 …e did not believe the vote upon the …delegation would be a unit. …supposed that nearly all …ed to Arthur would unite as against …The Edmunds and Logan men, who …ought would stand by those who …d the Republican organization to …, and not by a mere tender to the …ocracy. Mr. Taft said he had not …ed either second choice or second …delegation would get together to…they would know how they stood. …not instructed.

…soon as the South Carolinians had …breakfast they went over to the …quarters at the Palmer House. …R. Johnston, Collector of Customs …eston, is a delegate from the Seventh …, and is, of course, for Arthur. His …, and the entire delegation is for him. …the entire delegation is for him, all …to instructed, and that they will vote …as long as necessary. Personally he …s friendly to both Blaine and Logan, …work for the nominee whoever he may …

ALABAMA.

A DIVIDED DELEGATION.

David Josephs, a young colored man, is one …the delegates from the Mobile district. He …ved at the Sherman House last night, hur… …into the dining-room, and as quickly hur… …out of the hotel. All he would say was …the delegation was divided as between …and Arthur. Asked if he was an Arthur …he emphasized, excitedly, "No." The …mbers of the delegation are expected …

TEXAS.

…HAS FRIENDS IN THE DELEGATION.

…. Bailey, Collector of Customs at Gal… …nd delegate from the Fourth District, …yesterday morning. He had but little …except that the majority of the delega…vor Arthur, and that he was confident …ssue. Either Arthur or Blaine, he …, would be nominated, but he had not …ed choice of second choice.

…. Bailey and J. E. Carter, who claim to …been elected from the Fourth District, …their seats contested by Col. Robert …and R. F. Graham, the two latter being …men. A Texas gentleman who over…conversation of the reporter with …claimed that the latter said that which …ver when he avowed that the majori… …delegation were for Arthur. The …was divided as between Arthur and …and it would be found today when they …the constitution the latter was ahead. He …Bailey's and Carter's chances ex…to losing their seats.

…ion of colored Logan men are keep…an lookout for their fellow-country…the South, and as soon as one comes …are pounced upon. The object is …if necessary turn him over to Arthur. …ever, is laughed at by South…men, especially those from Texas, …Arthur's adherents among the …are weakening.

ARIZONA.

TWO FOR BLAINE.

…, who is at the Clifton, will pre… …peculiar case to the National …At the Arizona Convention Clark …J. H. Stebbins were elected dele…the usual alternates. Stebbins will …serve and so will his alternate, …proxy to Col. Wilcox, a resident …ory. It was thought that he will …without difficulty, although the …are not well defined. The Colonel is …as is his colleague.

…. Churchill, like all the delegates …Arizona, is a Blaine man. He …opinion that he would be nomi…on second ballot. J. H. …other delegate, who arrives to…is also for Blaine. Mr. Churchill …surprise at the feeling for Blaine …already here.

THE TERRITORIES.

…TO SECURE HOME RULE.

…more concerted action among the …Territories is being talked over by …here and is very favorably re…Territories," said Mr. Llewellyn, …in advocating united action, …fortunately situated. We pay …same as the States, and are …Republic, yet we have …to say as to who shall …office. We think this ought …. While there are only two of us …ntry, if we unite we can make …. All the delegates have their …

…first choice, of course. We do not think of influencing that, but if we meet and agree beforehand how we shall act in certain contingencies, the delegates giving up their first choice to the wishes of the majority, we can by that means consolidate our strength, so that it will have some influence in giving us home rule. The Committee on Resolutions will probably be requested to report a resolution embodying our wishes, and it will, I think, be adopted by the convention."

The proposed meeting will be held at the Leland at 6 o'clock tomorrow evening. As some of the delegates were elected by the influence of the Territorial Governments and are necessarily for Arthur, it is doubtful if the meeting can agree upon any compromise in which the anti-Arthur men do not do all the compromising. If the plan results fruitlessly most of the Territorial delegates who are not avowedly for Arthur may be depended upon to go to Blaine on the second or third ballot.

ANTE-CONVENTION GOSSIP.

AT WASHINGTON.

THE NORTH CAROLINA MEN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30.—[Special.]—The notable event of the day has been the arrival and departure for Chicago of the North Carolina delegation. Nearly every member was present—twenty-two strong. As in cases of previous delegations, the friends of the rival candidates claim the delegation solid for their favorit. Tom Keogh—everybody knows Tom Keogh—says: "The delegation will vote solid for Arthur, and will keep it up." Mr. Keogh was recently United States Marshal in North Carolina, but does not now hold a Federal office. He is, however, very friendly to Arthur, and is classed with the officeholding delegates. It is not President Arthur's fault that he is not now Marshal. The other most prominent Arthur man in the delegation is Dr. Mott. While it is possible that on the first two or three ballots the delegation may vote for Arthur, a pretty careful canvass, which was made today, shows that at least three candidates will have votes from the delegation after the third ballot. An old North Carolinian, who is personally acquainted with most of the delegation, today said: "The delegation is somewhat divided. Some are for Blaine and Logan, but the great majority are for Arthur. When they reach Chicago, if they learn that the States which represent the Republican Electoral votes are for Blaine, North Carolina will undoubtedly vote for Blaine on the third ballot."

There is an effort being made to hold all the Southern delegates together. One of the most prominent of the North Carolina men today said that they rejected such a proposition as a direct insult to the Northern Republicans who would have to elect a President, and who naturally might object to such an arrangement. "We are not going," said one of these men today, "to dictate to the North. On the first ballot, undoubtedly, the majority of the delegation will vote for Arthur, although there are some Logan and some Blaine votes. Tom Keogh and Dr. Mott will not be able to keep the delegation solid for Arthur. There are certainly two strong Blaine men in the delegation—Dockery and Williamson. The second choice of the delegation is unquestionably Blaine, although a considerable number of them are very friendly to Logan. Fifteen of the delegation called at Blaine's house this afternoon to pay their respects, but he was not in.

This is probably the final complete delegation that will pass through Washington. The last train that will carry any considerable number of delegates will leave here Saturday night, and the railroads have made arrangements for a large number of cars. A few who desire to remain until the last moment will not start until the Sunday morning limited.

A SENSATIONAL FALSEHOOD.

The most sensational event of the day was caused by the publication in the New York *Herald* of a dispatch from Washington stating, in substance, that Mr. Blaine is out of the race for the reason that he believed no Republican could be elected, and that he wanted no empty honor. Upon making inqury at his house with respect to this statement Mr. Blaine was found to be absent, but Mr. William Walter Phelps, who was present said: "There is no truth in it. Mr. Blaine has talked with no one about his or any candidate's prospects and does not purpose to, nor has he talked of the party's prospects, but would probably not object to and to express his agreement with all other intelligent Republicans that the prospects of Republican victory were never brighter." Later in the day Mr. Blaine himself furnished this emphatic denial: "It is an absolute lie from beginning to end. You can make the denial as strong and broad as you choose. There is not a man in the United States who can say, with a particle of truth, that I ever said any such thing to anybody. On the contrary, I haven't the slightest doubt that whoever is nominated by the Republicans this year will be elected. And now," continued Mr. Blaine, "I think it is incumbent on the *Herald* to bring forward its witnesses or take back its charge."

ATTITUDE OF THE SOUTHERN MEN.

A prominent Southern delegate, who will have a very influential voice in the proceedings of the convention, speaking of the attempts to unite the Southern delegations solid for Arthur, said today: "The attempt to secure the solid vote of the Southern delegates for Arthur has been going on for a long time. One of the arguments which is used is that such a movement would result in giving the South more patronage. A meeting was called to aid in this movement one day this week at the Ebbitt House. It was thinly attended, as many of the leaders refused to go. Similar efforts have been made to hold a meeting of the Southern delegates tomorrow night at Chicago. Letters and telegrams have been received here urging the delegates who remain to hasten their departure in order to reach Chicago Saturday night to attend such a conference. Powell Clayton has been active in sending telegrams. I am opposed to uniting the Southern delegates. I hope they will scatter, and give their strength to the candidate which seems to them most sure to win. It is absurd to try to unite us, and it is an insult to the Northern Republicans who will have to elect the President. It is contrary to the proper policy of the party. Henry Wilson opposed it four ago, and it has been contrary to sound Republican doctrine ever since. No candidate ought to be successful who is trying to be nominated the way Arthur is. His plan has been to instruct the Southern office-holding delegates to see to it that they secure at least one negro each. That is relied upon. Aside as a candidate, is a good deal like the old sphinx. Looked at from one angle the face wears a frown; from another a smile. He is trying to win by looking to the civil-service reform people in the North and by running a most skillful machine in the South. He is playing it too fine. The Southern men are already distrusting him, and that distrust is growing. They feel that he cannot be relied upon. They point to the fact that while Vice-President he abandoned those who were his friends while he was Collector, and they do not know how far they could trust him to stand by them if he should be nominated and elected. They fear, and say so, that he might then be disposed to look towards the George William Curtis crowd. There is something going to happen among the Southern delegates. Wait until Monday. Mark my words, and you will see some fine work done at Chicago against Arthur. The result will surprise the convention, and, most of all, Arthur's managers. The Southern delegates are not going to stick to him—they will break. There is some thing going on which should be watched for news, and it will begin to develop in Chicago about Monday." These mysterious words are said to be confirmed by apprehensions which the Arthur managers have of a combination which has been formed to undermine their Southern support.

CHANDLER.

William E. Chandler is afraid of this, and said so today to a friend. Mr. Chandler, after a great deal of deliberation, has finally decided not to go to Chicago. He had engaged passage on the limited this morning, and did not conclude not to go until a late hour. Mr. Chandler is known to entertain the fear that the Southern support upon which the President so much relied is likely to be undermined in Blaine's interest. The President is said to have had two opinions about the propriety of Chandler's going, but would have greatly preferred to have had him at Chicago if it had not been for the political effect. Chandler, too, is believed to have shrunk somewhat from appearing at the convention in opposition to Blaine, whose most conspicuous leader he hitherto has been.

NOT FOR "CHET."

President Arthur is likely to be disappointed in the votes of the following among other Southern delegations: Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida. In Louisiana, to judge from the few delegates who have been here, it is certain that on the first ballot Arthur will have only the Federal officeholders. An arrangement is in progress which may result in throwing the whole of the Louisiana vote elsewhere on the second ballot. The choice of Louisiana, outside of the Federal officials, will be for Blaine or Logan. Strobach has a strong influence in the Alabama delegation, and is very hostile to Arthur. He attributes all his political troubles to Attorney-General Brewster, who is very much disliked by all the Southern delegates. Several of them have expressed the opinion here that Brewster through Don Cameron, or in some other way, had such a strong hold on Arthur that he would be retained in the Cabinet if Arthur should be elected. This apprehension alone is a very marked source of weakness for Arthur in the South.

SOURCES OF WEAKNESS.

"A very striking feature of the situation," said one of the most intelligent of the Southern delegates today, "is that I cannot ascertain that Arthur has any second-choice votes anywhere. His strength seems to lie in the first ballot. As for Texas, it is ascertained that President Arthur's message two years ago on the wool question has caused much disaffection there. The wool-men who are opponents of Arthur are so much annoyed at his position on this subject that they are preparing a statement something like the following for circulation at the convention:

In Arthur's first message is to be found the following: "Without entering into minute detail, which under present circumstances is quite unnecessary, I recommend an enlargement of the free-list so as to include within it the numerous articles which yield inconsiderable revenue, a simplification of the complex and inconsistent duties upon certain manufactures, particularly those of cotton, iron, and steel, *and a substantial reduction of the duties upon these articles, and upon sugar, molasses, silk, wool, and woolen goods.*"

It was at this session of Congress, in pursuance of this recommendation of President Arthur, that Congress reduced the duty on wool, of which the wool-growers complain. There are 40,000 wool-growers in Ohio, 20,000 in Michigan, 15,000 in Pennsylvania, the same number in New York, 12,000 in Wisconsin, 10,000 each in Indiana and Illinois, all of which States were represented in the Chicago Wool-Growers' Convention, and the votes of all of which States are needed to elect a Republican President. The wool-growers can see by this message who it was that caused the reduction in the wool tariff, and what will the sugarmakers of Louisiana, the woolen-goods manufacturers of Massachusetts, the cotton manufacturers of the whole country, the silk, iron, and steel workers, say of this man who demands "a substantial reduction of the duties upon these articles"? This is one of the movements that is to be made against Arthur.

CONKLING AND GRANT.

The announcement a few days ago that Mr. Blaine would have the support of Mr. Conkling, and that he was favored by Gen. Grant in case Logan left the field, has struck dismay into the ranks of Mr. Arthur's supporters. The story received confirmation from ex-Senator Chaffee. He is represented as having said when here: "Every word of it is true. I know exactly how they stand, and have no hesitation in saying that both of them wish to see Blaine nominated."

In one of the alcoves of the Congressional Library Senators Hoar and Allison met ex-Secretary Blaine yesterday, and they had a conference of some length. A Missouri member of Congress in search of a book saw the three in earnest conversation, and he afterwards remarked: "That conference is very significant; it means more votes for Blaine."

Frank Richardson telegraphs the following to the Baltimore *Sun*: "I asked a New York delegate tonight about the talk of Conkling preferring Blaine to Arthur. This gentleman, who is a great friend of Mr. Conkling, replied that the ex-Senator was very much disgusted with Arthur because he did not turn all of Garfield's and Blaine's friends out of office; that he did not want Arthur to be President again; that, in fact, he did not want any Republican to be President, but in his heart would be glad if a Democrat was elected. A noted New York politician who was standing by added that he could give the secret of Grant's coldness toward Arthur. He said soon after Arthur went into the White House Grant called on him and urged him to intimate to Secretary Teller that it would be agreeable to him if some of the desirable Indian contracts were given out to Grant & Ward. The President, he said, answered Gen. Grant that he could not, with due regard for the dignity of his high office, interfere with such matters, and Grant went away sorrowful and indignant. The New-Yorker continued, and said that shortly after Arthur became President he remarked to a party of his intimate friends who were remonstrating with him because he would not do something which they wanted, "Boys, I cannot forget that I am President of the United States, and you must not forget it; you must appreciate that there is a vast difference between being Collector of the Port of New York and being President."

POWELL CLAYTON.

An Arkansas man says: "It can readily be seen why Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, is in Chicago advocating the nomination of Arthur by the following telegram, which the last writer the Postmistress of Nashville, Ark., died. The Town Council met, unanimously recommended a successor, and sent the resolution to the Hon. J. K. Jones, the Representative in Congress from that district. Mr. Jones inclosed the resolutions to Assistant-Postmaster-General Hatton with his indorsement and request that the resolutions be returned when used. In a few days they were returned with this indorsement: "At your request we return the inclosed. The matter of the appointment at Nashville has been referred to the Hon. Powell Clayton, Little Rock, Ark." The Nashville Post-Office is worth $150 a year, and Powell Clayton is not in Congress.

DEZENDORF AND MAHONE.

Ex-Representative Dezendorf left today for Chicago. Just previous to his departure he said that he felt confident that if the question would be admitted and that the Mahone crowd would not be. Said he: "When the National Committee come to pass on the prima-facie right to the seats I will give Gen. Mahone a surprise that will shock him like a cold bath. I am now absolutely certain of a majority of five against Mahone in the committee, and the question will be disposed of very promptly. I also feel sure that when the permanent organization is completed I will have more friends on the Committee on Credentials than Mahone. It stands to reason that we will be seated, for it is well known to the friends of every candidate that the Virginia delegation will not under any circumstances cast a single vote for Arthur. Now there will be one element of certainty that the opponents of Arthur can bank upon, and it will be perfectly natural for them to rally to our support in this contest. No, Gen. Mahone may save himself the trouble of serving any ultimatum upon the Republican party, for while he may have bossed things in Virginia, where he was backed by Mr. Arthur and a swarm of Federal officials, he will find that in the Chicago Convention that very fact will result in his overthrow. You may look to see him back here before a week elapses defeated. I've got him dead certain this time."

When Representative Horr was leaving this morning for Chicago he declined to talk about the temporary chairmanship of the convention, and said that Tuesday would be early enough for him to consider it.

THE NEW YORK "HERALD" REPORT.

A prominent friend of the President said tonight that he was intensely disgusted with the sensational canard published in the Washington dispatches of the *New York Herald* this morning. "If that sort of thing goes on," said he, "Mr. Bennett's paper will make the nomination of Mr. Blaine an absolute certainty. Why just see what an opportunity this colossal lie has given him to get himself before the delegates at Chicago. Think of how it will look on the bulletin-boards in that city that 'Blaine says the nominee of the Republican party, whoever he may be, will be elected.' Now, the *Herald* has all along professed to support the President, but it's publisher had sought for an opportunity to inflict serious injury upon his candidacy he could not have succeeded in doing as much harm as has been done by this senseless roorbach. If it was intended to benefit Mr. Arthur, then it was a piece of journalistic idiocy."

Mr. Blaine said this evening that he could only reiterate with all the emphasis he was capable of that the statements contained in the New York *Herald's* Washington dispatch of this morning were false in every particular. He could not say more now, but felt sure that this would suffice to convince the people of the country and the Republicans soon to assemble in convention that the publication was made with a disregard for truth and was opposed to decency and fair play.

NOTES.

Members of the National Committee who are detained here have telegraphed to Chicago suggesting that no action shall be taken upon any vital question until Monday. William E. Chandler is said to have telegraphed to that effect.

Ex-Senator Kellogg left for Chicago tonight. Senator Van Wyck will start tomorrow. Senator Hill, of Colorado, will probably not go. Edward McPherson, Secretary of the National Republican Committee, will leave tomorrow. He thinks balloting will begin Thursday.

Senator Logan made a Decoration-Day speech in Maryland today.

A gentleman who had a long conversation with Mr. Blaine today states that Blaine satisfied him that he (Blaine) had the most positive conviction that, if nominated, he should be elected.

Representative Kellogg, of Louisiana, before leaving for Chicago tonight smiled when asked where the Louisiana delegation will stand, and said that he believed they are counted in the Arthur column. When questioned more closely he said that he understood George Drury, Collector of Internal Revenue at New Orleans, is about the only man who absolutely knows where the delegates stand. This ignorance of Kellogg has excited some suspicion among the friends of the President.

Edward McPherson, Secretary of the National Committee, before leaving for Chicago said that the convention would do well to adopt the following rulings of Senator Hoar, President of the last convention, as a part of the permanent parliamentary law of conventions. He will urge this upon his arrival:

First—That each State must respond when called or lose its right to be counted on that ballot.

Second—That an absent delegate has no right to authorize any one to vote for him, and that each delegate or each alternate must cast his own vote.

Third—That when a delegate fails to respond the name of the alternate borne upon the roll opposit that delegate shall then be called. If that alternate does not respond the names of the other alternates selected for the same representation by the same authority will be called in their order; as, for instance, if a delegate-at-large fails to respond, and the alternate whose name is on the roll opposit that delegate-at-large also fails to respond, the Chair will direct the other three alternates-at-large to be called in their order, and there stop. If, on the other hand, the failure to respond be that of a district delegate, the Chair will direct the name of the other alternate from that district (the first one failing to respond) to be called, and there stop.

Fourth—A delegate absent when the vote of his State is announced and recorded cannot on that vote be counted.

All these rulings, which were carefully and distinctly stated by the President, Senator Hoar, were acquiesced in without dissent, and were accepted as the law governing the proceedings of the convention, and were rigidly and impartially applied.

WASHINGTON PRESS CORRESPONDENTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30.—About sixty Washington newspaper men, principally resident correspondents, representing the leading newspapers in all parts of the country, departed in lordly style for Chicago this morning, as guests for the entire trip of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. Maj. J. G. Pangborn, Assistant General Ticket Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio, is in charge of the train.

NEW YORK FREE-TRADE CLUB.

WHAT THEY WANT FROM THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, May 30.—[Special.]—The General Committee of the New York Free-Trade Club have appointed a committee of thirty-one Republican members of the club to attend the Republican National Convention at Chicago. The duty of this sub-committee will be to urge upon the convention "the necessity of inserting in the platform a plank declaring that the protective features of the war tariff on imports, no longer required for purposes of revenue, ought to be abolished, and pledging the Republican party to take steps to have them abolished, and to reduce taxation to the necessities of the Government, and to reduce import duties on the necessities of life and on raw materials." A memorial to the convention has been signed by a large number of Republicans, and it will be presented to the Committee on Resolutions by the New York Free-Trade Committee. It asks that the National Convention will not repel by its platform the "large and growing number of revenue reformers who believe that the Republican party ought to respond to the progressive element in the country."

A WISCONSIN DEMOCRAT.

AS A PATRIOTIC AMERICAN HE WANTS A CHANCE TO VOTE FOR BLAINE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 30.—[Special.]—Levi Norton, the well-known lumberman of Flambeau, this State, has been in the city on business, and has furnished some interesting information concerning the political sentiment in his part of the State. He says: "We are all Democrats up there, or at least nearly all, but we are all Blaine men. If Blaine is nominated by the Republicans, it won't make any difference who is nominated by the Democrats. Our people have read all of Blaine's diplomatic correspondence that has been published. There have rarely been such documents in our history. Blaine as Secretary of State made our Government more respected abroad than it ever had been since the days of Washington. Every one of those letters were signed 'James G. Blaine.' We have not forgotten that up in our part of the country, and we would like to get a chance to vote for that man."

WALSH OF NEW YORK.

THE BLAINE SENTIMENT IN THE EMPIRE STATE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 30.—[Special.]—Judge Walsh, of Watertown, N. Y., is in the city this evening on his way to the Northwest on a pleasure trip. The Judge is an old-time Republican and is very well posted concerning the drift of political sentiment in his State. In a chat this evening he said: "You'll be surprised, and a great many other people will be surprised, to see how much strength Blaine has among the New York delegates to Chicago. The fact is if it hadn't been for the Federal influence in our State Blaine would have had the delegation solid. Blaine is the people's favorit in our State. They expect to see him nominated, and the State will give him a rousing majority."

EIGHTEENTH OHIO DISTRICT.

"SOLID FOR BLAINE."

YOUNGSTOWN, O., May 30.—Delegates Andrews and Mormahan, of the Eighteenth Ohio District, and twenty other Blaine men left for Chicago this afternoon in the private car of President Andrews, of the Pittsburg, Cleveland & Toledo Railway. The car was decorated with a mammoth oil painting, and the mottoes: "Blaine—the Plumed Knight—the People's Choice"; "The Eighteenth Ohio District Is Solid for Blaine."

THE SOUTH.

A CONTESTING DELEGATION.

MOBILE, Ala., May 30.—[Special.]—The Mobile District has the honor of being one of three or four in the United States to send contesting delegations to Chicago, Philip Joseph and his associate being the contestants. The regulars claim to have fortified their position by affidavits of hotelkeepers and hall-owners of Demopolis, Ala., to prove that Joseph's alleged District Convention never took place there. Some six men from Mobile constituted the Demopolis assembly, and two of the six have, it is claimed, made affidavit to this effect.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 30.—[Special.]—The delegates to the Chicago Convention from Louisiana left by the Illinois Central Railroad, with a few exceptions this evening. Judge Merchant, who wished to stop at Memphis, left last evening. Some left by the Louisville & Nashville Road via Cincinnati. The regular delegates without exception will be in their seats unless detained by some untoward and unexpected accident, and most if not all the alternates will be there also.

A VIGOROUS PROTEST

MADE BY MR. WILLARD WARNER AGAINST THE STROBACH POLICY IN ALABAMA.

TECUMSEH, Ala., May 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The 28th inst., at the best Republican District Convention ever held in Alabama, all the counties in the Seventh District but one being fully represented, W. C. Hanlan and myself were unanimously chosen delegates to Chicago, and ex-Chancellor Turner and W. E. Horn alternates, the Chairman and Secretary and all the delegates signing our credentials. The Chairman, George W. Parsons, was also Chairman of the convention of April 12, which chose Mosely and Bingham delegates, to the proceedings of which he refused to certify because of palpable fraud. Strong resolutions were unanimously adopted condemning the frauds in the convention of April 12 and in favor of honesty and reform in the party in Alabama. The convention was unanimous in opposition to the Strobach, Turner, and Bingham clique which has made Alabama Republicans a stench in the public nostrils. The delegates were not instructed, but they and the convention utterly condemn the way in which the Strobach and Turner clique have used Federal patronage for personal ends, and to control conventions in the interest of candidate Arthur. We have cut loose forever from the Strobach-Turner crowd and their corrupt methods and start in a determined effort to reform and purify the party in Alabama that it may not be a shame to the great National party of which we are so justly proud, and that it may draw to its support in this State a large body of sympathising white men, which it must have to get a fair count of votes and to be fit for the duty and responsibilities of government; and on these grounds we appeal to Northern Republicans for support.

I am neither an officeholder nor seeker, but thirty years' devotion to Republican principles make me jealous of the good name of the great party which upholds these principles and desirous that they be made effective in the Southern States to the end that we may here also have just government with equal rights. We represent truth and justice and the will of nine-tenths of the Republican electors of our district.

WILLARD WARNER.

A "CONFIDENTIAL CIRCULAR"

SENT THE REPUBLICANS OF THE EIGHTH IOWA DISTRICT.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 29.—[Special.]—A confidential circular has been issued by the Republicans of the Eighth District who are opposed to Congressman Hepburn's renomination. It declares that:

Already the Republicans have seen the Second, Fourth, Sixth, and Ninth Districts wrested from them. The First was only carried by the party at the last Congressional election by a majority of 255, the opposition majority being 1,645. The Fifth was saved as by fire, the Republican nominee being elected by a bare plurality of twenty-three, with an opposition majority of 1,230. In the Third, Seventh, and Eighth the Republican nominees were elected by narrow majorities. Only in the Tenth and Eleventh Districts are the majorities of the party reliable and assured. All the others are fighting ground. The fusion of the opposition forces upon a candidate fairly satisfactory to all the elements stands a good chance in any one or all of them.

The circular then recites that Gov. Sherman's majority in the district last fall was only 613, and that Hepburn ran behind his ticket 537 votes two years ago. After concluding that it is unsafe to renominate the present incumbent for a third term, the circular adds:

The character of this warning of necessity obliged this medium of publication. It is no pleasure to be compelled to say the things it contains, and it would be "giving aid and comfort" to the enemy to say them through the ordinary newspaper channels. The bitter truths it touches upon are intended for Republicans only. They are, therefore, promulgated in this quasi-confidential manner. They are confidential, however, only in the sense that they are not intended to be communicated to the opposition. Nothing underhanded is contemplated. On the contrary, within Republican circles the freest discussion and the most careful and unbiased consideration of the facts here presented are desired. It is hoped that such consideration of them may lead to the nomination of a candidate who can at least carry the full party vote; for this year in the Eighth District every vote will be needed.

The Democrats are in high glee over the discovery of the document.

REPUBLICAN WORKINGMEN

OPPOSED TO ARTHUR.

DAVENPORT, Ia., May 30.—[Special.]—A large number of workingmen are employed at the Rock Island Arsenal, as well as in this city, and with several representative ones your correspondent held interviews this afternoon regarding Arthur as a possible Presidential candidate. The persons talked with said Mr. Arthur could awaken no enthusiasm, for the reason that the workingmen had not forgotten his action some two years ago when he vetoed the Chinese bill. One of the leading spirits said that it was through a monopoly of the basest kind that it was sought to import Chinese labor, and they felt that it ought to be broken up now and for all time. Another said that, so far as his acquaintance went, the workingmen did not wish to compete with Mongolian labor. There is not much talk about the subject, but should Arthur be nominated he cannot have anything like the united support of the Republican workingmen.

THE FEELING AT LAFAYETTE.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 30.—[Special.]—The remoteness of this section from the evils of cheap Chinese labor caused workingmen generally to take less interest in the great questions involved in the bill to restrict Chinese immigration than they otherwise would have done. There is a general feeling among those conversed with that immigration from China should have been summarily checked, and that Presidents Arthur's veto was a mistake, and a great injustice to workingmen; Senator Harrison's vote sustaining the veto would cost him votes here, while many workingmen would not support Arthur if nominated and others would vote for him under protest.

THE SITUATION.

CONGRESSMAN DIBRELL PINS HIS FAITH ON BLAINE AND LINCOLN.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 30.—[Special.]—Congressman Dibrell was in this city today en route to Washington. The General gave it as his opinion, from what he had learned in Washington, that Blaine and Lincoln would be the Republican ticket. Arthur, he thinks, is next to Blaine in primary strength, but has no contingent support upon which to rely. He regards Mr. Arthur's defeat as next to assured. He had no sort of doubt about the nomination of Tilden and Hendricks by acclamation, and regards Payne, Flower, and others as being comparatively out of the contest.

FOR LOGAN.

HILLSBORO, Ill., May 30.—[Special.]—Gen. John I. Rinaker and the Hon. M. Truitt, delegates from the Seventeenth District, started tonight for Chicago. Mr. Truitt says he is for Logan first, last, and all the time.

THE VIRGINIA CONTESTANTS.

HARRISONBURG, Va., May 30.—[Special.]—The Hon. B. B. Botts and John Donovan, Straightout delegates to the Chicago Convention, left here today. Both are for Blaine. It is asserted here tonight that the Union League and a majority of the Southern States favor Lieut.-Gov. John T. Lewis for Vice-President.

NEW JERSEY.

A DISPUTED DELEGATE.

Editor of the New York *Tribune:* On the day of the New Jersey Republican State Convention Mr. J. Frank Fort's friends while working in his interest represented that he was an ardent Blaine man, and secured votes for him on the strength of these representations. We now hear him classed as one of the four anti-Blaine men from this State. We are sure the New Jersey Republicans are strongly in favor of Blaine, and we do not want to be misrepresented at Chicago. The name of James G. Blaine will put more fire in a Jersey Republican than all the Wall street support that Arthur could command in forty campaigns. Respectfully,

A. B. ALLEN.

TRENTON, N. J., May 28, 1884.

IRON-WORKERS' WAGES.

Pittsburg Manufacturers Likely to Sign the Proposed Scale.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 30.—[Special.]—There was a decided change today in the complexion of affairs between the iron manufacturers and the Amalgamated Association. The action of the Youngstown district in deciding to sign the scale was communicated to those of this city this morning. The result was a consultation at which it is said it was decided that the Pittsburg manufacturers would not alone stand the loss which would attend a strike, but would also sign last year's scale. This was not announced officially, but is borne out by subsequent events. The most important of these was a visit this afternoon by A. F. Keating, Chairman of the Manufacturers' Committee, to the Amalgamated Association headquarters. He consulted with the officers and then telegrams were sent out to the members of both committees notifying them that a conference will be held tomorrow. President Weihe of the Amalgamated Association also telegraphed to the men in the Youngstown district not to sign the scales until after the meeting. The general understanding is that the workmen will withdraw their demand for extras and the manufacturers will sign the scales in force during the last year. Under the terms of these the minimum price for puddling is $5.50 per ton. The action of the Youngstown manufacturers is reported as a retaliatory measure. Last year they made preparations for a strike, but at the last minute, and without notice to them, the scales were signed in this city. They were very indignant then and threatened to withdraw from the association. The workmen are jubilant tonight. They would have suffered severely if a strike had been inaugurated.

MURDERERS SENTENCED.

LYNCHBURG, Va., May 30.—The trial of S. D. Hall for the murder of C. A. Bowyer in Montgomery County in 1870 was concluded at Christiansburg today. The verdict was murder in the first degree. A new trial was refused, and he was sentenced to be hanged Aug. 8. Bowyer sold Hall a small tract of land, and quarreled over the settlement. Hall waylaid Bowyer in the woods and killed him. A woman and child saw Bowyer behind a small tree and begging for his life. The woman called to Hall, who, however, fired and fled. After eleven years he was captured while visiting his father.

CAIRO, Ill., May 30.—Kate Colton, a colored girl, was convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to imprisonment for life. She poisoned a whole family last September, and one person died from the effects.

THE MAY FESTIVAL.

A Smaller Attendance Last Night than the Management Looked For.

The Music Was Fine and Was Warmly Applauded—Growing Appreciation of Wagner.

A Chat with Scaria—Thomas' Abhorrence of Floral Gifts to His Singers.

THE FOURTH NIGHT.

AN UNEXPECTEDLY SMALL AUDIENCE.

The limit to that lavish patronage which Chicago is wont to bestow on all first-class entertainments, and which has made her

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NEW YORK—Rooms 63 and 64 Tribune Building. J. T. MCFADDEN, Manager.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Room 2 New Bollanabee Block, opposit Academy of Music. M. A. ALDRICH, Manager.

GLASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American News Agency, 31 Renfield-st.

LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Manager.

PARIS, France—American Exchange, 35 Boulevard des Capucines.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposit the new Court-House. Thatcher, Primrose & West's Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, near Washington. "Claire and the Forge-Master." Afternoon and evening.

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, near Dearborn. Frank Mayo in "Nordeck." Afternoon and evening.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, near State. McCaull Opera Comique Company in "The Merry War."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. James O'Neill in "Monte Cristo." Afternoon and evening.

Standard Theatre.
Corner Halsted and Jackson streets. Leon & Cushman's Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

Criterion Theatre.
Corner Division and Sedgwick streets. "Burr Oaks." Afternoon and evening.

Exposition Building.
Lake-Front, opposit Adams street. Concert under the direction of Theodore Thomas. Afternoon and evening.

National Panoramas.
Wabash avenue and Hubbard court. The Battle of Gettysburg. Open from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Wood's Museum.
Randolph street, between Clark and Dearborn Opens at 9 a. m.

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museums.
South Side—Clark street, near Madison. West Side—Madison street, near Halsted. Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

Chicago Museum and Theatre.
One block north of Clark street bridge. Matinee every day.

Base-Ball.
Lake-Front—Game between the Chicago and Detroit Clubs at 3:45. Thirty-ninth street grounds—Boston Team vs. Chicago Unions at 4 p. m.

SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1884.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

THE TRIBUNE will print an exclusive verbatim report of the proceedings of the Republican National Convention taken by special shorthand reporters, and not shared with any other journal, or sold, or peddled about, or subjected to the revision of any authority whatsoever except that of the editor of this paper. THE TRIBUNE is the only newspaper in the United States that will have a report of the convention proceedings made for its own readers and for them alone. We shall have a force of ten shorthand reporters constantly in attendance upon the convention and a number of descriptive writers whose ability and skill have been tested on more than one occasion. We intend that the report of the convention printed in THE TRIBUNE shall be a model of what such a report should be.

THE TRIBUNE will contain the only authentic and complete report of the proceedings prepared in any quarter.

Arrangements have been made with newsdealers throughout the Northwest in accordance with which an ample supply of TRIBUNES may be obtained at all news-depots and on all railroad-trains. If in any case there has been a failure to make proper arrangements for such a supply of papers orders should be sent in at once, directed either to THE TRIBUNE Company or to the Western News Company, as the custom of the dealer in the past has been.

SHORT SUNDAY STORIES BY THE BEST AUTHORS.

Tomorrow, June 1, THE TRIBUNE will begin the publication of a series of short stories by some of the most distinguished American authors. A number of the leading journals are united in this enterprise. The subscribing newspapers are: In Chicago, THE TRIBUNE; in New York, the *Sun*; in Philadelphia, the *Times*; in Cincinnati, the *Enquirer*; in St. Louis, the *Globe-Democrat*; in New Orleans, the *Times-Democrat*; and in Springfield, Mass., the *Republican*. Other members of the association in large cities not already represented may be announced hereafter.

The first story will be from the pen of Mr. Henry James; it will be followed by others from Mr. W. D. Howells and Mr. Bret Harte. Negotiations with writers of similar distinction are now in progress, and the present intention is to continue the series through the summer months.

This is unquestionably the largest undertaking of the kind ever entered upon by American newspapers. It will have the advantage of giving to each of the subscribers to the stories the best fiction that American writers are capable of, while it will insure to each of the authors liberal compensation for his work, and more than could be obtained from any other quarter in the United States.

SENATOR LOGAN made a Decoration-Day speech in Maryland yesterday.

JIM TUCKER, a colored murderer, was hanged at Paris, Ark., yesterday.

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT will sail from England for New York the 5th of June.

SOME Fenians have left Dublin since Delaney, the informer, gave evidence against the Sligo prisoners.

SEVERAL Iowa delegates who arrived in Chicago yesterday very emphatically asserted that the delegation from their State would vote solid for Blaine. Some of the Iowa men think that Blaine will be nominated on the first ballot.

BUSYBODY won the Oaks Stakes on Epsom Downs yesterday. Queen Adelaide, the favorit, came in third.

A. C. HOND, the Ohio delegate who was reported to have gone over to the Arthur party, says that he is faithful to Blaine.

FERDINAND WARD says that the responsibility of Gen. Grant and James D. Fish in the firm of Grant & Ward was equal to his own.

THE *Gaulois*, a semi-official organ of the Ferry Ministry, says France has decided to reject the proposals of England in regard to Egyptian finances.

WILLIAM BROWN, colored, was hanged yesterday at Belleville, Ill., for the murder of a peddler in order to obtain possession of his money and valuables.

ABOUT 140 bicyclists met at the Leland Hotel in this city yesterday for the purpose of forming a State Division of the League of American Wheelmen.

MR. MOULTON, Senator John Sherman's brother-in-law, and Judge Foraker arrived yesterday from Ohio to urge Senator Sherman's candidacy for the Presidency.

IN another column will be found an interesting sketch of Robert Lincoln, Secretary of War, to whom is generally conceded the Republican nomination for Vice-President.

YESTERDAY 250 men employed in the shops of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad at Peru, Ind., struck because the company was behind in paying them wages.

A FIRE in J. W. Reedy's elevator works on Illinois street, between Wells and Franklin, yesterday, caused damage estimated at from $15,000 to $18,000. The loss is covered by insurance.

WALTER H. SHUPE stated at a Greenback meeting at Indianapolis yesterday that Peter Cooper sunk $100,000 in an effort to float the *Advocate*, the Greenback organ of which Shupe was editor.

NUBAR PASHA, the Egyptian Premier, in a statement to European Powers asserts that Egypt is not able to support the present rates of taxation. The land-tax, he says, exceeds the value of the crops.

THE Marquis of Normanby, who has been Governor of Queensland and New Zealand, arrived in Chicago yesterday on his way back to England. He is accompanied by his wife, children, and subordinates.

MOST of the New York Arthur men who have already arrived in this city concede that Blaine can carry the Empire State. He would, they say, receive the full Republican vote and many Irish Democratic votes.

ROCHEFORT, in his Paris paper, the *Intransigeant*, continues to make violent attacks on Gen. Grant. The motive of the attack is said to be Grant's refusal to receive Rochefort when the latter visited America.

THE North Carolina delegation left Washington yesterday for Chicago. Col. Tom Keogh, who heads the delegation, says it is solid for Arthur. This is doubted, and well-informed parties say that on the third ballot the majority of the delegates will cast their votes for Blaine.

A "COLORED gentleman" who personated one Pleasants, a Mahone delegate from Virginia, is said to have gotten away with a couple of hundred dollars of the "business-men's" contribution to boom Arthur. The Arthur managers are not pleased over this little incident.

GALUSHA A. GROW and Congressman Tom Bayne, of Pennsylvania, were among the Blaine supporters who arrived in this city yesterday. They are enthusiastic for the "Plumed Knight." Pennsylvania, they say, is practically solid for him, and they predict that he will be nominated on the third ballot.

A CONFERENCE of the Territorial delegates to the National Republican Convention will be held at the Leland Hotel this evening. It is not likely that they can agree on a plan of action, but it is certain that the great majority of them will vote for Blaine. Some, elected through the influence of the Administration, may refuse to do so.

PRESIDENT ANDREW D. WHITE, of Cornell University, E. H. Haskell, of Boston, and A. B. Valentine, of Vermont, delegates to the National Republican Convention, arrived in Chicago yesterday. They are in charge of the Edmunds boom. They will be reënforced this morning by George William Curtis, Theodore Roosevelt, and Edward H. Hobbs.

IT is now considered certain that many of the delegates who have been counted for Arthur from Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, and Texas will vote for Blaine or Logan. The Louisiana and Texas delegates will, it is thought, vote in a way to surprise Gen. Arthur's friends, and it may be that both States will cast a solid vote for the Maine statesman.

EX-CONGRESSMAN DEZENDORF, of Virginia, left Washington yesterday for Chicago. He says that he is morally certain that the delegation of which he is the head will be admitted at Chicago. He promises to make some startling statements about Mahone's methods before the committee. Not one of the delegates from the Dezendorf delegation will vote for Arthur, he says.

MRS. CHRISTOPHER SCHREIVER, of Albany, N. Y., killed her five children, aged 9, 7, 5, and 4 years and 9 months respectively, Thursday night at her home, then cut her own throat with the razor which she had used on her children, and threw herself on a railroad track, where her body was horribly mangled by a passing engine. The unfortunate woman had been reprimanded by her husband for having lost a savings-bank book.

FIFTEEN of the North Carolina Republican delegation called at Blaine's residence yesterday morning, but the Maine statesman was not in. Many of the Southern delegates who were pronounced for Arthur before their journey northward are beginning to find out that the sentiment of the Republican States is unmistakably for Blaine, and they are weakening in their advocacy of Arthur's nomination. They are disposed to concede to the delegations from the sure Republican and doubtful States the right to name the candidate.

REVELATIONS made yesterday by George W. Rowley, individual bookkeeper of the Penn Bank at Pittsburg, seem to show that President Riddle, of the defunct financial institution, used very large sums of money deposited therein for his own individual purposes. Mr. Rowley, the bookkeeper in question, seems to have known that something was wrong, but did not deem it his duty to say anything about it. Some of the securities of the bank, amounting to $300,000, have disappeared, and $34,000, sent by express to New York a few days before the failure, cannot be traced.

THE California and Nevada delegations and part of the delegation from Oregon passed through Iowa yesterday on their way to Chicago. They are enthusiastic for Blaine, and their enthusiasm was, if possible, increased during their progress through the Hawkeye State. At every stopping-point they were heartily greeted and urged to stand by the Maine statesman to the end. If Blaine is nominated, the delegates say Nevada, California, and Oregon will surely go Republican. With any other candidate success in these States would be doubtful.

MR. WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, one of the stanchest of Mr. Blaine's political friends, says there is not a particle of truth in the statement of the New York *Herald* that Mr. Blaine has said that he did not care for the Republican nomination, believing it to be an empty honor, as the Democrats would surely succeed. Mr. Phelps says Mr. Blaine has talked with no one about his or any candidate's prospects, and does not propose to, nor has he talked of the party's prospects. He believes, however, that the prospects for Republican victory were never brighter than they are at present. Mr. Blaine himself, referring to the *Herald's* statement, said: "It is an absolute lie from beginning to end. . . . There is not a man in the United States who can say with a particle of truth that I ever said any such thing to anybody. On the contrary, I have not the slightest doubt that whoever is nominated by the Republicans this year will be elected." Mr. Blaine further said that it was incumbent on the *Herald* to bring forward its witness or take back its charge.

THE National Cemetery at Gettysburg was never before visited by a multitude so large as that which gathered there yesterday to decorate the graves and listen to the oration of Martin Maginnis, of Maryland. Several thousand people also visited the Congressional Cemetery and witnessed the decoration of the soldiers' graves by a committee of the Grand Army. Similar committees performed the same ceremonies at other cemeteries, and dispatches to THE TRIBUNE from many points in the Northwest and elsewhere indicate that Decoration-Day has seldom been so generally observed as yesterday. In this city there was a parade of the military organizations, Grand Army posts, and Union Veterans in commemoration of the day, memorial services were held in the Lake-Front Park, and an address was made by the Hon. Emery A. Storrs. The graves of the soldiers at Graceland, Rosehill, Calvary, Oakwoods, and other cemeteries near the city were appropriately decorated. The grave of Abraham Lincoln at Oakridge Cemetery was decked with flowers, and the memory of the heroic dead was everywhere honored.

A TIMELY WARNING.

The Republican nominee's record on the Chinese legislation is bound to be an important factor in the campaign. The forged Morey letter, which cost Garfield the votes of California, Nevada, and New Jersey, is a warning how fatal any authentic charge of Mongolian sympathies against American laborers will be. There are a million of voters who are active and sworn members of the trade-union lodges; there are a million more workmen who are in full accord with the Knights of Labor on the Chinese question. If the Republican Convention shall nominate any man who was undeniably hostile to the prohibition of imported Mongolian coolies it will invite the opposition of two millions of labor voters, at least one-half of whom can otherwise be counted for the Republican ticket. Such action would be suicidal—madness.

President Arthur is most unfortunately on the record as having done what he could to defeat the cooly-restriction measure. He vetoed the original bill. That bill was prepared by the Senators and Representatives of the Pacific coast, irrespective of party, and embodied the demands of the laboring masses. It passed both Houses of Congress by enormous majorities in obedience to obvious considerations of justice to the American workingman and to a popular sentiment which was not to be mistaken. It aimed to protect the citizen who had a wife and children to support against the destructive competition of Asiatic aliens who had no mouth to feed or back to clothe but their own. But Mr. Arthur submitted to the commercial influences brought to bear from New York, and the sentimental theories of New England, and the requests of manufacturing employers in all the Eastern States, and employed this veto prerogative to defeat the will of Congress and the people. Had the disposal of the matter rested with him there would have been no Chinese legislation, and by this time the Asiatic coolies would have poured into Chicago and spread by thousands throughout the cities and large towns of the entire country, establishing new centres of dissension by reason of their deadly competition, and leading to riot and bloodshed. But Senators and Representatives who were nearer to the people than President Arthur made another effort. They ascertained what sort of a bill the President could be induced to sign. They cut down the life of the bill to ten years, and disemboweled it of many important provisions, and finally whittled down the provisions and penalties to the point where Mr. Arthur could not decently refuse his acquiescence. But he did everything in his power to prevent the reform in the first instance, and it is due to his interference that the law has proved inadequate and new legislation has been made necessary.

If Mr. Arthur be a candidate for President his Chinese record cannot be concealed nor explained away. He will lose the votes of the Pacific States and probably those of New Jersey and Connecticut, and he will have the persistent and relentless opposition of the labor organizations in every part of the country.

In his veto of the original bill Mr. Arthur used language which if he is nominated for President may cost him tens of thousands of colored votes—may throw the colored votes of the Northern States against him in the close and doubtful States, including New York and Ohio. This is what he said in his veto message:

> The States of the Pacific coast are full of evidences of the industry of the Chinese. Enterprises profitable alike to the capitalist and to the laborer of Caucasian origin would have lain dormant but for them. A time has now come when it is supposed they are not needed, and when it is thought by Congress and by those most acquainted with the subject that it is best to try to get along without them. *There may, however, be other sections of the country where this species of labor may be advantageously employed without interfering with the laborers of our own race.*

The section of the country referred to by the President was, of course, the Southern States, and the laborers *not of our own race* whose competition with cut-under Asiatic cooly labor he viewed with equanimity were the wretched, under-paid, under-fed negro laborers of those States. It is true they are "not of our own race," but they have been taught to look to the Republican party for protection and support, and they did not expect so direct a suggestion of a system of cooly labor in the South to come from a Republican President. It has been suggested that Senator Brown, Confederate, of Georgia, suggested the odious remark in italics, but that does not free Mr. Arthur from responsibility therefor. Brown fought the Anti-Chinese bill for the avowed reason that he wanted the planters to be at liberty to import coolies to take the place of negroes in the cotton and cane fields of the South, because they, having no families to support, could live on far less and would work far cheaper than the blacks could by any possibility. Whatever the origin of it may have been, the veto will not help the President's cause with the negroes North or South. They are not in favor of cooly labor, and even though they are "not of our own race" they have rights and votes as American citizens.

EDMUNDS, HAWLEY, SHERMAN, HARRISON.

Four bidders for the Republican nomination have records on the Chinese question which are even more objectionable to the labor classes if possible than that of President Arthur. They are: Edmunds, Hawley, Harrison, and Sherman. These four gentlemen were in the Senate pending consideration of the bill to prevent the importation of cooly laborers, and they not only voted against the well-considered bill itself, but voted to sustain the President's veto of the bill, and they actually voted against the modified, mild, emasculated bill which the President was finally persuaded to sign. Their record shows them to have been hostile to any and every measure looking to the prohibition or restriction of imported Mongolians brought into this country not to become citizens, but to cut under and starve out the labor of citizens with families to support. The record shows that they turned deaf ears to the outcry of American and European workmen against the unfair and deadly competition of the imported coolies. They were indifferent to the fact that a native American, or Irish-American, or German-American, or Scandinavian, a citizen of the United States, in full sympathy with American institutions and honestly striving to support wife and children, was underbid in the labor market and starved out by the rat and rice eating Mongolian who had nobody but himself to support, who came to the country to remain but a few years, and who had neither the desire nor the capacity to assimilate with the home life of America. They were unmoved by the distress which this unfair competition had brought to the working classes on the Pacific coast and threatened to the other sections of the country. Neither Governmental interests nor humanitarian sympathies, nor even the commonest considerations of justice appealed to Messrs. Edmunds, Sherman, Hawley, and Harrison; but they continued to the last to resist every effort at mitigating the evil of cooly importation, and, if they could have had their way, the American labor market would today have been largely controlled by Asiatic prices and morals. Is it reasonable to suppose that any one of these men can come before the people as a candidate for President without inviting the active and bitter opposition of the working classes and the condemnation of all men who regard the claims of the family and home as superior to the interests of a nomadic and half-barbarous horde of Asiatic strangers, who come to America to accumulate what they can during a few years and take it back to their Asiatic domiciles?

It would be folly under any circumstances to risk defeat by running any candidate who would have the opposition of the workingmen of America; but such a course will be inexcusable at this time, when a candidate may be selected who is the first choice of the Republican party and was one of the earliest among our public men to apprehend the importance of the Chinese-labor question and to espouse the rights of American citizenship and the sacred interests of American homes.

VIRGINIA IN CHICAGO.

It is apparent at the very outset that the most important question in the preliminary work of the Republican Convention will be the contest for admission between the two opposing sets of delegates from Virginia, and it may have an important influence upon its entire proceedings, according to the wisdom and fairness displayed in the disposition of the question. One of these delegations is known as "the Mahone," and is understood to be for Arthur until they can do better; the other is "the Straight-out," and is ardently solid for Blaine. The Mahone delegation represents a coalition, and, as has been said, "is for Arthur because Arthur is for them." The Straightout delegation is the representative of the original Virginia Republicans and stands for the men who voted for Garfield four years ago. There is no question of their Republicanism at least, and there is no question that they represent the straight Republican party which has been through the fire in Virginia. It probably cannot be denied that the Mahone delegation is Republican also, though its Republicanism is of more recent origin and is mixed up with issues which are not Republican, such as the repudiation of the debt of the State and other distinctive features of Mahoneism. It is understood that the Mahone delegation comes pledged, and is under the absolute domination of Mahone, while the Straightouts come unpledged and independent, and thus are in harmony with the general characteristics of the convention as well as the general sentiment of the Republican party, which this year more than any other spurns the dictation of bossism and the oppression of the machine.

It may be assumed, however, that both delegations are Republican, or they would not be here seeking for admission to a Republican Convention. The question of republicanism is a purely local one. It is not a matter of National concern whether Virginia repudiates her debts or whether she takes the honest and straightforward course of paying them. There is therefore no good reason why both delegations should not be admitted, each delegation being given half the vote, or twelve. The proposition to admit half of each delegation would simply be an evasion of the question at issue, a compromise which would suit neither delegation, and a disposition of the matter which would not tend to harmonize the divisions among the Virginia Republicans, besides being manifestly unfair to the twelve men on each side who would be rejected. The admission of both delegations, however, each casting twelve votes, would place them on an equal footing and would obviate the necessity of a long and perhaps bitter struggle. The preferences of either delegation should not be taken into account. They should be admitted on their merits and as Republicans, and thus the State of Virginia would cast her twenty-four votes and both factions would be equally represented. Such a disposition of the matter would be satisfactory to the Straightouts, and no reason is apparent why the Committee on Credentials or the convention should raise any opposition to it. It has been intimated that Mahone will not consent to any equal division of representation; that he will have the whole or nothing; and that if the Straightouts are not rejected he will take himself and his delegates out of the convention. In that case the Straightouts would cast the whole twenty-four votes. We doubt very much, however, whether, when it comes to the point, Mahone will presume to dictate to a National as he would to a local convention. In any event, the Republican National Convention cannot afford to turn its back upon the Straightout Republicans of Virginia and the men of that State who voted for Garfield in 1880. With a wise settlement of the contest and equal honor paid to each of the contestants, the convention not only will be harmonious, but the foundations will be laid for harmony in Virginia which may have a mighty influence next November.

THE FROST WAVE.

A wave of severe frost swept across the northern part of the United States last Wednesday night. The reports received indicated that the area of real damage was bounded on the south by a line which may be roughly described as lying about fifty miles south of Chicago, trending a little north in the westerly direction, and running nearly due east from this city. The frost area thus included Wisconsin and Michigan, with the northern sixth part of Illinois, the northern tier of counties in Indiana and Ohio, and a large part of the northern half of Iowa. Within that area it was quite severe—enough so to seriously threaten the fruit prospects, and to a smaller extent damage the growing grain.

It is too early to say how much the cereals in that section have suffered. That can only be told after a warm sun has shone upon it for several days, giving the uninjured grain a chance to grow and wilting that which had its sap-vessels burst by the frost. The latter will show up as black, instead of green, the organism of the plant having been destroyed beyond repair. In general, however, we may say it appears probable that the grain crops have not suffered so badly as some have feared. But little winter wheat is grown within the area noted, and the spring wheat is not yet forward enough, there or in the further Northwest, to have been badly feared. It is probable that a rather large proportion of the corn will be found to wilt. But that section only contributes a small percentage of the corn crop of the country, and still less of that which is merchantable enough to be sent to market. The fruit supply of this section will probably have to be drawn from the South very much more largely than would have been necessary but for the frost.

It is worth while to remember that cold weather at this season is by no means unusual. Even as late as last year we were visited by a decided fall of snow less than a week before the date of this frost; and that snow fell over a large part of the area now under consideration. It is true we had rather poor crops last year, but that was partly due to other facts than the May snow-storm, corn being nipped by the early frosts of September. Still the commercial world will await with no little interest the developments of the first week in June with regard to crop prospects in the belt visited by the frost-wave of last Wednesday night.

BLAINE AND LOGAN.

The St. Louis *Republican* has discovered that there is an alliance offensive and defensive between the Blaine and Logan camps which means both business and mischief. The comments of our St. Louis contemporary are interesting, as coming from an old-time Democrat looking on dispassionately. It thinks there is good reason for crediting the report, from the fact that a counter-alliance was necessary as against the Arthur-Edmunds alliance, and "Blaine and Logan against Arthur and Edmunds will therefore probably be the real situation at Chicago when the first preliminary struggle is over."

Arguing from these premises, our Democratic neighbor grows as enthusiastic as if it were following the lead of the Plumed Knight himself. It says: "It is important to remember that the scene of the struggle is Chicago, the centre of the Northwest and the home of Logan," and warns the Arthur-Edmunds combination that when their henchmen assemble in Chicago they will feel themselves a long way from home. Under such circumstances it does not feel it would be surprising if, with Blaine's formidable following, reënforced at the right moment by Logan's votes and supported by thousands of their friends gathered in the city from Illinois and Iowa, the Plumed Knight should ride down "the weak-voiced opposition unsupported by a similar outside environment and carry off the honor with a whoop." In closing its enthusiastic view of the situation, the *Republican* says:

> Evidently an alliance between Blaine and Logan bodes no good for Arthur and Edmunds. It means business. Logan is the desperado of American politics when he chooses to be—and Blaine is not far behind him. For mortal work a more effective combination could not be imagined; and if these two really have come to terms we may be sure there will be work done at Chicago that will make the heads of the well-bred New-Yorker and the chilling Vermonter grow dizzy.

It is evident from the tenor of the *Republican's* forecast that its enthusiasm is one of locality, and that in its conservative old Democratic soul it is shivering for fear that the work done at Chicago will result in the nomination of Blaine and Logan. If this should happen there will be no occasion for the Convention No. 2 to meet in Chicago. If Blaine and Logan are the standard-bearers of the Republican cohorts, the Democratic party might as well go fishing, even if the fish don't bite well, or pick out good places on the sidewalk and see the Republican procession go by. There will be no use for their little turnout, and they will put in their time to better account in witnessing the Republican pageant and listening to the loudest music they have ever heard yet. If Blaine and Logan are nominated let the *Republican* hire a good window to see the show. It will have more fun than it can expect to get from trooping round with a Corporal's guard in the back streets.

THERE will be a large number of colored delegates in the Republican National Convention. They will come mostly from the Southern States, where the blacks furnish the bulk of the labor and are forced to contend against race prejudice, unfair discrimination in contracts, and political disfranchisement by fraud and violence. What would these colored delegates or their colored constituents say to a Presidential candidate who had at one time actually contemplated the imposition of a new hardship upon the struggling blacks of the South, and had been willing to shape National legislation to that end? Yet the Government officeholders and political managers in the Southern States ask the colored delegates to help nominate just such a man when their votes are solicited for Mr. Arthur. In the message President Arthur sent to Congress when he vetoed the Chinese-Immigration bill occurred the following passage:

> The States of the Pacific coast are full of evidences of the industry of the Chinese. Enterprises profitable alike to the capitalist and to the laborer of Caucasian origin would have lain dormant but for them. A time has now come when it is supposed they are not needed, and when it is thought by Congress and by those most acquainted with the subject that it is best to try to get along without them. *There may, however, be other sections of the country where this species of labor may be advantageously employed without interfering with the laborers of our own race.*

There is no mistaking the meaning of this language. It was a suggestion to Congress that the Chinese ought not to be excluded because there is room for them in the cotton-fields and sugar and rice plantations of the South. *There*, said Mr. Arthur, they would not come in competition "with the laborers of our own race." They would only crowd out and beat down the negroes, and no white man ought to be much concerned about *that*. Such is the naked significance of President Arthur's language. When he wrote these words he confessed that he was indifferent to all the hardships and injustice which the black laborers of the Southern States endure and that he was willing to increase the distress of their present situation by encouraging the importation of cooly labor to compete with them. The colored voters of the South will not be able to contribute much, if anything, to the election of the Republican candidate after he is nominated, but the colored delegates in the convention may do their share in giving or withholding the nomination which will determine the chances for election or defeat.

THE State Department is engaged in negotiating various treaties of commercial reciprocity, as for instance with Canada, Spain, and Mexico. It should go a step farther and provide for criminal reciprocity. Our extradition laws sadly need revision and extension. Men like Geiger, the managers of Fund W swindles, embezzling bank Presidents and Cashiers, cheating trustees, have only to commit their crimes in one country and then take up their residence in another to escape punishment for their crimes. Canada is a great city of refuge for the defaulters and speculators of this country. A more flagrant case than that of Eno can hardly be conceived. He deliberately stole the funds of the bank for his private operations, and even drew on it after the discovery of his crimes; but he has sailed to Europe, and the offense he has committed is not extraditable. It was at a late period in its development that the law gave the least recognition to such crimes as those which may be committed by bank officers and other trustees. It was not a punishable offense in England until lately, for instance, for the officer of a trades-union to steal its money. But the internal law of every civilized nation now names and punishes these crimes, and it is time that an international recognition be given them. The State Department should enter at once on negotiations with foreign nations for extradition treaties that should provide for the reciprocal surrender of every fugitive who has committed an offense which is considered a felony by his own country.

Blaine's Popularity.

Wherever a crowd of citizens assemble in any Northern State and take a vote to ascertain their Presidential preferences in nine times out of ten Blaine leads all the other candidates. This happens so constantly that it may be laid down as a rule—the few exceptions only serving to prove its general truth. A couple of significant instances will illustrate it:

VALPARAISO, Ind., May 26.—[Special.]—There was an election held here in the Northern Indiana Normal School today, only male adult students voting. Total vote cast, 671; total Republican vote, 408; total Democratic, 263; Blaine, 269; Tilden, 211; Butler, 21; A. McDonald, 28; Arthur, 24; Logan, 11; Harrison, 3; Bayard, 3; Edmunds, 3; Lincoln, 3; Gresham, 2; Randall, 1; Hoadly 1; Teller, 1; Sherman, 1. Every one voted as he pleased. These voters are from more than fifty counties of this State.

Here were 408 bright, intelligent young men who will cast their first Presidential votes this fall, and 269 of them declared James G. Blaine to be their first choice for Chief Magistrate of this great Nation. These young schoolmasters are full of fire and enthusiasm for the Plumed Knight, and are the sort of men who make political converts from among their associates and vote them; no matter whether it rains or snows or the mud is knee-deep election-day they will be on hand with their friends at the polls, voting and working for "Jim Blaine." What is true at the Normal School of Northern Indiana is true all over the country.

Now here is another "straw" showing the direction of the popular wind of a different kind, but equally significant. It was the expression a few days ago of Presidential preference at the Union Catholic Library Association in this city. The organization is composed mostly of Irish Roman Catholics of the better educated classes, and a sprinkling of German and American Catholics. The result of the vote taken showed that Blaine was the choice of 103, Logan 26, Cleveland (Dem.) 15, and Tilden 73. From which it appears that Blaine is by far the most popular candidate with intelligent Irish, and that in this strongly Catholic organization, whose members are Democratic ten to one, Blaine has more supporters than the two most popular Democratic candidates combined. The truth is, if Blaine be nominated he will make awful inroads on the Irish Democratic vote. The Irish want a man who has a foreign policy and is not afraid to avow it. As a Wisconsin correspondent said the other day:

> Multitudes of Irishmen will vote for Blaine because he will have a foreign policy in keeping with the sentiments of a great and proud Republic. He will never allow England to bully him into surrendering Irishmen charged with political offenses to be hanged by British courts.

THE penny Arthur organ has an idiotic reporter who persists in asking every newcomer whether, if Arthur should carry New York City and Kings County in the next election, he could not carry the State. Most of the delegates on being approached with this stunning question, after a gasp or two of amazement, say that Arthur undoubtedly could carry the State if he could be assured a "majority" in these two counties. The question was put to a number of delegates Thursday, and to President White, of Cornell University, yesterday in this form:

> "Now, Mr. White, there has been a great deal of talk about Arthur's inability to carry New York, but it has never been demonstrated. Is it not a fact that if he carries New York City and Kings County he has virtually the key to the entire State?"
>
> "I am not a politician, and I cannot tell you."

The reply was unduly cautious. Nobody in his senses has claimed that Arthur, or Blaine, or anybody else the Republicans may nominate can carry New York City and Kings County. It would be as reasonable to ask whether, if Arthur should carry Kentucky, Missouri, Texas, Alabama, and South Carolina in addition to all the Northern States, he might not be elected. New York City and Kings County have been giving majorities against the Republican Presidential candidates as follows since the party was organized:

	DEM. MAJS.—New York.	Kings.
1856	24,143	6,323
1860	30,068	4,700
1864	67,327	4,924
1868	29,153	5,370
1872	33,147	4,739
1876	53,617	1,849
1880	41,393	8,311

This table conclusively demonstrates the absurdity of any claim that Arthur or any other Republican candidate can "carry New York City and Kings County." Only a very foolish or very ignorant reporter would put such a question. The assumption that Arthur would poll more votes in New York City than Grant or Garfield is ridiculous.

But the returns show something more. They show the fallacy of the pretense that Arthur, owing to his tremendous influences with John Kelly, reduced the Democratic majority in New York City so far as to enable Garfield to carry the State. The Democratic majority of 1880 in New York City was only 18,000 less than that of 1876, while the Democratic majority in Kings County in 1880 was 7,000 more than in 1876. Allowing for a moment that Arthur alone was the man who caused a reduction of 12,000 in the vote of the city (though we don't believe a word of that stuff and nonsense), what becomes of the fact that Garfield carried the State by 21,000 majority, or 9,000 more than the whole reduction in New York City? In New York City and Kings County jointly the Republicans "reduced" the majority in 1880 only 3,500 as compared with 1876, when Tilden was the candidate, and that exceedingly weak sister, R. B. Hayes, was running against him. The truth is, that Arthur personally did not reduce the Democratic majority in New York City by ten votes. He had no understanding with John Kelly or anybody else that would enable him to do so; but, even if he had, Garfield would have carried the State without him and had 9,000 votes to spare on the basis of the Tilden vote of 1876, or 18,000 majority if the vote had been the same in both New York and Kings Counties as in 1876. The honest truth is, that the Democratic majority was reduced 13,000 in New York City because (1) the civil-service laws were rigidly enforced; and (2) because Garfield was immensely popular, and the great workingmen's demonstrations, which everybody remembers were a feature of that campaign, produced a good effect. Arthur had nothing to do with the reduction. If he had been dead or had never been born the result would have been the same. The alleged deal with John Kelly is all moonshine. Jim Blaine tomorrow can reduce the Democratic majority in New York City lower, through his great popularity with the Irish voters, than any other living man.

THE statement is made that "the purpose of Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, in going to the National Convention is to endeavor to secure the adoption of a temperance plank in the platform." If this means that Senator Blair desires that the Republican National Convention shall indorse political interference to enforce prohibition or sumptuary laws he may as much better remain in Washington to attend to his duties as Senator and save himself the trouble and expense of the trip to Chicago. The Republican party has been plagued and harassed in a good many States by the active action of the prohibition cranks, but the National Convention will undoubtedly protest it from this disturbing element in a Presidential campaign. There are some superficial evidences of bad judgment and indifference to results among a large number of delegates, who seem to be willing to risk the loss of the Pacific States and the universal opposition of the working classes by nominating a candidate opposed to the Chinese legislation, but we cannot believe that a majority will deliberately throw away the election by incorporating political temperance in the Republican platform. Nobody disputes Senator Blair's personal right to hold and express views he likes on the temperance question, but he overestimates his capacity for forcing them when he thinks he can persuade the National Convention to commit the Republican party to a fanaticism which would destroy the last hope of success this year.

MR. JAMES D. FISH, the President of the defrauted Marine Bank, in his examination before the court testified that he put into the firm of Grant & Ward $100,000, partly cash and partly notes (probably one dollar of money to ten of notes), and here is what he swore that he drew out as "profits" on his paper investment:

> "Do you remember how much money you drew from the firm of Grant & Ward in 1881?"
>
> "I don't remember positively."
>
> "Is it not true that in the year 1881 you drew from the firm of Grant & Ward over $500,000?"
>
> "I think I did receive $506,000; in the year 1882 about $100,000; and the same the year before that. In 1884 about $75,000 to $80,000."
>
> "What did you understand you were living against in 1883 and 1884?"
>
> "What the monthly statement furnished me of profits from the firm, of which I received one-fourth."
>
> "Whence did you understand those profits came?"
>
> "From business dealings with the Government."
>
> "Did you suppose Grant & Ward, on a capital of $100,000, were earning over $1,000,000 a year?"
>
> "The capital was larger than that: I furnished it in the way of notes and so forth."

That's where half a million or more of the money deposited with Grant & Ward went. Fish fobbed half a million, and Warner admits that he absorbed $1,915,433 as his share of the "profits."

THE Arthur organ reports the arrival in Chicago of "Col." Bob Harlan, who is identified as having "for years carried the colored vote of Cincinnati in his breeches-pocket." Like all Arthur men, "Col." Bob is perfectly certain that Blaine has no show. For the benefit of people who may not have been previously informed of the fact it may be stated that the "Colonel's" last public appearance of note was before the Directors of the Louisville Jockey Club, from the grounds of which organization he was expelled for alleged connivance with the "pulling" of a two-horse race whereby a great scandal was raised. In spite of "Col." Bob's indignant protest, the evidence was so overwhelming that the Jockey Club people found him guilty and passed sentence of expulsion with unanimous vote. Until the little cloud on his character is lifted by "Colonel" should at least consult a back seat.

BLAINE without New York is far more certain of election as President if nominated than Arthur with New York for their votes.

Blaine can carry the three Pacific States, while Arthur's veto of the twenty-year Chinese prohibition bill would lose him all of them.

Blaine can carry Indiana, and Arthur can't begin to do it.

Blaine can carry New

OLD-WORLD SENSATIONS.

Scotland Yard and Pall Mall Shaken by Terrific Dynamite Explosions.

The Detectives' Headquarters and Two Leading Clubs Shattered—The Injured.

Savage Newspaper Attack on Gen. Grant by Rochefort, the Communist.

DYNAMITE OUTRAGES.

THE HOME OF THE DETECTIVES BLOWN UP.

LONDON, May 30.—An explosion of dynamite occurred outside the detective office of Scotland Yard, London, at 9:35 this evening. The corner of the building, which was composed of thick brick-work, was blown off to the hight of thirty feet, taking with it a portion of the side walls and revealing an aperture fifteen feet wide. Many cart-loads of débris lying around attest the strength of the explosive. A brougham standing opposit the point of the explosion was wrecked and the coachman injured. A policeman was blown across the yard and, striking against the wall, was injured. Several others were injured by cuts from glass which flew in all directions. The explosive appears to have been placed in a recess in the wall at the rear of the large building occupied by the detectives.

AN ATTEMPT TO DESTROY THE JUNIOR CARLTON CLUB.

A sharp report was heard at 9:20 tonight outside the Junior Carlton Club-House in Pall Mall, resulting from a bomb thrown into the basement of the club-house at the back of St. James' Square. A cabman states that he saw a man light what was apparently a fuse and then run away. Immediately afterwards there was a report followed by a volume of smoke. After an interval of a few seconds the cabman says another report occurred between the Army Intelligence Department, which adjoins the Junior Carlton Club-House, and the Army and Navy Club-House facing it on the opposit side of St. James' Square. The basement of the Carlton Club-House was shattered and four female servants at work there severely injured. The club-house was crowded with members at the time of the explosion. Several lights were extinguished. The lights throughout the entire building of the Army and Navy Club were extinguished, and the window blown in.

DEVELOPMENTS.

Col. Majendie, the Inspector of Explosives, examined the scene of the dynamite operations in Pall Mall late tonight. The housekeeper of the Army Intelligence Department avers that the second explosion in St. James' square was caused by a bomb which he saw lighted with fuse a second or two before the explosion occurred. Another explosion in Scotland Yards was averted by a failure of the fuse to burn. The police have found several cakes of dynamite in the vicinity.

A member of the Carlton Club says he detected a strong smell of gunpowder after the explosion. Nearly all the houses in St. James' square suffered from the force of the concussion.

A later search resulted in the discovery of more explosive materials. A canister of unexploded dynamite was found in Scotland Yards. The police authorities express the opinion that the attempts on the two locations were intended to be simultaneous.

The individual who lighted the fuse in St. James Square was pursued by an indignant and excited crowd, but managed to make his escape by jumping into a cab which had been in readiness, and which was lost sight of in the darkness of the night and the great confusion. A policeman and four others of the injured are pronounced in a precarious condition.

Sixteen pockets of dynamite with fuses attached were found at 10:30 tonight under the Nelson monument, in Trafalgar Square.

THE POLICE.

The police believe the dynamite discovered under the Nelson monument in Trafalgar Square is of American manufacture.

A PLEA OF GUILTY.

The Frenchman arrested Monday at Charing Cross Station for having explosives in his possession, and who was released on bail, was brought to trial today. He pleaded guilty to the charge of having unauthorized possession of explosives. He was fined £5 and costs, and the explosives were ordered destroyed. The defendant adduced evidence which proved he had brought the materials to England for the purpose of experimentation.

ROCHEFORT ATTACKS GEN. GRANT,

AND MAKES VENOMOUS AND SENSATIONAL CHARGES.

PARIS, May 30.—Rochefort, editor of *L'Intransigeant*, continues his violent attacks upon Gen. Grant. It is reported that his reason is that Grant refused to receive him when in America.

Rochefort, in replying in his journal, *L'Intransigeant*, to the statement that Gen. Grant refused to receive him, says: "I never solicited Gen. Grant for an audience. I could have received one, but guarded myself from accepting. I would not forget how, as President of the United States during the War of 1870, he lost no chance to show his hostility to France. Not only were our defeats saluted at the White House by toasts to German successes, but Washburne, the American Minister to France, abused without shame his diplomatic immunity, and made himself the active agent of Bismarck, and twice a week passed through his advices of the state of the siege addressed to King William. Kerotry, now Prefect of Police at Paris, arrested several American agents, who were spies in the service of Prussia, and whom he expelled the country. In 1878, when ex-President Grant was entertained at a state dinner in Berlin following the review of the German troops given in his honor, he proposed a toast to the Emperor, Bismarck, and the German army, which had beaten France, saying, "and now what we have just seen will always beat her." This style of recognition of the services of France during the struggle for American independence arose from the need Grant felt to manage the German vote in his campaign for a third Presidential term."

Rochefort's statements are attracting unusual attention in Paris.

THE TURF.

THE EPSOM CONTEST.

LONDON, May 30.—The great race for 2-year-old fillies, for the Oak Stakes, run on Epsom Downs today, was won by Baird's bay filly Busybody (the winner of the 1,000 guineas stakes), Peck's bay filly Superba second, and John Willoughby's chestnut filly Queen Adelaide third.

After several false starts all got off on fairly even terms. Queen Adelaide led for 200 yards, when Kinfauns took a slight lead, Wildshot and Superba right behind. At the furzes Pinta and Legacy passed Kintauns, Quilt fourth, Queen Adelaide and Wildshot next. At the mile-post Wildshot took third place, Busybody close behind. Rounding Tottenham Corner Busybody drew to the front, Queen Adelaide and Superba following. After Busybody had taken Queen Adelaide off the former was challenged by Superba, but Busybody always had the best of the struggle. Wildshot came in fourth, Quilt and Kinfauns next. Pinta finished last. Busybody won by half a length, Superba a length before Queen Adelaide. Busybody's time, 2 minutes 49 seconds.

The weather was delightful, and there was a large and fashionable attendance.

A PROTEST.

Objection has been lodged against St. Gatien, which ran a dead heat for the Derby, on the ground that the description of his pedigree was deficient.

EGYPT.

THE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, May 30.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "A diplomatist, believed to be Prince Hohenlohe, the German Embassador to France, was interviewed regarding the proposed Egyptian conference. He pronounced the chances favorable for Minister Ferry, provided he strikes while England is helpless, and does not wait till England has regained her prestige by the autumn campaign in the Soudan.

The Paris *Gaulois* declares that the French Cabinet has decided to reject the proposals of England in regard to Egyptian finances.

OPPRESSIVE TAXATION.

Nubar Pasha, the Prime Minister of Egypt, is preparing a statement to the Powers showing that Egypt is unable to support the present rates of taxation. The land tax is often greater than the gross value of the crops.

CABLE NOTES.

Vanderbilt will sail for New York June 5.

Baron von Stark, the Hessian Minister of State, has resigned.

Since the informer Delaney gave evidence at Sligo, certain Fenians have left Dublin.

Lillian Russell's "Billee Taylor" company is bankrupt at Lausanne. The hotelkeeper has seized the luggage.

The *News* says a noisy faction in the jury of the Paris Salon hooted down and prevented every attempt of the judge to consider the merits of any American picture.

A serious fire has occurred at Phuampank, the Capital of Cambodia. The whole quarter outside the French concession is destroyed. Among the buildings burned were 105 houses belonging to the King. Three persons perished.

A large audience witnessed Lawrence Barrett's farewell performance at London last night. "Yorick's Love" was revived for the occasion. Barrett was recalled four times after the second act. He thanked the English audiences, actors, actresses, and press for their kindness.

An article appears in the *Fortnightly Review*, written and signed by William E. Gladstone, on England's foreign policy. Gladstone says the period has now arrived when England may with advantage study and even reproduce in some of its most characteristic aspects the foreign policy of America.

At London a flutter occurred in the market for American securities on the Stock Exchange yesterday, owing to the late delivery of the New York mail. The committee extended the time for the delivery of stocks one hour, thus enabling the brokers to deliver stock and escape a forced buying in.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lakes, fair weather, followed in the northwest portion by increasing cloudiness and local rains, southerly winds, stationary temperature, except a slight fall in temperature in the northwest portion.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, fair followed by partly cloudy weather, and in the northern portion local rains, stationary temperature, except in extreme northern portion a slight fall in temperature, southerly winds.

For the Missouri Valley, partly cloudy weather, local rains, southerly winds, stationary temperature.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 30—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Place of Observation.	Hight of the Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of the Wind.	State of Weather.	Rain-fall in inches.
Mid. Atlantic States—					
Albany	30.11	54	W....	Clear.	0
Eastern Gulf States—					
Vicksburg	30.10	67	N. E.	Clear.	0
Western Gulf States—					
El Paso	29.81	73	.....	Clear.	0
Fort Smith	30.12	61	.....	Clear.	0
Galveston	30.04	78	S. E.	Hazy.	0
New Orleans	30.06	72	N. E.	Fair.	0
Shreveport, La	30.07	62	N. E.	Clear.	0
Ohio Valley & Tenn.					
Cincinnati	30.16	63	W.	Clear.	0
Indianapolis	30.15	61	N. W.	Clear.	0
Louisville	30.13	63	N. W.	Clear.	0
Memphis	30.12	70	N.	Fair.	0
Nashville	30.14	63	N. E.	Clear.	0
Pittsburg	30.06	56	N.	Clear.	0
Lower Lake Region—					
Buffalo	29.97	48	S.	Fair.	0
Cleveland	30.05	52	S. E.	Clear.	0
Detroit	30.04	57	W. E.	Clear.	0
Erie	30.06	49	S.	Clear.	0
Oswego	30.09	49	S.	Clear.	0
Port Huron	30.02	49	N. E.	Clear.	0
Rochester, N. Y.	30.07	45	S.	Fair.	0
Sandusky	30.04	62	S. W.	Clear.	0
Toledo	30.04	61	S. W.	Clear.	0
Upper Lake Region—					
Alpena	30.00	49	S. E.	Cloudy.	0
Chicago	30.11	60	S. W.	Clear.	0
Duluth	29.97	54	S. W.	Clear.	0
Escanaba	30.03	54	S. W.	Hazy.	0
Grand Haven	30.05	54	S. W.	Clear.	0
Marquette	29.93	65	W....	Clear.	0
Milwaukee	30.10	63	S. W.	Clear.	0
Mackinaw	29.97	47	S....	Clear.	0
Upper Miss. Valley—					
Cairo	30.18	69	N....	Clear.	0
Davenport	30.12	60	W....	Fair.	0
Des Moines	30.10	60	S....	Fair.	0
Keokuk	30.12	69	S....	Clear.	0
La Crosse	30.04	63	S. W.	Clear.	0
Moorhead	29.91	55	W....	Cloudy.	0
St. Louis	30.16	63	S. E.	Clear.	0
St. Paul	30.01	62	....	Hazy.	0
Springfield, Ill	30.16	62	....	Clear.	0
Missouri Valley—					
Leavenworth	30.11	60	....	Clear.	0
Omaha	30.08	65	....	Cloudy.	0
Yankton	30.02	62	S. W.	Cloudy.	0
Extreme Northwest—					
Bismarck	29.90	72	N.	Cloudy.	.15
Fort Buford	30.06	58	N. E.	Fair.	.07
St. Vincent, Minn	29.97	58	N. W.	Cloudy.	.35
Northern Slope—					
Cheyenne	30.07	58	....	Cloudy.	0
Deadwood	30.05	50	S. W.	Clear.	0
Fort Assiniboine	30.15	60	S. W.	Clear.	0
Fort Custer	30.10	55	N. E.	Clear.	0
Middle Slope—					
Denver	30.07	54	S. W.	H. rain.	.26
Dodge City	30.06	61	S....	Fair.	0
North Platte	30.04	64	S. E.	L. rain.	.01
Canadian Stations—					
Fort Garry	30.09	49	N....	Fair.	.10
Fort Arthur's Land'g	29.82	49	S....	Fair.	0
Kingston	30.15	52	S....	Fair.	0
Medicine Hat	29.96	70	S....	Clear.	0
Parry Sound, Can	30.04	44	W....	Cloudy.	0
Quappelle	30.15	56	S....	Clear.	0
Winnedosa	30.06	47	N. E.	Clear.	0
Saugeen, Can	30.05	46	....	Cloudy.	0
Toronto	30.01	49	S....	Fair.	0
Other Points—					
Helena	30.08	58	....	Clear.	0
Huron, Dak	30.01	54	S. W.	Clear.	.14
Las Animas	30.01	55	N. E.	L. rain.	.11
Little Rock	30.10	63	N. E.	Clear.	0
Salt Lake	30.05	56	S. E.	Fair.	.05
Stockton	29.95	76	S. E.	Clear.	0

*Too small to measure. †Thunder-storm.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel.	Rain.	Weather.
6:53a. m.	30.223	47.3	42.2	W....	9	.....	Clear.
10:53a. m.	30.186	66.0	28.7	W....	15	.....	Clear.
2:18p. m.	30.121	72.6	26.4	W....	15	.....	Clear.
6:18p. m.	30.100	71.5	26.7	W....	9	.....	Clear.
10:18p. m.	30.111	60.5	47.0	S. W....	6	.....	Clear.

Maximum temperature, 72.6.
Minimum temperature, 41.7.
Mean daily barometer, 30.151.
Mean daily thermometer, 60.1.
Mean daily humidity, 35.5

Killing Frosts—Snow in New Hampshire.

BOSTON, Mass., May 30.—Frost did great damage all over New England last night. In the strawberry district around Taunton the crop, valued at many thousand dollars, is said to be ruined. In Northern New Hampshire several inches of snow fell. Around Norwich ice a quarter of an inch thick formed and all the crops which can be killed by cold are ruined. In Vermont tender crops are killed, though corn was not advanced sufficiently to be hurt much. Fruit was badly injured. The loss is heavy.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., May 30.—There was a heavy frost all through this section this morning. Grape-vines and fruit-trees in many cases are ruined. There was ice on Lake Nascia in New Jersey.

OCEAN PERILS.

A Sealing Brig Fast in the Ice and Drifting Out to Sea—Danger of Starvation.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., May 30.—The Newfoundland sealing bring Confederate, Capt. Thomas Greene, of Harbor Grace, with a crew of seventy-nine, was caught in a formidable ice-nip in Notre Dame Bay April 28 and thrown completely on the floe. The ship lies over on her side with her yardarms on the ice. The 20th of May five of the crew volunteered to travel to land, distant nearly twenty miles, and report the situation. At imminent peril and in an exhausted condition they reached Twillingate, boarded the steamer Hercules, and arrived here this evening. They report all provisions consumed except bread. The last pound of flesh is exhausted. There is a frozen ocean of ice all around, and as the ship, thus beset, is now drifting out to sea, there is danger of the whole crew being starved to death. A powerful sealing steamship will be at once dispatched to the rescue. Capt. Cress, of the steamer Hercules, reports ice to the eastward of Notre Dame Bay as far as the eye can reach and innumerable icebergs.

STUDENTS AT PLAY.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 30.—[Special.]—The Freshman and Sophomore Classes of Cornell University united in excursions down the Lake tonight, the former to hold the customary Algebra Cremation exercises and the latter to have a barbecue. A number of juniors and seniors participated in the jaunt.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

Views of Democrats on the Feasibility of Renominating Tilden.

The Costly Campaign Made by Peter Cooper Eight Years Ago.

SAM TILDEN.

OPINIONS ON THE FEASIBILITY OF RUNNING HIM FOR PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30.—[Special.]—The Democratic Congressmen who remain here talk more of the Republican Convention than of their own; but Representative Spriggs, of Utica, today, speaking of Tilden, said: "I saw him last Friday, and I observe no special change in him. He is not a man who would be much in a 'backhold' wrestle or sparring match; but his head is clear, his mind is vigorous, and he is physically able to discharge all the duties incumbent upon him. He never was robust. There never was a time since I've known him when a strong wind would not have blown him over. He is a practical man. Now, why should he do anything just now with regard to the nomination? Everything is going well enough for him. All the delegations are being instructed for him. Some ask, 'Why doesn't he declare himself?' If he should do that it might provoke opposition, but as it is nobody antagonizes him. He is satisfied, no doubt, to let well enough alone."

"You think, then, he will consent to run?"

"That is my belief from the lights before me. All the delegates to the New York State Convention are being instructed for him. Some counties give instructions for Flower, but all of them say Tilden first."

The Washington *Sentinel*, the organ of an influential body of Democratic Germans, says tonight:

In his present condition Mr. Tilden is wholly unequal to any of the ordinary duties of President. To conceal the truth from the country and from the Democratic party, which would suffer most from the deception, would be a crime of momentous magnitude. Those who are now engaged in this fraud should be the last to denounce that by which Mr. Tilden was cheated out of the Presidency, for it is even more disgraceful than the other. It is well known that Mr. Tilden has not the use of his hands for any continuous work. He cannot make known his wishes freely in writing. His speech is seriously affected, and it is difficult to understand him even with the utmost care. These two indisputable facts stand out in bold contrast with all the labored misrepresentation of Mr. Tilden's condition, and they are living and unconquerable protests against his nomination. Suppose he were elected President, who would perform the daily duties? He could not be heard even at a Cabinet meeting. Leaving out of view the conventional and ceremonious obligations of a President he wants common vigor and the qualities for daily intercourse even of the most limited kind.

COOPER'S COSTLY CAMPAIGN.

$100,000 SPENT IN CIRCULATING A CRANK PAPER.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 30.—[Special.]—At the meeting of representatives of the Greenback forces Walter H. Shupe, of New York, gave an interesting piece of unwritten history of the Peter Cooper campaign of 1876. He was then editing the *Advocate*, the organ of the National party, whose subscription price was $1 per annum. Mr. Shupe assured Mr. Cooper that with a fund of from $50,000 to $100,000 the paper could be made to reach 2,000,000 people by November. Mr. Cooper thought over the matter, and finally placed $100,000 to the credit of the *Advocate* in a New York bank, and the price of the paper was reduced to 25 cents. With every mail sent out the fund in the bank grew less. By the last of September it was exhausted, and the circulation was not quite 2,000,000. Then Mr. Shupe revealed his embarrassment to the philanthropist, whose family interfered and prevented him from contributing only $5,000 more. "And so I failed," concluded the editor. "Be careful and think twice before you reduce the price of your paper. A 25-cent organ may obtain a circulation, but it won't pay." This is probably the first information the country has ever had that Peter Cooper, directly or indirectly, spent $100,000 in the effort to be elected President.

DELEGATES EN ROUTE.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., May 30.—The Vermont delegation started tonight for Chicago.

BOSTON, Mass., May 30.—The delegates from Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island to the Republican National Convention left tonight for Chicago.

THE NEBRASKA DELEGATION.

STANNEBURY, Mo., May 30.—[Special.]—The Nebraska delegation are the guests of the Hon. Church Howe, who takes them to Chicago on his private car. They passed here this afternoon en route by way of St. Louis, and will arrive in Chicago Saturday morning. They are a remarkably young body of men. A gentleman on the train who conversed with the delegation says they are about equally divided between Arthur and Blaine.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 30.—[Special.]—The Tennessee delegates to the National Republican Convention will leave at 1 o'clock tomorrow morning for Chicago and arrive there the same night. They will be accompanied by a majority of the alternates, and will have their headquarters at the Sherman House. The delegation is understood to stand twenty-two for Arthur, one for Blaine, and one for Logan. One of the Blaine delegates is unable to go, and his alternate is an Arthur man. They say but little in regard to second choice, but it is believed most of them favor Lincoln.

THE ARTHUR VANGUARD.

NEW YORK, May 29.—[Special.]—The vanguard of the Arthur phalanx left for Chicago Thursday on the Erie Railroad. The party numbered twenty-six, and were led by Police-Justice Solon B. Smith and ex-Commissioner Robert G. McCord. They were accompanied to the depot in Jersey City by Commissioner Jacob Hess, John J. O'Brien, Gen. Henry A. Barnum, and other local leaders. The party will proceed directly to Chicago, the exceptions Justice Smith and Mr. McCord, who will remain tonight at Binghamton to meet the delegates from Chemung, Chenango, Schoharie, Tompkins, and Tioga Counties. They will take the express train tomorrow for Chicago. A party of sixty from this city, Brooklyn, Richmond, and Westchester Counties left this evening on the New York Central Railroad. There will be no departures from this city tomorrow, as the remaining delegations will participate in the Decoration-Day exercises. The departure of the last delegation, under the charge of Commissioner Hess, will take place at 9:30 o'clock Saturday morning from the Grand Central Depot. At the special request of members of the Republican County Committee John J. O'Brien will remain and join this party. The train will consist of six parlor coaches, two dining-cars, and one baggage-car. Among those in the party will be William H. Townley, ex-Ald. Perley, ex-Police Justices Gardner and Morgan, Excise Commissioner John J. Morris, Police Commissioners French and Mason, John R. Lydecker, Michael Cregan, Gens. Shaler, McCook, and Barnum, Bernard Biglin, Frank Raymond, Leroy B. Crane, Fire Commissioner Van Cott, John D. Lawson, and William Dowd. The Brooklyn delegation will have a special car on this train, in charge of Senator Daggett, and will number about forty. The entire party on this train will number over 250.

ARTHUR AND THE CHINESE BILL.

AT MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 30.—[Special.]—The action of President Arthur in vetoing the Chinese bill has developed into a potent factor in connection with the drift of political sentiment in this city and State. The Trades Assembly and other similar organizations constituted a strong element here when the Chinese bill was vetoed. The President's action in the matter was condemned in the most severe terms by the members of these organizations and other workingmen here. The approach of the time for holding the Republican National Convention, and the fact that Arthur is to be a candidate before that body, has caused a revival of the feeling originally developed over this subject—a feeling much intensified by the fact that the Federal officeholders in this vicinity are boasting of the power of Federal patronage to control the nomination. Today being a holiday, THE TRIBUNE correspondent has taken occasion to call upon and interview a large number of workingmen, who had the time to express sentiments freely concerning Arthur's candidacy as affected by the veto. The amount and intensity of the opposition manifested toward Arthur was surprising. One of the most prominent men in the Trades Assembly said:

"When the fact that the bill had been vetoed reached us the feeling among the great majority of the members of our organizations was very strong. Now that feeling is revived, and will be revived still more if Arthur should receive the nomination. Our societies are not Republican, and they are not Democratic, but the members are voters, and if the opportunity should present itself they would show their feeling of opposition toward the man who so proved false to the interests of the workingmen. Arthur has slapped the workingmen in the face, and, if occasion shall offer, the workingmen will pay him back with interest. We don't reach the ears of the public through newspapers, but we are a power, and I tell you if we have a chance will show that power by helping to defeat Arthur."

Another representative of the trades-unions said:

I'm glad you asked me about this, and I'm glad something is to be printed about it. I am a Republican, and so are a great many of the members of our unions; but if Arthur should be nominated we'd go solid against him. Some of the Republican leaders don't understand this. If they understood it and knew what a feeling there was among the workingmen against Arthur they would never think of nominating him.

AT RACINE.

RACINE, Wis., May 30.—[Special.]—Interviews were had today with a number of leading Republican workingmen in this city regarding the veto by President Arthur April 4, 1882, of the bill to restrict Chinese immigration, in which the President bestowed many compliments upon the Chinese and used strong language against the bill.

George W. Welso, who is a member of the Knights of Labor, was handed an extract from the President's veto message. After reading it he said: "I and every other Republican workingman oppose Chinese immigration. I see," he said, "that President Arthur, referring to California and the Chinese, said there may be other portions of the country where this species of labor may be advantageously employed without intertering with the labor of our own race. I want to know what he means. They don't live like white men; don't believe in marriage, in schools, in churches, or bring up their children and take care of them as we do. It is utterly impossible for us to try to compete with them. We don't propose to be compelled to do it, and, what's more, we will clean out any man or party that tries to make us."

CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATS.

ANOTHER SET-BACK FOR JUSTICE FIELD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 30.—The Tilden and Hendricks Club, representing over 2,500 members, adopted tonight the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, It is rumored that there is a movement to send from this State to the Democratic Convention delegates who while nominally for Tilden and Hendricks are really for Field;

WHEREAS, We are confident the nomination of Field would result in an overwhelming defeat of the Democratic party in this State and throughout the Union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the highest court in the land should be removed from political and partisan bias; that no one occupying the position of Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, having a lifelong position, should engage in political struggles while on the bench; further, that the State Democratic Convention should pledge *every* delegate to the National Convention not to vote for Field in any contingency.

A committee was appointed to attend the State Convention with instructions to demand that a pledge be exacted.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,

When she was a Miss, she clung to Castoria,

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Angostura Bitters, the world-renowned appetizer and invigorator, imparts a delicious flavor to all drinks and cures dyspepsia, diarrhœa, fever and ague. Try it, but beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine Angosturs, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons

Landborg's Perfume, Edenia.
Landborg's Perfume, Marechal Niel Rose.
Landborg's Perfume, Alpine Violet.
Landborg's Perfume, Lily of the Valley.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

Have made Sweeping Reductions in their

SUIT DEPT.,

AND ANNOUNCE

A CLEARING SALE

OF

Tailor-Made Suits

AT

$10, $12, and $14,

Formerly sold at $15, $20, and $25.

100 Summer Silk Suits in Checks and Stripes, comprising all the new and fashionable colors, both Dark and Light, bust measure 34 to 44, $12; former price, $20.

100 do. do. do. do., $15; former price, $22.

100 do. do. do. do., $16; former price, $25.

100 Black and Colored Silk Suits at $20, $25, and $30; former price, $35, $40, and $50.

50 Elegant Paris-Made Silk Suits at $45, $55, and $60; former price, $90, $100, and $125.

25 do. do. do. do. at $75 and $85; original cost, $145 and $165.

10 do. do. do. do. at $100; original cost, $180 and $225.

The materials in any of the above Suits are worth twice the amount we are asking for them.

To secure first choice an early call is solicited.

University of Michigan.

Examinations for admission to the Literary Department of the University will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, beginning on Tuesday, June 24, and continuing through Wednesday, June 25. For University Calendar apply to James H. Wade, Ann Arbor, Mich.

A MISTAKEN —IDEA—

MANY PEOPLE THINK THE DELEGATES TO THE

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

ARE COMING HERE TO NOMINATE A CANDIDATE FOR THE

PRESIDENCY

THE FACT IS, THAT'S ONLY ONE OF THE THINGS, THE GREATEST THING IS TO REJOICE OVER THE GRAND SUCCESS OF

POLICE PLUG

AND TO ENJOY WHILE THEY ARE HERE, THE RARE PRIVILEGE OF CHEWING A REALLY PURE AND DELICIOUS CHEWING TOBACCO THEY WILL BUY IT, CHEW IT AND LEAVE THE TAGS FOR CHICAGO PEOPLE TO

SECURE THE PREMIUMS.

CAUTION —

☞ The tin tags competing for the Chicago premium must be returned to the Wholesale Agents, 43 River St., Chicago, on JULY FIRST (not before or after), and must be neatly done up in a sealed package, with the name and address of the sender, and the number of tags contained in the package, plainly marked on the outside, and stating whether policeman, letter carrier, fireman or citizen. No attention will be paid to packages not securely done up, or not plainly marked as directed. In the *Chicago Daily News* and *Times* and *Milwaukee Daily Sentinel*, of July 8th will be published the names of those entitled to the premiums.

DECKER BROTHERS PIANOS

Lead all others in the essential points of a first-class piano. They are used and recommended by the greatest living artists. We are sole agents for these magnificent instruments.

ESTEY & CAMP,

188 and 190 State-st.,

(ENTRANCE 190.)

NORWOOD COLLEGE

(UNIVERSITY FOR WOMEN),

London, Canada,

Under the management of members of the nobility and gentry of England and Germany. Opening exercises September 8, 1884. Thirty-five scholarships (only) are offered at $60, payable 1st of April to the Toronto Trusts Company. Good for three years' tuition in Conservatory of Music, Fine Arts School, and Liberal Arts Course, including board, washing, fuel, lights, calisthenics, and riding. Regular fees for same advantages, if paid yearly in advance, are $450; if quarterly in advance from $50 to $60 per annum. For further information and prospectus apply to

MRS. M. J. SCHELL,

250 Victoria-st., Toronto.

Will be at 22 Park-av. for two weeks.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

IMPORTANT LACE SALE.

GREATEST BARGAIN OF THE SEASON.

50,000 Yards

Pearl-Edged Oriental Lace,
Extra Wide Heavy Torchon Lace,
Platt Valenciennes Lace,
Elegant Maltese Lace,
Im. Antique Lace,
White Chantilly Lace,

12½ cts.

PER YARD.

None worth less than 25c, and many cost 40 and 50c a yard.

10,000 YARDS

Elegant Black Spanish Guipure Laces

Extra quality, full 5 inches wide,

29c; worth 50c.

500

Black Spanish Fichus,

Fine Quality, Large Size, Assorted Patterns,

95c; very cheap.

A visit to our Lace Dept. will convince buyers that the above are Bargains.

TEST YOUR BAKING POWDER TO-DAY!

Brands advertised as absolutely pure CONTAIN AMMONIA.

THE TEST:

Place a can top down on a hot stove until heated, then remove the cover and smell. A chemist will not be required to test the presence of ammonia.

DOES NOT CONTAIN AMMONIA.

ITS WHOLESOMENESS HAS NEVER BEEN QUESTIONED.

In a million homes for a quarter of a century it has stood the consumers' reliable test.

THE TEST OF THE OVEN.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,

MAKERS OF

Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts,

The strongest, most delicious and natural flavor known, and

Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems

For Light, Healthy Bread, The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.

FOR SALE BY GROCERS.

CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

YOU CAN ALWAYS FIND

BARGAINS IN

FURNITURE!

CARPETS, &c.,

AT

N. BARSALOUX'S NEW STORE,

211 State-st., near Adams.

CHICKERING AND HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS

FOR SALE BY

W. W. KIMBALL CO.,

State and Adams-sts.

CATARRH. Throat & Lung

Disease, to which DR. PEIRO devotes exclusive attention. 23 Madison st. Hours, 9 to 4. Chicago.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS! PARASOLS!

OUR TODAY'S OFFERING.

UNQUESTIONABLE BARGAINS!

Shaded Satin Parasols,

Paragon frame, elegant assortment handles,

$2.50, well worth $4.00.

All-Silk Serge Sun Umbrellas,

With hammered silver handles,

22-inch.....$2.00
24-inch.....$2.50

ONE HUNDRED

Spanish Lace Covered Parasols

$7.50, worth $12.00.

ONE THOUSAND

Gents' Pure Twilled Silk Umbrellas,

$2.90, cheap at $4.00.

Examination Invited.

THE IMPROVED RIDER

Hot Air Pumping Engine

BURNS COAL OR WOOD.

ERICSSON'S NEW

Hot Air Pumping Engine

Burns Coal, Wood, Gasoline Gas, and Coal Gas.

For pumping water from wells to tanks for supply of dwellings, country seats, hotels, and railroad tanks, irrigation, &c. Over 5,000 in use. No steam. Noiseless. Absolutely safe. Economical. The largest line of domestic Pumping Engines in the world. In operation at 40 Dearborn-st.

Delamater Steam Pumps both single and duplex.

Delamater Iron Works,

C. H. DELAMATER & CO., Proprietors.

Branch, 40 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

Warerooms, 16 Cortlandt-st., NEW YORK.

Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores.

JEFFERSONVILLE DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., May 31, 1884.

Sealed proposals in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m. (central standard time) on Wednesday, June 18, 1884, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering at this Depot the following-named articles: Rubber Cloth, Oil-Cloth, Leather, Lasting, Linen Thread, Paper-Fasteners, General-Order Files, Paper-Folders, Inkstands, Black Ink, Red Ink, Mucilage, Blotting-Paper, Envelopes, Letter-Paper, Ruled Note-Paper, Steel Pens, Lead-Pencils, Stove Brushes, Stove Polish, Solder, Sheet-Iron and Copper Wire, Muriatic Acid, Sheet-Zinc, Sheet-Iron Clock, Gauzilles, Hay-Forks, Fire-Shovels, Spoons and Pokers, Waste-Paper Baskets, Feather Dusters, Dusting and Coring Brushes, Letter-Copying Presses, Office Desks, Blacksmiths' and Painters' Tools, Ladders, Hand Force-Pumps, Steel Rakes, Shackles, Grain Brooms, Shoeing Rasps, Toe-Calks, Horse-Sheers, Mules'-Shoes, Horseshoe Nails, Liquid Carbolic Acid, Hoseman's Disinfecting Fluid, Scrubbing Brushes, Concentrated Lye, Galvanized Iron Buckets, Rubber Hose, Lift and Force Pumps, Axle-Grease, Nuts and Bolts, Sandpaper, Manilla Rope, Carriage Oil-Cloth, Tacks, Saddlers' Thread, Saddlers' Wax Twine, Coil Nails, White Lead, Linseed Oil, &c., &c.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blank Proposals, Specifications, and full information as to bidding, etc., will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing Proposals should be plainly marked: "Proposals for ..... at Jeffersonville Depot, Indiana," and addressed to the undersigned.

JAS. A. ELLIOTT, Asst. Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

TO SEWER BRICKLAYERS.

The undersigned will receive offers for laying bricks in cement mortar in circular sewers. Contractors to furnish bricks and furnish labor. All materials, including staging, will be supplied at the work. Tenders to state the number of lineal feet they will construct. Work to be completed on or before the 15th day of November next, 1884. The following is the approximate quantities of work to be performed:

4,500 feet of circular sewers, 4 feet inside drain, with two ring bricks; 4,300 feet of circular sewers, 4 feet 6 inches inside drain, with two ring bricks; 4,300 feet of circular sewers, 4 feet inside drain, with two ring bricks; 2,300 feet of circular sewers, 3 feet 6 inches inside drain, with two ring bricks; 4,600 feet of circular sewers, 3 feet inside drain, with two ring bricks; 4,600 feet of circular sewers, 2 feet 6 inches inside drain, with two ring bricks; 4,600 feet of circular sewers, 2 feet inside drain, with two ring bricks.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JAS. G

"BLAINE AND VICTORY."

The Prophetic Legend on the Train Bearing the Far-West Delegates to Chicago.

Enthusiastic Reception of the Visitors from the Golden Gate Along the Line.

Interesting Interviews with Leading Men—Pen Pictures—Reasons for Supporting Blaine.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., May 30.—[Special.]—THE TRIBUNE special correspondent joined the California train at Missouri Valley Junction, where it arrived at 10:30 a. m. Outwardly the train was distinguished by its great length, the elegance of the coaches, and the elaborate display of flags and bunting, while its passengers were composed largely of the leading men of the Golden West. Most of the delegates and alternates are accompanied by the ladies of their families. They are traveling in three Pullman sleeping-cars, which have been chartered for the occasion, and are filled with every luxury and convenience. There are four other Pullman and Wagner sleepers, three coaches, and two dining-cars attached to the rear. One of the diners was added at Council Bluffs, the other at Missouri Valley Junction. These serve to increase the accommodations, enabling the train to keep up headway, whereas it had previously been necessary to stop at way-stations and sacrifice no little time for meals at which the 250 people did not always fare alike.

THE DELEGATES.

Of the California representatives ten are not aboard the train. The absentees are mostly alternates, who are already either in Chicago or some point East from which they can easily get there. The California delegates and alternates on the train are as follows: William W. Morrow, Chairman; George A. Knight, Horace Davis, at large; Judge C. C. Bush, Col. B. O. Carr, George W. Scheil, William Johnston, Eli S. Dennison, David McClure, Charles F. Crocker, Adolph B. Spreckels, M. C. Blake, D. C. Reed, and Oregon Saunders from the districts.

Alternates—Frank M. Pixley, at large; David R. Knight, Thomas H. Thompson, Frank F. French, W. R. May, and Thomas Flint, from the districts.

The following are already in the East:

Delegates—Thomas R. Bard, W. H. Parks. Alternates—H. E. Page, T. H. Barnard, S. S. Morton, E. W. Crooks.

The delegates are accompanied by James R. Finnyson, Secretary of the State Central Committee; B. J. Watson, Naval Officer of San Francisco; Dr. C. T. Deane, Dr. Shafter, Ward McAllister, Mr. Beals, a son of Gen. Edward Beals, of Washington, and a host of other well-known persons.

Three members of the Nevada delegation are on the train. These are State Senator M. D. Foley, J. H. Rand, and J. A. Palmer, the latter the alternate for J. E. Dixon. Dr. S. L. Lee, C. C. Stevenson, and C. S. Young, the latter the alternate for A. J. Blair, are already in Chicago, having gone East a few weeks ago.

PEN PICTURES.

Mr. Knight is a young man, but very rich, who has never been out of the State of California before. He is a lawyer and made a brilliant campaign for Congress in the north end of the State. Mr. Thomas R. Bard is a wealthy land-owner from the Southern part of the State. Mr. Horace Davis is a large mill-owner, who has served two terms in Congress. He is the son of "Honest" John Davis, of Massachusetts, who defeated John Quincy Adams for Governor of that State, and who is equally distinguished as the son-in-law of the Rev. Thomas Starr King. Judge C. C. Bush, from the First District, is a banker at Redding, in the north. Col. B. O. Carr is a vine-grower at Napa and a brother of Clark Carr, a delegate from Illinois. William H. Parks, of Marysville, is one of the great sheep lords of the coast, one of the leading wool-growers of the State, and a man of independent fortune. William Johnston, of Sacramento, is a leading member of the State Grange, and a very wealthy and popular farmer. Col. Charles F. Crocker is the son of Charles Crocker, one of the railroad magnates, and is himself President of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Adolph B. Spreckels is the son of Claus Spreckels, the Western sugar king. The two last named are young men, of very juvenile appearance, and are remarkable for their wit and the elegance of their attire.

Mr. Foley is a large mine-owner of Nevada, and Mr. Stevenson is the editor of the Gold Hill *News*. Mr. Davis, who is a member of the National Committee, will be on hand at the meeting. Dr. William B. May, alternate from San Francisco, was formerly a resident of White Pigeon, and has been Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the California Legislature. He will be the guest of a relative at Englewood. Dr. Thomas W. Flint has been State Senator, and was once Chairman of the State Central Committee, and is a very wealthy producer of wool. He represents the Orange Grove district. The Hon. Frank M. Pixley, the editor of the San Francisco *Argonaut*, is one of the original friends of Mr. Blaine, and has a National reputation. He and Mrs. Pixley will be guests of Gen. Chetlain while in Chicago.

SENATOR FOLEY.

"The reasons why the Nevada delegation is for Blaine," said Senator Foley, "are, first, because, mining being the leading industry of the State, the silver question is of vital importance to its citizens, and Mr. Blaine has always, in Congress and out of Congress, been the friend and champion of that interest; secondly, because on the Chinese question he sympathized with and assisted in the suppression of the cooly immigration, which at one time threatened to overwhelm the Pacific coast States and Territories; thirdly, because we believe that the time has come when we should have a statesman in the Presidential chair who would uphold the honor and dignity of the country, both at home and abroad, and would not allow our representatives at foreign courts to be snubbed by any person or any Power."

"How do your people feel towards Arthur?" he was asked.

"Three-fourths of the Republicans of Nevada are for Blaine, and so expressed themselves in their State and County Conventions. Nevada has no second choice."

Senator Foley was a delegate to the National Convention of 1880, held at Chicago, and was on the famous Committee on Credentials that broke up the unit rule. He voted thirty-five times for Blaine, and cast his thirty-sixth and last ballot for James A. Garfield.

FRANK PIXLEY.

Mr. Frank W. Pixley seconded the nomination of Mr. Blaine in 1880. Said he to THE TRIBUNE'S representative: "On the calling of the roll in the convention there will not be a single delegate absent. They are all for Blaine, and will be for him from the first to last. They have been for him for twelve years, and have not considered the possibility of a second choice. Ask some of them what they would do in case Blaine cannot be nominated, and they look up with astonishment. They will stick to Blaine until the last button falls off his coat. They will stick to him as long as he sticks to himself. Those were our instructions, and we will abide by them. We have a local issue out West, and there is only one Presidential candidate who stands as the representative. We especially remember Mr. Logan. This is a question on which our people are supersensitive, and the feeling against Lo-gan is very strong. I do not speak my own sentiment only, but those of the people of the State."

"How do they feel toward Arthur?" he was asked.

"We have a kindly feeling toward him. We think he has made a good President. He has a clean—that is, an honest—record, and we would rather have him than any other if we have to sacrifice our vote. Still his Chinese record creates a stumbling-block, so far as we are concerned."

CHAIRMAN MORROW.

Mr. W. W. Morrow, Chairman of the State delegation, joining in the conversation, then said: "Texas, you must understand, are doubtful States. The present Governor, who is a Democrat, was elected by over 20,000 majority. If Blaine is nominated he will carry the State for the Republicans by not less than 20,000 majority. The same general statement applies to all the States of the Pacific coast, so we feel that, aside from personal likings, we must have Blaine to insure the success of the party. We have local issues which divide the party and make elections doubtful when any but the strongest candidates are nominated."

"And the nomination of Blaine means victory?" was suggested.

BLAINE REPRESENTS AN ACTIVE AMERICAN IDEA.

Mr. Pixley answered: "Mr. Blaine represents an active American idea, and this question would be safer with him as our candidate than with any other man in the party or out of it. His sentiments are entirely in accord with ours on those matters in which we are most deeply interested. The feeling for him is of solid growth, having been expressed in three successive conventions."

"They talk of carrying New York," said Mr. Morrow, "The doubtful States of the coast have thirty-seven votes, and it is as important to carry them as it is to carry New York. Blaine can carry New York, and he is the only man that can carry the States of the Slope. We have the assurance of many Democrats that they will vote for him if nominated, but against any other Republican who can be put up."

"Blaine's aggressiveness," Mr. Pixley resumed, "pleases our people. The Chili and Peru troubles have opened our eyes to a new danger in case of war, and have caused us to reflect a little. You people are in the heart of empire, and you would stand in no great danger in times of war, but all our cities would be at the mercy of any foe that chose to send an ironclad to boombard our shore. We have learned to believe that under Blaine our interests with foreign nations would be safely managed, and such things avoided."

California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington Territory, and Arizona will have a joint Pacific-coast headquarters in Room 40 at the Palmer House.

THE RECEPTION AT MARSHALLTOWN.

Over 2,000 people assembled at the depot this evening to witness the passage of the special "Blaine train" from San Francisco for the Chicago Convention, with the California delegation on board. A banner, with the words, "California to Maine, through Iowa, for Blaine," was presented to the delegation in a crisp speech by the Hon. J. H. Bradley, of this city. Judge Scheil accepted it in a brief speech eulogistic of Blaine and of the firmness with which California and Iowa had stood by him. F. M. Pixley, of the delegation, followed and spoke of the demand in California for a spirited foreign policy, and was applauded to the echo. Three rousing cheers for Blaine and three more for the California delegation were given and the train pulled out. Its stop lasted twenty minutes. Merritt Greene, the delegate to Chicago from this city, accompanied the train.

A MAGNIFICENT RECEPTION ALL ALONG THE LINE.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., May 30.—[Special.]—"You may say," said Mr. Pixley, as the train sped onward, "that we have had a magnificent reception all along the entire road. Bands have turned out almost every where, and at all the principal stations we have been compelled to respond with speeches and personal and individual greetings."

At Wells, Neb., the train was serenaded at 8 o'clock at night. Everywhere from the coast to the Mississippi, the passengers say, they have been received with the wildest and at the same time the most sincere manifestations of pleasure. All this is attributed to the significant motto painted upon canvas and nailed to the sides of the two front sleeping-cars. This motto reads as follows: "California Delegation, 1876, 1880, 1884. Blaine and Victory." In the centre there is a magnificent life-size portrait of the man from Maine. The symbol has had a magic effect everywhere, and the demonstrations are growing more emphatic as the train progresses eastward. The laborers in the field have left their work along the way," said a passenger, "to wave their hats and shout for Blaine. At Council Bluffs this morning, while the luggage of the passengers were being transferred from one train to the other Mr. Byington made a welcoming speech to the delegates, M. C. Blake, of San Francisco, responding. Ex-Senator Johnston, of Sacramento, also spoke, and Mr. Palmer, of Nevada, sang "The Red, White, and Blue" to a chorus by the band and a large assemblage of local vocalists. The Hon. George A. Knight, introduced as a representative young man of California, made a rousing speech for the Plumed Knight.

RINGING SPEECHES.

At Carroll the people were preparing to decorate the soldiers' graves, and the militia companies came to a present arms. The band ceased, and after three cheers for Blaine the crowd demanded a speech. Mr. Davis and Mr. Morrow responded. Mr. Davis said:

We have come 2,000 miles on a public mission. Travel-worn and dust-stained as you see us, we are in no humor for speeches, nor would it be proper now. You are engaged in a solemn duty, paying these tributes of respect to the dead, whose lives have won for us the liberties and the institutions we love and cherish. Our mission is no less patriotic, no less a public service than yours. You honor the glories of the past; we seek to provide for the safety of the future, to realize the hope which filled the lives of those fallen heroes. We bid you godspeed in your noble labor, and hope that with the work we should do may earn your gratitude and respect.

Mr. William W. Morrow said:

FELLOW CITIZENS: We thank you for the kind and gracious compliment conveyed in your greeting. We are aware that this large assemblage of the good people of Marshall need to be hardly connected with a patriotic duty to the memory of those gallant heroes who gave their lives to their country. In this solemn and impressive ceremony we join with you in every sentiment that should actuate an American citizen to glorify those loyal defenders who gave all they had that the principle of liberty and freedom as embodied in our form of government should not die. From the early morning of this beautiful day to the present moment, as we have rapidly passed through your villages on our journey to a distant city, we have seen the earnest preparations for the ceremony appropriate to the occasion. We have seen your people taking up their line of march to the silent cities of the dead, there to pay their tribute to those brave, loyal sons long since departed but not forgotten. It is a day of sad memories mingled with a generous sentiment for those who so nobly upheld the flag of our country in the day of greatest trial. Our present mission is of somewhat a partisan nature in its immediate effect, but in a larger sense we feel we are actuated by a desire to advance the interests of our common country. It would not be in good taste at this time to discuss the details of our political mission. It may not, however, be wholly out of place to say that we are repaid to know that a large majority of the people of Iowa are in accord with the people of our own section in an earnest support of that gallant leader, James G. Blaine.

THE NEEDS OF THE COAST.

At Boone and Marshalltown Mr. Frank M. Pixley made responses on behalf of the California and Nevada delegations to addresses of welcome. At both places there were in attendance large delegations accompanied by military companies with bands of music. Mr. Pixley made allusion to the localities of the State through which they were passing, and paid tribute to the evidences of wealth, progress, and advancement. The leading idea of his address was drawn from California's geographical position and the peculiar political questions necessarily incident to her location. He demanded a distinctive foreign policy, one which should fully represent the dignity of a commonwealth with 55,000,000 of people. He referred to the unprotected condition of San Francisco, lying at the mercy of any hostile nation with an ironclad man-of-war. He demanded a policy that should give to the Government of the United States the control of the Republics of the hemisphere, and an influence among civilized nations that rightfully belongs to the great English-speaking Power of the world. From these premises he explained the reasons why James G. Blaine had been for twelve years and in three National Conventions the choice of the Republicans of the Pacific coast. He demanded for America an American policy, not stopping to inquire whether it should or should not work in harmony with the interests of other people or other lands.

Mr. Pixley's Marshalltown address was made in response to a welcome by Judge Bradley of that place in the presence of an immense assemblage, comprising several companies of old soldiers in uniform, who carried appropriate banners bearing the name of Blaine. The demonstration at this point was unexcelled by any along the route. A large banner was presented by the assembled masses to the California and Nevada delegations, and will be brought to Chicago on the train. In accepting it the delegations promised to carry it on to victory, and leave it on their return. Marshalltown is the home of Emmons Blaine, a son of James G. Blaine.

TELEGRAMS.

Before arriving at Marshalltown the following telegram was received by Mr. J. M. Davis:

The Republicans of Marshall send to the Pacific slope delegates as greeting the motto, "From California to Maine, through Iowa, for Blaine."

J. W. WILLETT,
MERRITT GREEN JR.,
Delegates.

The Pacific coast delegates replied as follows:

The Pacific returns kind greetings. We are with you again, and we are solid for Blaine.

Mr. J. W. Willett and Merritt Green Jr., delegates from the Marshalltown district, joined the special train at that point and will arrive with them at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

At Belle Plaine a joke was played on Adolph Spreckels by some one who incited the crowd to make frantic calls for a speech, but the son of the sugar king modestly declined. As the train started up the ladies and gentlemen gathered in one of the large coaches and sang "Rally round the flag, boys, rally once again; rally round the flag, boys, rally once for Blaine." The stops delegates favor Lincoln or Gresham for Vice-President; the larger number favor Lincoln.

AT CEDAR RAPIDS.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., May 30.—[Special.]—At 10:30 tonight the Blaine train arrived in the city, and was met by 5,000 citizens, and here as all through Iowa it was an ovation to the honor of James G. Blaine. Speeches were made by prominent gentlemen of the delegation and responses given on behalf of Iowa Republicans and the city by Mayor Eaton and leading citizens. The train left at 10:45 and will arrive at Chicago at 8 a. m. tomorrow. Several of the Iowa delegates joined the party along the line.

A FALLING BUILDING.

Six Persons Killed and Three Injured by the Fall of a Five-Story Structure in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 30.—[Special.]—Without a moment's warning the four-story stone-front warehouse of William E. Hooper & Sons, cotton-duck manufacturers, on South Gay street, this city, caved in with a great crash at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The shock shook the adjoining buildings. Nine persons were buried in the ruins, six of whom were taken out dead, their bodies terribly crushed and mangled. The other three are badly injured. The fall of the great building was heard for squares, and instantly the wildest excitement prevailed in that busy section of the city. The report spread that forty young girls had been employed on the upper floors and had gone down in the mass of débris. This rumor, fortunately, proved groundless. A fire-alarm was sounded, and the hook-and-ladder companies quickly arrived. The stone front of the building had only partly fallen, and three stories of the right side of it stood tottering and threatening to fall every instant. Mr. Theodore Hooper, a member of the firm who had narrowly escaped through the rear door, hurriedly informed the officers and firemen that at least a dozen persons were in the wrecked building when it fell. Some of them might be saved, but it it was a perilous undertaking, as the rear wall and the remaining portion of the front swayed in the wind, and the Chief of the fire department reluctantly got his men together for the work. A number of the brave fellows, together with several police officers and citizens, volunteered at the risk of their lives to try and save the suffering people. The remnant of the front wall was temporarily propped up with heavy timber from the street, and when the firemen had ascended a ladder to the second story right near a front window they beheld Benjamin Greenwood, a young man, lying beneath a mass of brick, iron, and mortar, his face and head protruding.

"For God's sake, save me!" he cried. "My legs are being crushed."

While one of the firemen fanned him and administered stimulants, the others worked away. For two hours he lay where they found him, with tons of weight upon him. Finally the firemen succeeded in rescuing him, and, singularly, he was not badly injured. When he was taken out the thousands of people who had gathered in the street cheered the brave men who had rescued him. Greenwood is a clerk for Long & Dugdale, fertilizer agents, in the second story of the building. He had rushed toward the window to jump out when the crash came, but was caught by the falling mass.

The list of the killed and injured is as follows:

THE KILLED.

Mortimer Linthicum, cashier for W. E. Hooper & Sons, 40 years old, unmarried.

James Kelly, clerk, of Hooper & Sons, 34 years old.

Kennett MacLea, traveling salesman for Long & Dugdale, 26 years old, unmarried.

Gildea Hook, shipping clerk for Long & Dugdale, 34 years old, and unmarried.

John Brown, colored, porter, leaves a wife and three children.

John James Bowen, 14 years old.

THE INJURED.

Theodore S. Hooper, cut and bruised.

Henry Sevring, clerk for Hooper & Sons, severely injured.

Benjamin Greenwood, severely injured.

Noah Martin, white, driver, legs crushed; will have to be amputated.

With the exception of Greenwood the other young men who were killed were gathered in Hooper & Sons' office on the first floor discussing base-ball when the building fell.

One of the young men who was in the party says that when he felt the building tremble they started towards the front, but had not gotten a dozen feet when down came the floors. He was gotten out with great difficulty. His companions' bodies were found near him. To get at the body of one of the clerks the firemen, hoping the poor fellow was still alive, dug through the walls from an adjoining warehouse, after three hours' labor. When they reached him the body was warm, but life extinct.

The accident was caused, it is thought, by a great weight of hundreds of pounds of cotton-duck which was stored on the fourth floor. The building, however, was considered one of the most secure in the city, as it was a massive structure and apparently in excellent condition. The loss to property is estimated at $35,000.

THE BENDING OAR.

In the Contest Between Teemer and Conley, on Lake Calumet, Teemer Wins.

Yesterday afternoon, on Lake Calumet, at Pullman, was rowed the sculling-match between John Teemer, of Pittsburg, Pa., and Peter H. Conley, of Halifax, N. S. The race was a "rubber," and was a splendid contest, close and exciting from first to last. It was a sculling match, three miles with a turn, for $1,000 a side.

About 2,000 people witnessed the struggle from the grand stand on Athletic Island, and the surface of the lake, slightly ruffled under a breeze from the west, was dotted with craft of all kinds crowded with spectators. The small steamer reserved for the press got aground during the afternoon and could not be used. In the absence of other accommodation a TRIBUNE reporter obtained a four-oared barge from the Pullman Boat Club and, with a picked crew, followed the race closely from start to finish.

Eban Morris acted as judge for Teemer at the start, and C. C. Corbert at the turn. William Spellman occupied the same position for Conley at the start and Thomas Spellman at the turn.

At 5:53 the men took their positions on the line, Teemer on the shore side of the course. He sat in a cedar shell, built by a Boston builder; dimensions, length thirty-one feet six inches; breadth, eleven inches; depth, five and five-eighths inches; and weight twenty-nine pounds. Conley's shell was also cedar, and about the same dimensions as that of Teemer.

At exactly 5:55 the word was given. Teemer caught water first, and got away a quarter of a length in advance of Conley. At the end of the first quarter-mile Teemer had the best of the race by about half a length.

At the mile both men had settled down to a long, steady stroke, Teemer pulling twenty-eight and Conley thirty to the minute, and were on even terms.

The stake was reached in ten minutes and six seconds. The men turned almost simultaneously. Teemer getting a trifle the better of the start down the return course.

At two and one-quarter miles Teemer drew slightly ahead.

At two and one-half miles both men were spurting and evidently doing their best. It could be distinctly seen that Teemer was laboring. At two and three-quarter miles the pace slackened a trifle, and both men were evidently nerving themselves for the final spurt. Teemer at this point had the best of it by a scant two lengths. As the last quarter-mile was reached Conley made a desperate spurt and began to overhaul Teemer. As the distance between the shells decreased and the line drew near the crowd went wild with excitement. No man could tell who was the favorit and it was anybody's race.

Conley increased his stroke to thirty-five to the minute, and the gap of two lengths closed with wonderful rapidity. Teemer did not increase the rapidity of his stroke, but put all his effort into his long, powerful strokes, gaining at every stroke, but the gap was too wide and the distance too short, and Teemer crossed the line winner by half a length in the remarkably fast time of twenty minutes and nine and one-half seconds. The water was only moderately good.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Chicago Wins Two Games from the Detroit Club on the Home Grounds.

Several Other Well-Contested Games by Members of the National League.

Results of Yesterday's Contests in the Northwestern League and the American Association.

Chicago, 11; Detroit, 10.

The game of yesterday forenoon between Detroit and Chicago was one of extraordinary interest and excitement, and was well worthy of a larger attendance than 1,000. It was of the see-saw order from beginning to end, and closed with a very unique chain of events. The batteries were Crosby and Flint for Chicago and Shaw and Bennett for Detroit. For eight full innings Crosby pitched a first-class game, but in the ninth he got rattled and gave away the game only to win it back with his timely four-baser.

THE SCORE

	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Chicago—							
Dalrymple, l. f.	5	1	2	5	1	0	0
Gore, c. f.	5	0	2	2	1	1	0
Kelly, r. f.	5	1	2	3	1	1	1
Anson, 1b.	3	2	1	1	11	0	0
Knzie, s. s.	5	0	0	0	2	4	2
Williamson, 3b.	5	2	3	2	4	3	1
Pfeffer, 2b.	4	3	3	6	4	7	3
Crosby, p.	5	1	3	0	0	5	0
Flint, c.	3	1	0	0	3	3	1
Totals.	40	11	15	25	27	24	14
Detroit—							
G. Wood, l. f.	4	3	3	3	0	0	0
Farrell, 3b.	4	1	1	2	0	3	1
Hanlon, c. f.	5	0	1	1	1	0	0
Bennett, c.	3	1	1	1	6	1	1
Geiss, 2b.	5	1	2	3	4	0	0
Scott, 1b.	5	0	0	0	15	0	0
Weidman, r. f.	5	0	1	1	1	2	0
Shaw, p.	4	1	0	0	0	12	4
Meinke, s. s.	5	3	2	2	0	1	1
Totals.	40	10	10	13	27	19	7

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Detroit	1	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	4	—10
Chicago	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	—11

Runs earned—Chicago, 8; Detroit, 5. Two-base hits—Kelly, Farrell. Home runs—Dalrymple, Pfeffer. Crosby, Geiss. Meinke (2). Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Detroit, 6. Double play—Pfeffer-Anson. Struck out—Crosby, 4; Shaw, 5. Bases on balls—Crosby, 5; Shaw, 4. Wild pitch—Crosby. Passed balls—Flint, 3; Bennett, 1. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Decker.

Chicago, 12; Detroit, 2.

An assemblage of 5,000 people patronized the afternoon game between the Chicago and Detroit League teams, among the spectators being Mme. Meterna and Herr Scaria, who enjoyed the sport from one of the upper boxes, and Mayor Thompson and a party of prominent men of Detroit. Capt. Stafford would not have felt flattered if he had heard some of the remarks of the visiting statesmen, who expressed themselves as charmed with the convenience of the location and the comfort of the arrangements. Goldsmith and Williamson, Weidman and Bennett, were the batteries, though Weidman was batted so hard in the third inning that he exchanged with Meinke, the latter finishing the game. He, too, was punished severely, and the game was at all times at the mercy of Chicago. It was a great day for Williamson, who for his five times at bat had the great record of three home runs and one two-base hit, besides catching without a flaw. The visitors seemed to feel the hopelessness of the case, and though they fielded well they played it though victory was beyond reach. This afternoon there will be a change of batteries all round.

THE SCORE.

	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Chicago—							
Dalrymple, l. f.	5	2	3	5	1	0	2
Gore, c. f.	3	1	0	0	3	0	0
Kelly, r. f.	5	1	2	3	1	0	1
Anson, 1b.	5	1	2	3	15	0	0
Kinzie, 3b.	5	0	0	0	1	3	1
Williamson, c.	5	4	4	14	2	0	1
Pfeffer, 2b.	5	1	2	3	3	4	0
Goldsmith, p.	5	1	2	3	2	9	0
Burns, s. s.	3	0	0	0	1	4	1
Totals.	39	12	14	27	27	15	6
Detroit—							
G. Wood, l. f.	5	1	2	4	1	0	0
Farrell, 3b.	5	1	2	3	1	1	0
Hanlon, c. f.	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Bennett, c.	4	0	0	0	4	0	0
Geiss, 2b.	4	0	0	0	2	5	0
Scott, 1b.	4	0	2	2	16	0	0
Weidman, p. and s. s.	4	0	0	0	0	4	1
Weber, r. f.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meinke, s. s. and p.	4	0	0	0	0	0	2
Totals.	38	2	8	12	24	10	3

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Detroit	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Chicago	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	9	—12

Runs earned—Chicago, 7; Detroit, 2. Two-base hits—Anson, Williamson, Farrell, Scott. Three-base hits—Dalrymple, Wood. Home runs—Williamson, 3. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Detroit, 8. Double plays—Geiss to Scott. Struck out—By Goldsmith, 1; by Meinke, 2. Base on balls—By Weidman, 1; by Meinke, 3. Passed ball—Bennett, 1. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Decker.

Chicago Union, 7; Boston, 1.

Daily pitched for the Chicago Union yesterday afternoon, and the result was that Chicago easily defeated Boston. Bond was hit freely, while Boston made but three safe hits. Each side fielded brilliantly at times, a running one-handed catch by Butler being especially noticeable. Daily was in his best form and struck out Boston's heavy hitters with ease. Attendance, 1,500. The same clubs play tomorrow.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Chicago	0	2	0	3	0	0	1	1	*	—7

Earned runs—Chicago, 3. Two-base hits—Phillips, Myers, Sirad. First base on balls—Cleveland, 3; Buffalo, 4. First base on errors—Cleveland, 4; Buffalo, 4. Struck out—Cleveland, 5; Buffalo, 1. Double plays—Cleveland, 3. Passed ball—Bushong. 1. Wild pitches—Sirad, 4. Umpire—Van Court.

Cleveland, 7; Buffalo, 3.

CLEVELAND, O., May 30.—The afternoon the game was the most entertaining of the season on account of a succession of good plays at the bat and in the field. Attendance, 4,000. Buffalo had the worst of the umpiring, yet the game was won on its merits. Murphy made two astonishing one-hand catches after hard runs and made the best hit of the game, a three-bagger, sending in two runs. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cleveland	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	—7
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Cleveland, 3; Buffalo, 2. Two-base hits—Murphy, Briody, Rowe, Galvin. Three-base hits—Murphy. Passed ball—Rowe. First base on balls—Cleveland, 1; Buffalo, 2. First base on errors—Cleveland, 3; Buffalo, 4. Struck out—Cleveland, 6; Buffalo, 5. Umpire—Van Court.

Providence, 12; New York, 9.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 30.—The home team defeated the New York Club this morning by the following score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Providence	5	2	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	—12
New York	2	3	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	—9

Earned runs—Providence, 8; New York, 5. Two-base hits—Hines, Start, Irwin, Denny, Carroll. Struck out—Denny, Carroll, Ward, Irwin, Gillespie (2), McKinnon, Welch, Hankinson (2), Richardson, Caskins. Pitching assists—Radbourn, 7; Ward, 3. First base on errors—Providence, 7; New York, 4. First base on balls—Farrell, Radbourn, Gilligan, Connor, Caskins. Double plays—Caskins-Connor; McKinnon-Caskins; Connor-Hankinson. Wild pitches—Radbourn, 1; Ward, 1. Umpire—Burns.

New York, 5; Boston, 1.

BOSTON, Mass., May 30.—This afternoon's game resulted as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	
New York	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	—5	

First base on balls—Boston, 4; New York, 1. First base on errors—Boston, 5; New York, 4. Struck out—Boston, 10; New York, 6. Double play—Burdock-Morrill. Umpire—McLean.

Northwestern League.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 30.—[Special.]—The game today between Fort Wayne and St. Paul resulted in favor of the latter. Following is the score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Paul	1	0	2	0	4	0	2	1	0	—10
Fort Wayne	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	—5

Umpire Cushman had another row with the crowd in the free stand, who, thinking he made an unfair decision, hooted at him. He ordered the ring-leader removed from the grounds. Sheriff Sheifer stepped up to execute the order, when Prosecuting-Attorney Dawson interfered, and said no person should be removed unless they had violated the law, which had not been done. Quiet was finally restored and the game went on. Cushman is very unpopular here.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., May 30.—Base-ball:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Saginaw	2	0	1	0	0	0	4	1	*	—8
Minneapolis	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	—5

Afternoon game:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Saginaw	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	8	—11
Minneapolis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

BAY CITY, Mich., May 30.—[Special.]—In the game today between Peoria and Bay City, the latter won as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Bay City	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	—4
Peoria	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 30.—[Special.]—Base-ball:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Stillwater	2	0	0	2	3	1	1	3	—11
Terre Haute	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	—3

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 30.—In the base-ball game this morning the Grand Rapids Club defeated the Milwaukees—5 to 2.

At Muskegon the Quincy Club defeated the home nine—9 to 2.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 30.—Afternoon game:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Grand Rapids	1	2	3	1	1	2	0	4	3	5—30
Milwaukee	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4

MUSKEGON, Mich., May 30.—Base-ball: Quincy beat Muskegon again this afternoon by a score of 15 to 6.

American Association.

In the games below those marked with a star were played in the morning:

At *Philadelphia—Athletic, 2; Louisville, 7.
At *Pittsburg—Allegheny, 8; Toledo, 6.
At *Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 5; Indianapolis, 0.
At Washington—Cincinnati, 6; Washington, 5. Eleventh inning.
At Pittsburg—Allegheny, 1; Toledo, 2.
At *Washington—Washington, 10; Columbus, 1.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 10; Columbus, 3.
At *New York—Metropolitan, 4; St. Louis, 2.
At New York—Metropolitan, 4; Indianapolis, 10.
At Philadelphia—Athletic, 11; Louisville, 5.
At Brooklyn—St. Louis, 11; Brooklyn, 5.

Other Games.

DUBUQUE, Ia., May 30.—[Special.]—A game of base-ball was played today between the Dubuque Club and the Onwards, of Chicago, witnessed by a large crowd. In the ninth inning the score stood 4 to 4, and the game was won by the Onwards in the tenth inning by 7 to 5.

At Altoona—Baltimore Union, 9; Altoona Union, 0.

At Cincinnati—Washington National, 6; Cincinnati Union, 5. Ten innings.

At Keokuk—Carson & Rand, 5; Gate City, 3.

At Elgin—Elgin, 11; Garden City, 9.

At St. Louis—St. Louis Union, 17; Keystone Union, 1.

THE FIRE RECORD.

J. W. Reedy's Elevator Works Singed.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon fire

NORTHWEST NEWS.

Attempted Murder and Narrow Escape from Lynching—Death of an Ex-Legislator.

The Fastest Foot-Race on Record—Killed by the Cars—Murder in Indiana.

ILLINOIS.

A JEALOUS HUSBAND'S MURDEROUS ACT.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., May 30.—[Special.]—During the memorial exercises today, while between 4,000 and 5,000 persons surrounded the soldiers' monument in Court-House Square, J. A. Hill and J. E. Bailey, both of whom are well known, and each of whom was accompanied by his wife, came within sight or ten feet of each other, when Hill drew a revolver and without warning fired at Bailey. The ball lodged in his right arm. Not a word was said, and in the same instant Hill fired again, the ball taking effect in about the same place. Bailey started to run, but fell over a baby-carriage, and as he fell Hill sent another bullet, this striking Bailey's rib and glancing off. The wildest excitement prevailed, the children crying, the women shrieking, while half a dozen prominent citizens shouted with one voice "Hang him!" Sheriff Belcher caught Hill. The crowd was furious, but the Sheriff flourished his revolver and declared he would shoot the first man who stepped forward to take the prisoner from him. Deputies were soon called and the prisoner marched to jail. It is believed that the only thing which saved Hill's life was the presence of the jail, for if the prisoner had had to be marched through the streets he would have been mobbed. The wounded man is not thought to be fatally injured. Hill claims that improper relations existed between his wife and Bailey. He says he meant to kill Bailey the first time they met but did not expect to see him in the court-house yard. Bailey denies the charge.

DEATH OF THE REV. JONATHAN HALL.

DECATUR, Ill., May 30.—[Special.]—The Rev. Jonathan Hall died of softening of the brain last night, aged 61. For three terms he was a member of the New Hampshire State Legislature, and was a preacher and connected with the Decatur papers.

FOUR THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED CRATES OF STRAWBERRIES.

CENTRALIA, Ill., May 30.—[Special.]—Centralia shipped today 4,400 crates of strawberries. The amount paid to pickers was $2,112. These berries will bring the shippers about $12,000.

MINNESOTA.

A SWIFT RUNNER.

WHITE BEAR, Minn., May 30.—[Special.]—A long program of sports was carried out here today by the St. Paul Athletic Club. Thousands of men, women, and children were present from St. Paul and Minneapolis, special train running every hour. The principal feature of the occasion was the start of James S. Barnes, of St. Paul, to beat the seventy-five-yard American running record of seven and three-quarter seconds made by J. B. White at New York March 16, 1883. The time was lowered, Barnes running the distance in seven seconds.

TWO MEN KILLED.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 30.—This afternoon Charles Ed. Erickson and Charles Holmerts, two Swedes just arrived from the old country, walked in front of a train on the Manitoba Road here, and were run down and both killed.

IOWA.

CRACKSMEN AT OTTUMWA.

OTTUMWA, Ia., May 30.—The post-office here was burglarized last night, and it was evidently the work of professionals. The safe was entered by drilling and then blown open by the use of an explosive. The burglars were poorly paid, as they got no booty save $5 in small change, $70 in postage-due-stamps, and about $50 in ordinary stamps.

THE HOMEOPATHS.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 30.—The State Homeopathic Society selected Des Moines for their next meeting. Clinical reports occupied the afternoon session, and at 6 o'clock last evening the society adjourned sine die.

MICHIGAN.

DELTA TAU DELTA CONFERENCE.

HILLSDALE, Mich., May 30.—[Special.]—The first annual conference of the Third Grand Division of the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity is in session in this city. This division comprises the chapters in the States of Michigan and Indiana, seven of which are represented by forty delegates. W. S. Summers, of the Michigan University, is President, and L. E. Dow, of Hillsdale College, Secretary.

INDIANA.

UNPROVOKED MURDER.

MADISON, Ind., May 30.—[Special.]—Squire Sanders (colored) was shot and instantly killed at Vevay, Ind., this evening by a drunken white man named Peter Joyce. The murder was unprovoked and caused much excitement. Joyce is a married man of 45.

THE TURF.

Terre Haute, Ind.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 30.—[Special.]—This afternoon closed the spring meeting in this city with by far the best program of the season. The races yesterday were, however, very interesting, and were witnessed by about 3,000 persons. The first race of Thursday was the 2:45 trot, purse $500:

Minturne	1	1	1
Duluth Girl	2	4	2
Robert E.	4	2	3
Frank Gray	3	3	4
Ouida	5	6	5
Ben Critzenger	6	5	6

Time—2:37¼; 2:35½; 2:33¾.

Free-for-all pace, purse $400:

Chestnut Stallion	4	4	1	1
Floral Bell	1	3	2	5
Billy Tell	2	1	3	2
Daisy D	3	2	5	3
Bank Dickerson	5	7	6	4
Rostrevor	6	6	4	dis
Westmoreland	7	5	7	dis

Time—2:28¾; 2:27¾; 2:26¾; 2:29¾; 2:28½.

Running race, mile and a half dash, purse $300:

Joe S.	1
Joe Stocks	2
Fairmont	3
Jim Bell	4

Time—2:37¼.

The program of today was an excellent one, the first race being a mile and a half dash, over six hurdles, purse $200:

Joe M.	1
Spirator	2
Miss Watson	3

Time—3:03.

Second race, trot, 2:34 class; purse $500.

Joe Davis	1	1	1
Kittie Ralf	2	3	6
M. F. D. Colt	5	2	9
Princeton	4	5	2
Kittie D.	3	4	4
Lillie J.	6	7	5
Iris	7	6	7
King Victor	8	8	8
S. J. Fletcher	10	10	3
Fanny Lee	9	9	dis

Time—2:23¾; 2:23¾; 2:23½.

Free-for-all trot, purse $800.

Cassius	1	3	1
Willis Woods	2	1	2
Frank Landers	3	2	3
Jack Wright	4	4	4
Will Cody	5	5	5

Time—2:20¾; 2:25; 2:26¾; 2:27.

Running race, half mile and repeat, purse $300:

Rex E.	1
Bessie B.	2
Sadie Mac	3
Rue Moon	4
Boston	5

Time—All¼; All.

Latonia Jockey Club.

COVINGTON, Ky., May 30.—The spring meeting of the Latonia Jockey Club of Cincinnati began today. There was a large attendance. The weather was fine. The track was deep in mud.

A purse race, one mile, opened the meeting, and was won by Patrick Dennis, Ferg Kyle second, Shipaway third. Time, 1:45¼.

"The Chippewa Stakes," for 2-year-old fillies, foals of 1882, five furlongs. Starters: Uttimatum, Tabitha, Miss Derby, Belle, Eileen, Wanda, Impromptu, Retinue, Vallisia, and Anna Woodcock. At the head of the stretch Impromptu quit. At the eighth pole Wanda took the lead and won easily by a length. Retinue, coming very fast, second, Vallisia third. Time, 1:05. Tabitha was the favorit in the pools.

"The Merchants' Stakes," for all ages, one mile and a furlong. Starters: Freeland, Bergen, Berlin, Fosteral, Fellowplay, Billy Gilmore, Mammonist, and Richard L. Betting: Billy Gilmore, $120; Fellowplay, $80; Mammonist, $70; the field, $92. At the upper turn Freeland moved up to third place. In the back stretch Freeland was second, Berlin in front. The race was between these two to the end. Freeland won easily by half a length, Berlin second, Mammonist third; time, 1:57½.

Purse race, mile and a half. Won in a canter by Loftin, Levant second, Obermeyer third; time, 2:44.

Fifth and last race, purse $400, mile and a quarter. Won by Lord Edward by a head; Silvio second, a neck in front of Baronella, third; time, 2:15½.

Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30.—[Special.]—The races at Ivy City were decidedly interesting today, and the large crowd of spectators were treated to some good sport. Although the favorits won in each instance, the races, especially the free-for-all pacing, were hotly contested, and the betting in the pools was quite heavy. The following are the summaries:

First race, purse $600, for 2:23 class:

J. H. Goldsmith's br. g. Walnut	1	1	1
S. R. Thompson & Son's b. s. Almonarch	3	2	2
M. M. Hedges' ch. m. Novelty	2	3	3

Time—2:30; 2:28; 2:27¼.

Second race, purse $800, 2:17 class:

J. E. Turner's ch. g. Edwin Thorne	1	1	1
M. M. Hedges' b. g. Tony Newell	3	2	2
A. W. Campbell's br. g. Sleepy Joe	dr.		

Time—2:24; 2:24; 2:22½.

Third race, purse $800, free-for-all pacers:

J. S. Campbell's b. g. Richball	1	2	4	1 1
W. B. McDonald's b.m. Buffalo Girl	4	1	3	1 3
A. W. Campbell's b. g. Fuller	3	3	1	2 2
B. Knowlton's b. g. Billy B	2	4	2	3 dr

Time—2:19¼; 2:20; 2:17; 2:27½; 2:25; 2:25.

Pittsburg Exposition Park.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 30.—Seven thousand people attended the Exposition Park races this afternoon. The weather was fine and the track in good condition:

Little Em	5	1	1
Rob Roy	1	3	5
Will Kerr (formerly Hi Ball)	2	4	2
Minnie N	3	2	3
Fannie M	4	5	4

Time—2:38; 2:36; 2:32¼; 2:36½.

Second race, 2:25 trot, purse $500:

Mike	1	4	2
Edwin A	1	1	2
Sister Wilkes	3	2	3
Tola	4	4	4

Time—2:31; 2:38; 2:31; 2:33; 2:33.

Third race, three-quarter mile dash, running, purse $150:

Serpolitt	1
Charles S	2
Gen. Wiley	3

Time—1:20¼.

Council Bluffs, Ia.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., May 30.—The running meeting at the driving park which closed today has been an unusually successful one financially and also in the number of horses participating and the time made. Today's program was opened by a half-mile and repeat. Capt. W. Warren and Lizzie Kerr ran a dead heat the first one, Capt. Warren winning the two succeeding heats and race; time, 50, 51½, 52.

The one and one-eighth mile handicap, for all ages, was won by Ella Rowett, carrying 117 pounds, after a sharp contest; time, 1:56½.

The closing race of the meeting, a three-quarter-mile dash for 3-year olds, was won by Vircola; time, 1:17¾.

A Match.

This afternoon a match race will take place at the Driving Park for $500 between Isaac Waivel's trotter and H. H. Martindale's pacer, according to the rules of the N. T. A., and "for blood."

RAILROADS.

Gould Will Have No Easy Job in Preventing the Creditors of the Wabash from Securing What They Regard as Their Just Dues.

Although Gould's scheme to secure the Wabash Road has thus far met with no opposition, yet the indications are that he will strike some snags before many days have passed. The parties having back claims against the Wabash do not intend to lose them, and when they bring their cases before the courts and expose Gould's scheme they think the Wabash will be compelled to pay up the claims before Mr. Gould is allowed to carry out his so-called fundma scheme, which, as they say, means nothing more nor less than to take the profitable lines of the Wabash with the bonds he and his friends hold, and leave all others having claims against the company out in the cold. As far as the employés of the road are concerned—none of whom have received their April wages and many of whom have salaries due them for several months back—they mean to take the law into their own hands, and if they do not receive their wages up to the end of April by tonight a general strike will be inaugurated. The strike would have been commenced yesterday, but owing to promises that the pay-car would come around today the employés decided to wait until Monday. Mr. Gould's action in having the road placed in bankruptcy before it defaulted on its interest the men claim was evidently in anticipation of a strike, it being his intention to have the men interfering with the movement of trains punished for contempt of court. It is not likely, however, that any such scheme, even if it was ever contemplated, will succeed, and the courts will no doubt see to it that the men are fairly treated and Gould compelled to pay them their just and hard-earned dues.

The Differential Rate on East-Bound Business from Milwaukee Done Away With.

The differential rate in favor of Milwaukee on east-bound freight business via Grand Haven and Ludington, about which there has been so much complaint by the Chicago lines, has been done away with. This action is not due to any influence brought to bear upon the Milwaukee lines by Commissioner Fink or the Joint Executive Committee, but to the refusal of steamboat lines between Milwaukee and Grand Haven and Ludington to accept the small percentage they have heretofore been getting as their share of the business, and they now demand the two cents differential, claiming that they and not the railroads are entitled to this money, as they have to handle the freight twice at Milwaukee and Grand Haven or Ludington. The roads running east from Grand Haven and Ludington—the Detroit & Milwaukee Division of the Grand Trunk and the Flint & Père Marquette—do not like the change, as it reduces their earnings considerably, not so much on account of the two cents per 100 pounds they receive less as on account of the decrease of business, much of which will now come to Chicago, the rates via Milwaukee or Chicago being the same. They are now making strenuous efforts to get the old arrangement reëstablished. They may succeed if they offer a sufficient remuneration to the steamboat lines, but in that event it is quite likely that Commissioner Fink and the Joint Executive Committee will take action in the matter and compel the Grand Haven and Ludington lines to make the same rates from Milwaukee to Eastern points as are made from Chicago. There is no good reason, it is claimed, why east-bound rates from Milwaukee should not be the same as from Chicago. On west-bound business from Milwaukee the same rates have always been charged as from Chicago.

Criticism of Wabash Methods.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 30.—[Special.]—The *News* publishes a statement this afternoon saying:

Grant & Ward methods seem to have been in vogue with the Wabash management. For example, it is claimed that of the $10,000,000 equipment bonds recently placed by Gould not a dollar of the proceeds was invested in equipments, but all went to pay fictitious dividends and old obligations. The entire system has been systematically gutted, and the appointment of Receivers and the ancillary proceedings was a part of a scheme long in contemplation as a final necessary act to which the Gould managers were looking as a means of warding of total collapse. The system has not paid dividends for years, yet dividends have been declared, and by this deception, "just as Grant and Ward have done," money was obtained from lenders. New bonds were issued to meet each new obligation. The motions for Receivers at Chicago and St. Louis were almost simultaneously made. At 4 p. m. Wednesday the motion was made at St. Louis, thirty minutes later in Chicago, and by 6 p. m. of that day Judge Green, of the Wabash counsel, was in this city with copies of the action of the two courts in the above-named places, showing preconcerted action and a determination to prevent any of the lessors from protesting against the appointment of Receivers.

New Freight Rates from Chicago to Florida Points.

Mr. Virgil Powers, General Commissioner of the Southern Railway & Steamship Association, has issued a circular letter giving new rates of freight from points west to certain Florida points to take effect June 1. The new rates from Chicago to Leesburg, Fla., will be as follows: First class, $1.95; second class, $1.65; third class, $1.45; fouth class, $1.20; fifth class, 85 cents; sixth class, 91 cents; class A, 70 cents; class B, 64 cents; class C, 56 cents; class D, 44 cents; class E, 80 cents per 100 pounds; class F, 95 cents per barrel; class G, $1.54 per barrel; class H, 93 cents per 100 pounds.

From Chicago to Waste's Crossing and Osceola, Fla., the rates will be: First class, $1.85 per 100 pounds; second class, $1.55; third class, $1.30; fourth class, $1.10; fifth class, 95 cents; sixth class, 81 cents; class A, 65 cents; class B, 61 cents; class C, 53 cents; class D, 42 cents; class E, 75 cents per 100 pounds; class F, 90 cents per barrel; class G, $1.49 per barrel; class H, 86 cents per 100 pounds.

From Chicago to Gainesville, Fla., the rates will be: First class, $1.80 per 100 pounds; second class, $1.35; third class, $1.20; fourth class, $1; fifth class, 85 cents; sixth class, 71 cents; class A, 60 cents; class B, 56 cents; class C, 51 cents; class D, 40 cents; class E, 65 cents per 100 pounds; class F, 80 cents per barrel; class G, $1.44 per barrel; class H, 70 cents per 100 pounds.

Commissioner Powers also gives notice of the following changes in rates to Albany, Ga., taking effect June 1, 1884, from Boston, New York, and Philadelphia:

Class 6, 53; Class B, 53; Class C, 33; Class F, 65. From Baltimore—Class 6, 50; Class B, 50; Class C, 30; Class F, 59.

A New Road from Kansas City to Fort Smith.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 30.—[Special.]—Articles of association were filed this morning with the Secretary of State for the Kansas City, Arkansas & Fort Smith Railway Company. The road will be built from Kansas City to Fort Smith. It will strike Arkansas in Boone County, thence through Washington, Crawford, and Sebastian Counties to Fort Smith. The capital stock is $1,500,000. A. Birden, R. S. Morris, J. R. Rutherford, J. B. Newberry, and A. J. Ray are the Board of Directors.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Michigan Central brought here yesterday four car-loads of European emigrants bound for points in the West and Northwest.

Two hundred and fifty shopmen of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad, at Peru, Ind., quit work at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, giving as a reason that the company was behind in paying their wages.

C. J. Eddy, for a long time Commercial Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul at Chicago, has been appointed General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Fargo Southern, with headquarters at Fargo. He will commence his duties June 1.

Robert Ker, General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Northern & Northwestern Railroad of Canada, has resigned to accept the position of General Traffic Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway with headquarters at Winnepeg, vice William Harden, resigned.

Commissioner Fink now expects to get his money pool on Boston west-bound business in running order by June 1. The Executive Committee of the trunk lines at its recent meeting in Commissioner Fink's office substantially agreed on a five years' pool, but any member may withdraw after three months' notice. Commissioner Fink will fix the percentages, subject to appeal and arbitration. A pool for business of other New England points is talked of as likely to follow.

A London cable dispatch says that the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad voting Trustees inform the bondholders that every installment of rent due from Erie up to May 1, inclusive, has been punctually met. Even if Erie fails in the payment of its second-mortgage interest this would not involve a Receivership of that company, and if such an event were to happen the voting Trustees are confident that the lease would be as safe and would be worked as beneficially as it has been. That road would be just as necessary to Erie in that case as now, it is thought, and would, if anything, be even more secure. The freight traffic for April, 1884, was 25 per cent more than in April, 1883.

O. W. Shipman, a coal dealer of Detroit, has for years supplied the asylum for the insane at Pontiac, his contract calling for delivery. This year he obtained better rates from the Pontiac, Oxford & Port Austin Road via Imlay City than direct over the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Road, which he had formerly patronized, so he chose the former. It was necessary to use about one-half mile of the rival track, for which privilege the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee now charge $8 per car, causing a loss to Shipman of $1,200. The Michigan Central, on whose road the coal is to be carried, since the Pontiac, Oxford & Port Austin use their track, has retaliated by charging an increase of 200 per cent on all Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee cars transported over their road.

MILWAUKEE.

General-Manager Merrill.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 30.—[Special.]—General-Manager S. S. Merrill, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, has reached home after his long journey in quest of health. He is somewhat wearied with the return trip, which was not made in the leisurely manner which marked the journey out, but his health appears to be almost completely restored. Mrs. Merrill, who has been with her husband on his trip, insists that he shall have a short time of entire rest and quiet, free from all excitement and from the annoyance of visitors. At the end of that time he will resume the duties incident to his position.

A Yacht Club Organized.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 30.—[Special.]—The Milwaukee Yacht Club was organized today, and consists of a considerable number of leading and wealthy young gentlemen. It is expected that the Chicago Club will be the guests of the Milwaukee Club during the coming season. The following are the officers elected: Col. J. McC. Bell, Commodore; Ald. Frank Boyd, Vice-Commodore; Samuel Joys, Rear Commodore; Secretary and Treasurer, A. J. Hathaway. Among the other members are the Hon. John L. Mitchell, M. S. Boyle, and Alexander McD. Young.

The Bay View Rolling-Mills.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 30.—[Special.]—The workmen at Bay View are in a condition of suspense. Unless the scale shall be signed tomorrow, which is probable the rolling-mills will be shut down next week. The local officials of the North Chicago Rolling-Mill Company are in Chicago, and it is understood that they are in consultation with other officers of the company there.

The Centenarian Veteran.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 30.—[Special.]—Today Battist La Praerie, the centenarian veteran of three wars, whose history was given in these dispatches last night, was taken to the Soldiers' Home. He was dressed in a new United States army uniform, and the carriage in which he rode was decorated with flags. He was received with honors at the home, and was a conspicuous figure in the Memorial-Day parade.

MANITOBA LEGISLATURE.

WINNIPEG, Man., May 30.—[Special.]—In the Legislature today Premier Norquay announced that his Government had decided to reject the terms offered by the Dominion Government in settlement of the demands of the Province. He was forced to this action by the opposition to his first intention of accepting them. Further action has not yet been decided on, but it is thought that the next step will be to appeal to the Imperial Government for justice. The motion to recall the Attorney-General from his mission to England in connection with the disputed territory award between Ontario and the Dominion was voted down.

THE TUNNEL ACCIDENT.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 30.—The Coroner's investigation of the Knupp's Tunnel accident was concluded last night and a verdict rendered exonerating the contractors from all blame, every precaution having been taken, and the accident found to be the effect of quicksand. The names of the men killed outright are Joseph Frank, Angelo Frank, Frank Franz, Francesco Rezzi, Luigi Corladino, Giovanni Culricio, David Carmichael. They were Italians and Hungarians. Two others have since died, but their names cannot be learned, as they were known to the boss only by numbers. The injured will probably recover.

JOURNALISTIC.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 30.—[Special.]—M. S. Quay and Chris Magee have purchased the *Times* of this city and will convert it into a Stalwart organ. The first number of the paper under the new management will be issued in about two weeks. It is understood Cameron is interested, but to what extent is unknown. Quay has Congressional aspirations, Cameron wants to be returned to the Senate, and Magee is open for any fat place. The *Times* will support all these interests and make a strong fight against the Independents.

LAKE MARINE.

Drunken Sailors Run Riot on the Docks Without Being Molested by the Police.

An Assault on a Shipping-Master—A Non-Union Vessel Stoned—General Nautical News.

ALONG THE DOCKS.

A SHIPPING-MASTER ASSAULTED.

Capt. Miller, Shipping-Master of the Vessel-Owners' Association, was assaulted yesterday by a Greek, who pretended to be a member of the Seaman's Union. Capt. Miller was standing in front of the shipping-office, which is located at No. 53 Market street, and was accosted by the Greek, who wanted to know how many crews had been shipped during the day. Upon receiving a reply the Greek struck at Capt. Miller, who dodged the blow and knocked his assailant down. Drawing a revolver the plucky shipping-master commanded his vanquished foe to march to a patrol-box, where he was delivered to the police and locked up. Union sailors have a particular dislike for Capt. Miller and have made frequent attacks upon him, although they generally get the worst of it. Several years ago a number of Chicago vessel-owners formed an association and agreed not to recognize the Seaman's Union. As a result their boats were frequently raided and their crews driven ashore or badly beaten. The police failed to protect vessel property and the association applied to the Pinkerton Detective Agency for two first-class men. Allan Pinkerton detailed Capt. Miller from his force saying that he was one of the most fearless men in his employ. Since then Capt. Miller has been regularly employed by the association, his duty being to secure crews composed of non-union men. One night when he was placing a crew on a vessel a gang of men suddenly appeared and knocked him down. Drawing a revolver he fired three shots and his assailants scattered. The following day a sailor was taken to the Marine Hospital with a bullet in his body. He refused to tell how or when he was wounded, and afterwards died.

POLICE PROTECTION NEEDED.

There is an urgent need of a more efficient police force along the river. The few men in blue uniform, nickel-plated stars, and white cotton gloves that are stationed there are compelled to devote their entire time to the bridges, and vessel property is neglected and wholly unprotected. Drunken and lawless sailors run riot on the docks, driving crews from their vessels and boldly daring any one to interfere. No one does interfere, except when an outraged vessel-Captain takes the law in his own hands and attempts to protect the property placed in his charge. Occasionally an officer puts in an appearance, and serves a summons or two for violation of the smoke ordinance and possibly arrests a tug Captain for blowing his whistle longer than may be necessary to awaken careless and incompetent bridge tenders. But bloody fights, drunken carousals, and deeds of devility occur without any attempts being made to maintain law and order. With the possible exception of the lively scene of water-front known as the lumber market there is no part of the forty-seven miles of dockage that is even partially protected by the police. Scarcely a night passes but what one or more vessels are visited by midnight prowlers, who carry off everything they can lay their thieving hands upon, and cut and destroy sails and rigging. The commerce of the lakes has done much towards building up a great city on a useless piece of swamp land, and is but right that Chicago should at least make some show of affording protection to her shipping.

A VESSEL STONED.

Another outrage was perpetrated by belligerent sailors yesterday, and one that speaks volumes for the incompetency of the police stationed along the docks. A large three-masted schooner owned by one of the most prominent vessel-owners in Chicago was towing down the river, bound out. She carried a crew of non-union sailors, and threats of violence were muttered by a gang of men who stood around the lumber market. They followed the vessel along the docks as far as Clark-street bridge, and, arming themselves with stones, fired volley after volley of these missiles at the unoffending crew. The tug having the vessel in tow increased her speed and was soon out of range. There were no police in sight to arrest the men committing the outrage.

ITEMS.

The propeller Jay Gould, of the Lake Michigan & Lake Superior Line, was chartered yesterday to carry ore from Escanaba to Cleveland, and will leave for the former port today.

Yesterday was the dullest day of the season in marine circles. The Custom-House, Board of Trade, and vessel-agents' offices were closed. There were no grain charters, and but comparatively few vessels arrived. The entire wind-bound fleet left.

While the propeller Cuba was passing through the débris made by the carpenters at work on Rush street bridge she was disabled by getting a piece of timber in her wheel. She was detained several hours until Frank Hill, a diver, could remove the obstruction.

The steamship W. L. Wetmore was lying at her dock near Archer avenue bridge yesterday unloading coal when the schooner Ostrich passed by in tow of a tug. The shooner's jibboom fouled with the Wetmore's main rigging and carried the latter away and amazed some of her "ginger-bread work." The schooner sustained some slight damage to her headgear.

AROUND THE LAKES.

PORT OF DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., May 30.—[Special.]—S. A. Murphy received word today from Southampton, Ont., to the effect that his expedition had succeeded in releasing the steamer Manitoba. She will be towed here for repairs.

The name of the tug Kellogg has been changed to Charlton, and she has been turned into a Canadian bottom in order to do wrecking on the Canada side.

The tug Gladiator has gone to Lake Erie to bring the disabled steam-barge Alcona here for repairs. The tug will take the Alcona's tow to Duluth.

Charters are reported as follows: Steamship Iron Duke, iron-ore, Marquette to Cleveland, p. t.; Bell Hanscome, iron-ore, Escanaba to Wyandotte, at 90 cents; same schooner, coal, Toledo to Milwaukee, at 75 cents.

PORT OF BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, May 30.—[Special.]—Coal freights were rather quiet, but rates remained very firm. Chartered—Steamers Philadelphia and Onoko, to Chicago, coal at 80 cents; schooner Schuylkill, to Milwaukee, at the same figure; schooner Florida, to Manitowoc, at 90 cents. The latter comes here light from Cleveland.

Canal freights were very quiet at previous quotations.

The steamer Onoko arrived this morning from Chicago, making the run down in three days and eighteen hours. She had on 80,000 bushels of corn and 26,000 bushels of rye, which is the largest cargo ever carried on the lakes, excepting one on the same vessel, which consisted of 100,000 bushels of wheat.

The new iron tug International, Capt. James Byer, arrived from Cleveland at noon today and proceeded to her station at Black Rock. She is a fine-looking and well-built craft.

The iron propeller Philadelphia, Capt. John Leonard, will sail for Chicago tomorrow morning on her first trip this season. It is expected that with her new and powerful machinery and boilers she will do fast work.

VESSEL MOVEMENTS.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

HORN'S PIER, Wis., May 30.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooner H. Rand. Wind southwest, light.

WHITEHALL, Mich., May 30.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propeller T. W. Snook; schooners Addie Mayo, Thompson, Mollie, Japan, Hunter Savage. All the above cleared. Weather very pleasant; wind south.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., May 30.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamer City of Milwaukee; propeller Michigan; schooners David Macy, Andrew Jackson, Wolverine. Sailed—Steamer City of Milwaukee; propeller Michigan.

LUDINGTON, Mich., May 30.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propellers T. W. P., No. 4, City of Ludington, schooners Charles Luling, Mars, Seaward, Jane Winters, Trio, Lillie Pratt. Cleared—Propellers City of Ludington and F. & P. M. No. 2.

FRANKFORT, Mich., May 30.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooners Nellie Church, George W. Wescott, Oscar Newhouse; propeller George W. Gratwick, with barges Pryor and Marvin in tow, of the Tonawanda Transportation Company's Line. This fleet is now loading lumber for Tonawanda. They will carry 1,040,000 feet of white pine, and will be in two days.

ESCANABA, Mich., May 30.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamers Inter Ocean, H. D. Coffinberry, Merrimac; schooners A. Smith, R. Halloran, Newcomb, Marengo, City of Grand Rapids, S. L. Waban, Schoolma, Parsons, Transfer, Columbian, Francis Palms, J. R. Merrill. Sailed—Steamers Inter Ocean, H. D. Coffinberry; schooners A. Smith, R. Halloran, Newcomb, Marengo, City of Grand Rapids, Transfer. Wind south, light.

MANISTEE, Mich., May 30.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamers Ludington, F. & M. No. 1; propellers Fayette, J. H. Shrigley, Maine, George Burnham, Nellie Torrent, Maggie Marshall; schooners Sands, Arendell, T. Moss. City of Toledo, Myrtle, W. H. Dunham, J. L. McLaren, Iver Lawson, Topsey, Lottie Cooper, Emeline, Maumee Valley, Mollitz. Sailed—Steamers Ludington, F. & P. & P. No. 1; schooners Cuba, L. A. Simpson.

THROUGH THE RIVERS.

DETROIT, Mich., May 30.—[Special.]—Passed up last night—Propellers China, Chemung and barges; Lowell and barges; Queen of the West and consort; schooners Wawanosh, H. Dudley, W. H. Rounds, King Bird, P. Campbell. Down—Propellers Hackett, Haskell, Matt Sicker, J. S. Ruby and barge; Jarvis Lord, B. S. Austin. Passed up today—Propellers Missouri, New York, Conemaugh. Commodore, Michigan and barges; Belle Cross and barges; Columbia and consort; schooners Hattie Wells, Z. Chandler, Lafrinier, Monguagon, E. J. Hackett and consort; Ocean. Down—Propellers Boston, Oceanica, Glasgow and barges; Germania and barges; V. Swain and consort and John O'Neill; C. F. Curtis and barges; Rhomark and barges; scow J. M. Porter. Wind northwest, light; clear.

STRAITS OF MACKINAW.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., May 30.—[Special.]—Passed down—M. Wilson, with Manitowoc; steamer Myra. Up—Propeller Fred Mercur; steam-barge Delaware, with schooner Annie M. Peterson and Mineral Rock, 5:30 a. m.; steam-barge Kohler, A. Packer, 4:30 p. m.; tug Welcome, 7 p. m. Passed up—Propeller Conestoga, 7 p. m.; schooner R. P. Beals, 8 a. m.; propeller Delaware, with Annie Sherwood, 8 a. m.; tug Champion, 7:30 a. m.; schooner Joseph Paige, 8 a. m.; steam-barge Henry Chisholm, with Ahira Cobb, D. A. B., 11 a. m.; steam-barge Clyde, 2 p. m.; barge Glidden, with two vessels, 5 p. m. Weather clear; wind east, light.

WELLAND CANAL.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., May 30.—[Special.]—Passed down—Schooner R. Battle, Duluth to Kingston, wheat; propeller Scotia, Duluth to Kingston, wheat. Up—Propeller California, Montreal to Chicago, general. Passed up—Schooners Mycostia, Charlotte to Milwaukee, coal; Charger, Oswego to Sandusky, coal. Passed down—Schooners Jamaica, Saginaw to Oswego, lumber; Nassau, Chicago to Oswego, wheat; William Home, Detroit to Ogdensburg, wheat.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

DULUTH, Minn., May 30.—[Special.]—Arrived—Barge S. C. Baldwin. Departed—Barge Kasota.

L'ANSE, Mich., May 30.—[Special.]—Arrived—Tug A. J. Smith, with schooners E. J. Mills, W. A. Sherman. Passed up—Steamer Toledo.

MARQUETTE, Mich., May 30.—[Special.]—Arrived—Jesse B. Farwell, with J. H. Butler and J. Godfrey Barnhisel, with Pilgrim and F. B. Gardner. Cleared—Vienna, with Verona; Iron Duke, with Iron State; Republic, with Grace, Holland and James Couch. Passed down—Peerless.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., May 30.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamer Ontonagon, from Sarnia; steamer R. G. Stewart, from Duluth. Cleared—Propeller Fay and schooners Rhoda and Maguenos, for Marquette; steamer Alberta, for Owen Sound; steamers Ontario and R. G. Stewart, for Duluth; steamer Sovereign, for Sarnia.

LAKE ONTARIO.

KINGSTON, Ont., May 30.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propeller Myles, from Duluth, grain.

CHARLOTTE, N. Y., May 30.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooners Margaret Muir, Mystic Star, White Star, Mycostia, Mary Lyon. Cleared—Schooners Margaret Muir, Mystic Star, White Star, for Chicago; Mycostia, for Milwaukee. Wind east, light; weather cold.

LAKE HURON.

KINCARDINE, Ont., May 30.—[Special.]—Sailed—Schooner Bangalore, Chicago, salt.

SARNIA, Ont., May 30.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamer United Empire, from Duluth.

LAKE ERIE.

CLEVELAND, O., May 30.—[Special.]—Chartered—Propeller Ohio and schooner C. M. Ryan, ore, Marquette to Cleveland, p. t. Cleared—Chicago, ore; propeller H. W. Blanchard, merchandise. Arrived—Propeller Minneapolis and schooner C. C. Barnes, Escanaba.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 30.—[Special.]—Arrivals—Propellers N. Wheeler, Chicago, rye, flour, etc.; Oscoda, Duluth, flour, etc.; Raleigh, Chicago, flour, etc.; Onoco, Chicago, corn and rye; schooner Gregorie, Duluth, wheat. Clearances—Propellers Northwestern, Duluth; H. W. Blanchard, Chicago, sundries; W. H. Graves, Milwaukee, 1,000 tons coal; M. M. Drake, Duluth, 1,300 tons coal; Jim Shoriff, Milwaukee, 1,100 tons coal; Oscoda, Duluth, sundries; schooners H. Kent, Milwaukee, 1,000 tons coal; W. H. Adams, Milwaukee, 2,300 tons coal; Mears, Milwaukee, 900 tons coal.

GEORGIAN BAY.

MIDLAND, Ont., May 30.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooner Morwood, from Chicago, corn.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Shaboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop R. C. Brittain, Montague, sundries.
Prop Adriatic, Grand Haven, sundries.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, sundries.
Prop Raleigh, Ashtabula, coal.
Prop Lorne, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Louis Pahlow, Thompson, lumber.
Prop Charles Reitz, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Swallow, Montague, lumber.
Schr W. J. Averill, Milwaukee, light.
Prop Menominee, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Mary Pomeroy, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Tempest, Muskegon, l

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

The Federal and State courts observed yesterday with greater unanimity than ever before, not an order being made or new suit begun in any of them.

John Holder, who shot Joseph Reutz, the foreman of a paper-box factory at No. 149 Wabash avenue, May 10, was held to the Criminal Court in $1,000 by Justice Foote. It is believed that Holder is demented.

An excursion of 947 men, women, and children arrived yesterday over the Fort Wayne Railroad from Valparaiso to visit the Musical Festival. They are stopping at the Barnes House, and will remain until tomorrow.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 60° above zero; 9 a. m., 62°; 10 a. m., 66°; 11 a. m., 68°; 12 m., 71°; 1 p. m., 73°; 3 p. m., 75°; 6 p. m., 77°. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.70; 6 p. m., 29.68.

George Frank, a boy 6 years of age, in playing about the kitchen at his parents' house, No. 163 Mohawk street, Thursday morning, accidentally spilled a teakettleful of hot water upon himself. His injuries were not considered serious at first, but yesterday he went into spasms and died within a short time.

Last Tuesday evening, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 394 West Huron street, Miss Anna Mouns and Mr. Charles P. Mader, of this city, were married by the Rev. Henry G. Perry, of the Episcopal Church. A number of choice and useful wedding gifts were received. Only immediate relatives and friends were present to witness the ceremony, which was followed by a bridal supper.

Capt. Mallory, of the steambarge William Edwards, which ran into Van Buren street bridge Thursday, was before Justice Foote yesterday charged with malicious mischief. He said that the accident was due to a misapprehension of signals on the part of the engineer, who had only made one trip with the barge. The signal to back up hard—one bell—the engineer had been accustomed to regard as the signal to go ahead, and he had acted accordingly. Justice Foote discharged the Captain.

YACHTING NOTES.

THE IDLER BEFITTED—AWAITING THE VERVE.

Symptoms of activity are noticeable along the Lake-Front. The yachts Idler, Countess, and Wasp are at the usual moorings in the outer basin. The Idler was in the South Side Dry-Dock for a few days having her bottom overhauled and painted. With her bright, varnished spars and clean, white deck she looks like a new boat, and will no doubt show herself in as good "form" for speed as she did in the famous race for the Cape May Challenge Cup in 1877, when she beat the Dreadnaught, Rambler, and Vista, all boats of larger tonnage than herself. The Dreadnaught is 206 tons, the Rambler 203, and the Vista 235, New York Yacht Club measurement, while the Idler is only 191 tons by the same rule. The Cape May Challenge-Cup race is one without time allowance, and the Idler won as she pleased, beating the Palmer (second boat) 2 hours 28 minutes 30 seconds. The Idler's time over the course in this famous race was 40 hours 35 minutes; distance, 218 miles. The Cape May cup has not been raced for since the Idler was purchased by Mr. Archy Fisher, of Chicago, and the cup was returned to the New York Yacht Club.

Chicago yachting promises an active season. Commodore Ayers' cutter yacht Verve arrived at Montreal the 24th on the deck of the steamer Corean. The Verve was built on the Clyde by G. L. Watson, and has the best record of any ten-tonner ever built in Great Britain. She won sixteen races last year. She beat the Madge in several races, and in 1883 she beat the Buttercup in a match race of great interest. The Verve is of composite build and of the following dimensions: Length over all, 45 feet; beam over all, 7.8; length on water-line, 38.7; draft of water, 7.6; least free-board, 3; headroom in cabin, 6. She is in charge of Capt. Espoland, is being towed to Ogdensburg by one of the Canadian propellers, and will be towed from that port direct to Chicago by the Wilson. The arrival of the Verve will create quite a stir in yachting circles, and it is expected that she will soon give the sloops and schooners a lively turn to windward soon.

THE BICYCLISTS.

ORGANIZING THE ILLINOIS DIVISION OF THE AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Pursuant to arrangements a large number of bicyclists from all parts of the State met at the Leland yesterday morning with the object of forming a State Division of the League of American Wheelmen. Before commencing any business those present to the number of 140 formed in line and had a pleasant spin out to South Park. The following were the clubs represented in the procession: Chicago, Peoria, Armoury, Rockford, Elgin, Sycamore, Bloomington, Hermes, Genoa, and Mercury. The bicyclists were all very neatly attired and attracted much attention as they wheeled along in even line, four abreast. After lunching at South Park they returned to the club-rooms, having covered a distance of eighteen miles.

At 5 p. m. an enjoyable banquet was held at the Leland, at which about seventy were present. After dinner Dr. Pruyne, ex-President of the Chicago Bicycle Club, Mr. T. Z. Cowles, and Mr. Miller, President of the Chicago Bicycle Club, made short congratulatory speeches, while Mr. A. S. Hibbard, of Milwaukee, entertained the company with two original bicycle songs.

The company then adjourned to the Chicago Bicycle Club rooms for the business of the day. A large number assembled, and Mr. J. C. Blake, State Consul, called the meeting to order. He congratulated those present on their appearance and conduct at the morning parade and explained fully the object of their meeting.

A resolution to form a State Division of the League of American Wheelmen was unanimously adopted.

The constitution and by-laws of the Pennsylvania League, which have been already adopted by Massachusetts and Ohio, were read and adopted unanimously. The following officers were elected: Secretary, Mr. B. B. Ayres, Chicago Bicycle Club; Treasurer, Mr. F. Lillie-bridge, Rockford. It was resolved to appoint a Racing Board, and the following were chosen: N. H. Van Sicklen, Chicago; A. E. Thomson, Rockford; John W. Koch, Peoria; E. H. Wilcox, Genoa; L. W. Conkling, Chicago.

All present then signed the constitution, and adjourned to meet again at the call of the Consul.

THE MARQUIS OF NORMANBY.

HE TARRIES IN CHICAGO FOR A FEW DAYS ON HIS WAY FROM NEW ZEALAND TO ENGLAND.

Among yesterday's arrivals at the Palmer House were the Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby; their son, Lord Hervey-Lepel Phipps; Capt. Le Patourel, Aide-de-Camp and private secretary to the Marquis; Dr. and Mrs. James, and two children, with servants, making in all a party of eleven people. They are on their way to England from the Australasian Archipelago, where the Marquis has held an official position under the British Government for the last thirteen years, but which he has been compelled to vacate on account of the failing health of his wife. The Marquis' English name is George Augustus Constantine Phipps, and the additional titles attached to his name are Earl of Mulgrave, Viscount Normanby, in the peerage of Great Britain, Baron Mulgrave, of Mulgrave, in the County of York; and Baron Mulgrave of New Ross, in the County of Rox-ford, Peerage of Ireland; High Steward of Hull; P. C., G. C. M. G. He was Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia from 1858 to 1863, and was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Queensland in 1871, serving to 1874. In the latter year he was made Governor of New Zealand, and since 1879 he has been Governor of Victoria. From 1860 to 1871 he served as Captain in Her Majesty's Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms. He was formerly of the Scots' Fusilier Guards and member of Parliament from Scarborough, was Controller of her Majesty's household in 1851-'52, and Treasurer from 1852 to 1858, when he was made Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, as stated. His wife, to whom he was married in 1844, is the niece of the Duchess of Cleveland. Lord Hervey-Lepel Phipps, their son who accompanies them, is a sensible-looking young man of 20, and is one of seven children.

The party left San Francisco last Sunday morning, arriving in Chicago over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road, and their stay here will terminate Monday. They go hence direct to New York and sail at once on the Servia for England. The Marquis, now in his 65th year, bears his age remarkably well when his long and arduous public career is considered, and is pleasant though dignified in bearing and conversation. He asked to be excused from the task of being interviewed, stating that his journey across the American continent had been too hurried to form more than a vague idea of the country through which he had passed, though through the kindness of the railroad officials the trip had been a most pleasant one. He had left the country over which he had ruled in a fairly prosperous and contended condition. Sir Henry Locke is his successor. The Marquis asked to be excused from further conversation, as he wished to attend to the wants of his invalid wife.

MISSING WITNESSES.

ONE OF THE WAYS IN WHICH JUSTICE IS DEFEATED.

Two cases in which a robbery had been reported to the police, arrests had been made and a great part of the property recovered, while the complaining witnesses had disappeared, came before Justice Foote yesterday. Emil Howald passed through the city last Tuesday on his way to Europe from Burlington, Ia. When about to take a train he left his overcoat in a saloon, and in the search for it he fell in with John Martin, who induced him to stay and see the sights. Under the guidance of Martin Howald was steered to the Lake-Front, and being somewhat intoxicated lost $75 which he had in his pockets. From a description Martin was arrested, but Howald has not turned up, and Justice Foote therefore continued the case to June 9, holding Martin in $1,000 bail.

Several nights ago a German reported at the armory that he had been held up for about $65 at the rear of No. 382 Clark street by two colored men. Henry Rodgers was arrested and confessed that he and another colored man had robbed the German. Six dollars was found on Rodgers, who claimed that he had given the rest to his confederate. The barkeeper of the saloon at No. 382 Clark street turned over $55 to the Desk-Sergeant at the armory, saying that it had been left with him for safe-keeping by a colored man who had promised to call for it, but had failed to do so. This is supposed to be part of the plunder. The German has not turned up since, and Justice Foote continued the case against Rodgers to June 9 in $1,000 bail to await further developments.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE VIEW.

An alarm of fire yesterday afternoon at the corner of Evanston avenue and Roscoe street called out Hose-Cart No. 2. When turning the corner of Halsted street and Belmont avenue the cart upset, breaking the reel, and injuring the driver slightly. No. 1 was then called, and found about forty feet of sidewalk on fire, which was extinguished. The fire caught from the lighted stub of a cigar.

NEW YORK'S GREAT CHEMIST, R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., LL. D.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, May 24, 1884.—I have analyzed "Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder." I find it is composed of pure materials, and compounded on correct scientific principles. I have also analyzed the "Royal Baking Powder," and instituted a comparison between the two. The ingredients of "Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder" are purer than those of the Royal. The "Royal Baking Powder," when heated, yields sufficient ammonia to be detected by sense of smell, and plainly discovered in biscuits or cakes made therefrom. This ammonia is derived from impurities in the "Royal Baking Powder."

I have examined biscuits from the two powders, and prefer those made from "Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder." The materials are purer, and therefore more wholesome. Bread and biscuits prepared with them are lighter and better suited for digestion.

In my opinion "Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder" is superior to the "Royal Baking Powder" in every respect.

R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., LL. D.,
Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology in the New York Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and Professor Chemistry and Physics in the College of the City of New York.

The "Royal" and "Andrews' Pearl" contain ammonia.

Housekeepers' test—Place a can of "Royal" or "Pearl" top down on a hot stove until heated, then remove the cover and smell.

"Guano, the dried excrement of sea-birds, and the urine of animals, contain large quantities of ammonia."

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain ammonia. It is prepared by a physician and chemist with special regard to cleanliness and healthfulness.

WATCHES.

Owing to the prevailing dullness, we have a surplus of fine gold and silver watches, made especially for our wholesale trade, which we will offer at retail at reduced prices for the next thirty days. GILES, BROTHER & CO., State and Washington streets.

For wholesale rooms, take elevator at No. 103 State street.

DIAMOND CUTTING.

Importing our rough diamonds direct, free of duty, employing the finest labor-saving machinery, we are enabled to offer very attractive bargains in diamonds, gem stones, and matched pairs. We solicit inspection.

GILES, BROTHER & CO.

"A SUMMER HOLIDAY."

Is the tourists' guide to the popular summer resorts of Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Yellowstone National Park, and the entire Northwestern summer land.

It is an elegant book, to be had free of cost by applying in person or by letter to "City Ticket Agent Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 62 Clark street, Chicago, Ill."

PALMER HOUSE.

The new addition of eighty-five rooms will be ready for guests this afternoon.

Prices moderate; on American or European plan.

The finest mayonaise dressing for all kinds of salads, cold meats, raw tomatoes, pickled salmon, cabbage, etc., is Durkee's Salad Dressing. It is, besides, more economical than home-made.

The Ford Laundry, 354 and 356 Wabash avenue, call for and deliver work to all parts of the city.

It pays to buy furniture at Hildreth & Co.'s (manufacturers), saving one to three profits.

Be not overrun with roaches, but overrun roaches with Buck & Rayner's "Moth Powder."

Furs stored, insured against fire, moths, and every risk. H. H. Bromwell & Co., 161 State street.

Finest teeth, $5: filling half rates. Drs. McChesney.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—Wednesday, May 28, at 11:45 p. m., Therese M. Udell, wife of Boyer H. Campbell.

Funeral from 84 Paul's Universalist Church, near Eighteenth-st. and Michigan-av., Sunday, June 1, at 2:30 p. m., by carriages to Oakwoods. Friends invited without further notice.

GREEN—May 24, at Green Hill, Worcester, Mass., Samuel F. Green, M. D., for many years in the service of the A. B. C. F. M. in Ceylon.

BAXTER—On Friday, May 30, at her residence, No. 468 Warren-av., Harriet Calhoun, wife of William G. Baxter, and youngest daughter of Joseph K. C. and Sarah P. Forrest, in the 47th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BARNEY—On Friday morning at 5 o'clock, Carrie, beloved wife of John J. Barney.

Funeral services at her late residence, Perry-st., Englewood, Saturday at 5 o'clock p. m. Burial at Adrian, Mich., Sunday, June 1, 1884.

☞ Boston and Taunton (Mass.) papers please copy.

CONDON—On the 30th inst., at 4:30 p. m., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. Waller, 510 West Taylor-st., Mrs. Nellie Condon.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GARRITY—Delia, beloved wife of Patrick A. Garrity, May 30, at her residence, 186 North Market-st.

Funeral at 10 a. m., by carriages to Church of the Holy Name, thence by cars to Calvary. Friends of the family invited.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THOUSANDS OF VISITORS WILL NATURALLY inquire for places of interest to visit on the Sabbath. Among the many religious attractions is the large Sunday-school on Chicago-av. at 3 o'clock. This school now contains a Quarter of a century age by Evangelist Moody, who is still its nominal Superintendent. Like the roads to Rome, all North Side streets lead to the school, and visitors are cordially invited.

THE CHICAGO EXCHANGE FOR WOMAN'S Work, 219 Wabash-av., will put up cold lunches in small boxes for the convenience of persons attending the May Festival or convention.

L. MANASSE, Optician,

88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

Importer of Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Compasses, Drawing Tools, Transits, and Levels. Electrical Batteries, Magic Lanterns, etc.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS. Do not trifle with your eyes, but spend eight days' returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.

☞ Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.

MONUMENTS.
Office, S. E. cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.
JOHN H. VOLK.

FLORIST J. C. CRAIG, 66 Washington-st.
Cut Flowers and Funeral Designs furnished at short notice.

HATS 90c to $2.50
10,000 Fine Hats,
Latest Styles and Colors, at half usual prices.
LESTER'S, 169 Madison-st., Between Fifth-av. and La Salle.

BEST BAKING POWDER.

Interesting Tests Made by the Government Chemist.

Dr. E'dward G. Love, the present Analytical Chemist for the Government, has recently made some interesting experiments as to the comparative value of baking powders. Dr. Love's tests were made to determine what brands are the most economical to use, and as their capacity lies in their leavening power, tests were directed solely to ascertain the available gas of each powder. Dr. Love's report gives the following:

Name of the Baking Powders.	Strength Cubic Inches Gas per each ounce of Powder.
"Royal" (cream tartar powder)	127.4
"Patapsco" (alum powder)	125.2
"Rumford's" (phosphate) fresh	122.5*
"Rumford's" (phosphate) old	32.7*
"Hanford's None Such," fresh	121.6
"Hanford's None Such," old	84.35
"Redhead's"	117.0
"Charm" (alum powder)	116.9*
"Amazon" (alum powder)	111.9*
"Cleveland's" (short weight ¾ oz.)	110.8
"Sea Foam"	107.9
"Czar"	106.8
"Dr. Price's"	102.6
"Snow Flake" (Groff's, St. Paul)	101.88
"Lewis'" Condensed	98.2
"Congress" yeast	97.5
"Pearl"	93.2
"C. E. Andrews & Co.'s" (contains alum)	78.17*
"Hecker's"	92.5
"Gillet's"	84.2
"Bulk"	80.5

*In his report the Government Chemist says:

"I regard all alum powders as very unwholesome. Phosphate and Tartaric Acid Powders liberate their gas too freely in process of baking, or under varying climatic changes suffer deterioration."

Dr. H. A. Mott, the former Government Chemist, after a careful and elaborate examination of the various baking powders of commerce, reported to the Government in favor of the Royal brand.

If you prefer

Apollinaris

See that the bottles which are placed before you have the WELL-KNOWN ORANGE LABELS, without which the water is an imitation. Unless you take care what water is mixed with your liquor, you are sure not to get APOLLINARIS.

"FOX'S BOOK OF MARTYRS" contains many frightful stories of most agonizing suffering. But nothing, either in story or picture, can be more distressful than the sharp, severe, shooting pains daily and nightly endured by those who are martyrs to that most terrible torment, Neuralgia. To get rid of this martyrdom is the first business of all who suffer.

ATHLOPHOROS regenerates painful nerves, and drives out the horrors of Neuralgia.

ATHLOPHOROS gives health to Rheumatic sufferers whom the most skillful physicians have not been able to heal.

ATHLOPHOROS operates on the blood, muscles, and joints; and dissolving the acids that cause Rheumatism, removes them from the system.

ATHLOPHOROS is pronounced by all who have tried it an infallible specific for those obstinate and painful diseases.

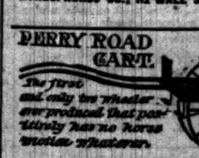
Read the testimony of one of the sufferers. David Little, Sumner, Benner Co., Iowa, writes:

"I am past 77 years of age, have had the Rheumatism three years, and eight months I was helpless as to my weight; could not walk, but shuffled along on crutches; could not sleep; nerves shattered, no strength in my hands, wrists, knees or feet. But thanks to God for your great discovery! The medicine arrived Saturday night. I took a dose Sunday morning, felt it all over me, and kept on with it. Monday morning I got up and dressed myself, and walked out into the kitchen without the aid of crutch or cane, and wished them all a happy New Year. I rest well nights, am gaining in strength, and once more enjoy life. Wish I could put ATHLOPHOROS in the hands of every sufferer from this terrible disease."

If you cannot get ATHLOPHOROS of your druggist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you get it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us as directed.

ATHLOPHOROS CO., 112 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

PERRY ROAD CART.



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Boots, Shoes, and Slippers,

Are prepared to their

Private Sale Department,

To show and sell as Large and Choice Lines of Custom-Made Goods as any House in the West, and invite you to call and inspect.

Monday, June 2, 1884,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.
THOSE WHO WISH TO SEE A FINE LINE OF

BOOTS, SHOES,
AND SLIPPERS,

And to be had at your own price, will attend our Monday's Sale of June 2. The assortment and styles are complete. City dealers cannot afford to miss this sale, as they will find goods for their wants.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Regular Trade Sales

DRY GOODS
DEPARTMENT

Tuesday, June 3, 9:30 a. m.,
AND
Thursday, June 5, 9:30 a. m.,

Both Important Clearing Sales, as the season is fast nearing its close. We have balances of large consignments that must be sold at once. The coming month of June is of all months in the year the month during which Manufacturers, Importers, Wholesale Dealers, and others most diligently seek outlet for any goods that they may be likely to carry to another year unless placed upon the market through agencies outside their regular channels, wherefore we are able to present opportunities most extraordinarily favorable to the Trade for the purchase of many goods especially adapted to present demands. There are from ONE THOUSAND to TWELVE HUNDRED LOTS of Dry Goods Merchandise in each of these sales announced, and we not only urge the attendance of merchants upon these sales, but we most urgently invite their attention to all announcements that we may make during the next Thirty Days.

STRAW GOODS

Balances will form an important feature of the coming week.

One Hundred Rolls Carpets,
One Hundred Rolls Floor-Cloths,
Fifty Rolls Napier Mattings,
Five Hundred Pieces Embroideries,
One Thousand Pieces Laces.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.

Wednesday, June 4, 1884,
AT 9:30 O'CLOCK A. M.

Having expected a large number of country dealers to attend the Convention, we have arranged a fine sale of

Boots, Shoes, and Slippers

For Wednesday, June 4th, commencing at 9:30 o'clock a. m. The slowness of trade has caused Eastern manufacturers to place a large quantity of Boots, Shoes, and Slippers with us for sale, on which they must realize at once, and dealers will be sure to get bargains.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE

Thursday, June 5, 9:30 a. m.

20 Crates English Lustre Band Ware,

To be closed out, open stock.

Full lines of MADDOCK & CO.'S ENGLISH W. G., American C. C., W. G., Rock, and Yellow Ware.

300 Chamber and Tea Sets,

To be Closed Out.

Library Lamps, Plated Ware, etc.
Two Thousand Barrels Glassware.
Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers,
234 and 236 Madison-st.

NOTICE.

This coming month being the month when dealers are anxious to move any surplus stock which they may be liable to have left on hand July 1st, we would most respectfully call the attention of all Retail as well as Wholesale Dealers to our facilities for placing any merchandise that may be consigned to us. Merchants in general will find that the money realized from sales made by us will be much more available than goods carried from season to season unsold.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

By JOHN C. WILMERDING, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

Large Peremptory Sale of
4,000 Pieces
FINE WOOLENS,

WILMERDING, HOGUET & CO.

Will sell at their salesrooms, Nos. 64 and 66 White-st., N. Y., for account of whom it may concern, on Wednesday, JUNE 4, 1884, at 10 o'clock, ON A CREDIT OF FOUR MONTHS,

The entire stock contained in the lofts of Messrs. VAN VOLKENBURGH & LEAVITT, at the recent fire which occurred at their stores, Nos. 21 and 23 Thomas-st., and 62 Worth-st. Every piece is warranted to be free from damage by fire, and a large portion are believed to be perfectly sound.

THE GOODS IN THIS SALE WILL CONSIST OF

1,500 pieces 6-4 BEL. AIR CASSIMERES AND SUITINGS, including Light and Heavy Goods, all made for this season.
250 pieces 6-4 SHELBURNE SUITINGS. About 250 pieces Spring and Light Mixed CORKSCREWS. About 250 pieces Heavy Weight CORKSCREWS, SHARKSKINS, and SILK-MIXED SUITINGS.
400 pieces BEAVER CLOAKINGS, for fine trade, Blacks and Colors.
Cases Gold Band Mountain Mills Union Cloth, Black Doeskins, Twilled Cassimeres, Fancy Cassimeres, Black Diagonals, 6-4 Massasoit Moscow Beavers, &c. &c. &c.

N. B.—The Goods are exhibited just as received from the stores of Messrs. Van Volkenburgh & Leavitt, and no attempt has been made to restore them or to change their condition since the fire. Buyers will have an unusual opportunity to purchase some of the best Goods in the market. Every lot upon the catalogue will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve.

By HENRY, HATCH & EMERY.
Wholesale Boots and Shoes, 174, 176, 178 Adams-st.

Having an accumulation of

BOOTS and SHOES

We shall hold an

AUCTION SALE

Tuesday, June 3d,
(10 SHARP),

And unload our stock of Consigned Goods at prices city and country merchants may see fit to pay. Goods at private sale in our Jobbing Dep't.

HENRY, HATCH & EMERY.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

It having been decided by Judge Blodgett, in conformity with other decisions, that cutting, or marking, or interposing anything between the joints of the blocks in concrete paving for sidewalk while in the process of formation is an infringement of the John J. Schillinger patent.

We therefore propose to lay concrete pavement strictly under J. B. Hurlbut's patent, No. 162,172, dated April 20th, 1875, making a close, beveled joint without interposing anything in said joints between the blocks while in the process of formation like the diamond block work, which was not found to be an infringement of the Schillinger patent.

We solicit the patronage of all those wishing to have pavement of the above description, and of superior quality, and will guarantee to give satisfaction in every respect.

We will also sell State, county, and town rights to lay such paving under Hurlbut's patent.

Correspondence in relation to the patent or paving solicited and promptly answered.

PORTLAND CEMENT PAVING CO.
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Room 57, 79 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

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2 EXCURSIONS!

JUNE 4—Chicago and St. Louis to Arkansas and Texas, for Land Seekers.

JUNE 5—Chicago and St. Louis to California. The preceding Excursion went as a special train, and was indorsed and recommended by all the excursionists.

RATES VERY LOW. Address
JOHN E. ENNIS,
109 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

9:30 THIS MORNING

Our Regular
Immense Clearing Sale
New and Second-Hand
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A Full Line Carpets.
One Hundred-and-fifty Bedsteads.
General Household Goods.
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General Merchandise.
A Lot Tools, Etc., Etc.

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"Ammonia is the first combination produced in the decomposition of Animals."

"Ammonia in Baking Powders is certainly harmful."

THE ROYAL BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS AMMONIA.
THEY DARE NOT DENY IT.

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CREAM BAKING POWDER

DOES NOT CONTAIN AMMONIA.

DO NOT TAKE OUR WORD FOR IT.

EVERY HOUSEKEEPER CAN PROVE IT BY THIS TEST:

Place a can of "Royal" or "Pearl" top down on a hot stove until heated, then remove the cover and SMELL.

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ON EARTH TO ME IS HOME, SWEET HOME.
THE CHEAPEST SPOT
ON EARTH FOR ALL TO FURNISH A HOME IS AT
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PARLOR SUITS
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IN ALL WOODS.
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CARPETS.

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The ONLY CORSET made that can be returned by its purchaser after three weeks' wear if not found PERFECT IN SATISFACTORY in every respect, and its price refunded by return. Made in a variety of styles and prices. Sold by first-class dealers everywhere. Beware of worthless imitations. None genuine unless it has Ball's name on the box.
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NATURAL APERIENT WATER
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
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The most certain and comfortable cathartic in cases of constipation and sluggish liver or piles.

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before breakfast. Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

NONE GENUINE BUT WITH THE BLUE LABEL.

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Owing to continued ill-health we are compelled to offer for sale our Job Printing Establishment, located at Goshen, Ind. This is one of the finest-equipped offices in the West, and is enjoying a large and steadily increasing patronage. Actual ill-health, as stated above, compels us to reluctantly offer this model printing establishment for sale. It is certainly a splendid chance for some wide-awake man to step right into a clean, well-paying business. Goshen is a beautiful, growing manufacturing city of 4,000 population, and is one of the most desirable residence towns in the West. Call on or address,

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And SPRING BULBS. Our stock comprises all the new and standard varieties, and will be found equal to any in the country. Seed Annual FREE. Send for it.

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265-267 Randolph-st.

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99 Madison-st.
Cash paid for Old Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.

5c Cigar.

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While in the city attending the Convention will find it to their interest to call on

BUCK & RAYNER, Druggists and Perfumers, 117 Clark-st.,
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For particulars in regard to agencies call or address

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Is the Purest Spring Water Known, and for a pleasant and healthy Drinking Water has never been equaled. It is almost an infallible Cure for every species of Kidney Complaint.

Send for circular.

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P. S.—If you will carefully notice the Lake Water you will see its unfitness for drinking.

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Best Gum Sets.....$8
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Fillings 1.00 and upward
Extracting without pain.....50c
All work warranted.

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The London Times says: "It must command the respectful attention of every line, while his strong opinions and original views are expressed with characteristic self-confidence. He only knows one book, and that is the Bible; but of the Bible his knowledge is extensive and profound."

RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

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LITERATURE.

The Correspondence of Gov. Ninian Edwards—Illinois in the Olden Time.

Henry Irving's Impressions of the United States as Set Forth by Joseph Hatton.

Harper's Hand-Books for Travelers—Missionary Labors—Stories by American Authors.

The Correspondence of Gov. Ninian Edwards, of Illinois.

Gov. Ninian Edwards, who died in Illinois in 1833, was born in Maryland, and removed to Kentucky at an early day. In that State, where his political career began, he was elected to the Legislature, and held many and important judicial positions. In 1809 he was appointed the first Governor of the Territory of Illinois, and held the place till the Territory became a State. He was chosen one of its first Senators; was appointed Minister to Mexico, but declined; and was then chosen as the third Governor of this State, serving from 1826 to 1831. During this period, extending from 1809 to the time of his death, he maintained a constant correspondence with the leading men, not only of Illinois, but of the Nation. He did not hold the same view as the late Judah P. Benjamin, that the preservation of old letters is the cause of incalculable mischief, but saved, with a care for which posterity has reason to feel thankful, all that he received. On his death the correspondence passed into the hands of his son, the Hon. Ninian Wirt Edwards, of Springfield, and he not long ago placed it at the disposal of the Chicago Historical Society. It being apparent that the gift was one of great value, Mr. Marshall Field agreed to defray the cost of publication, while the editorial labor was undertaken by the Hon. E. B. Washburne. The thorough familiarity of the latter with the early history of Illinois and the political history of the United States, and his personal acquaintance with nearly all the persons who took part in the correspondence or were referred to therein, were qualifications which specially fitted him for his self-imposed task; and the elaborate foot-notes with which he has enriched the volume do not form the least valuable part of its contents, and constitute a biography of the leading men of this State and of the country for a period of twenty years.

An idea of the letters contained in this rich collection may be obtained from the following extract from the preface of the editor:

The correspondence published in this volume commenced when Mr. Edwards was a young lawyer in Kentucky, about the year 1800. He then held friendly relations with Henry Clay, John Pope, United States Senator for Kentucky, and many other prominent men of that period in the State. It was from the time when Judge Edwards was appointed Governor of Illinois Territory, in 1809, that the letters now published begin to have a real interest for the student of history. Here will be found letters from Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury; John Q. Crittenden; Martin D. Hardin, United States Senator from Kentucky; Benjamin Howard, Governor of Missouri Territory; Joseph Charless, the founder of the *Missouri Republican*; Shadrach Bond, Delegate in Congress from Illinois Territory; Daniel P. Cook, William H. Crawford, Thomas H. Benton; Richard M. Johnson, John Reynolds, Gov. Edwards, William Wirt; President Monroe; Samuel D. Southard, United States Senator from New Jersey; John C. Calhoun, John Quincy Adams, Gen. Jackson, William Lee, D. Ewing, Felix Grundy, Sam Houston, Duff Green, Daniel Webster; John McLean, Postmaster-General; John McLean of Illinois; Elias Kent Kane, A. P. Field, Hooper Warren, and many other gentlemen—all bearing on the events of the time.

As is to be expected, politics and the offices are the theme of nearly all the letters. Now it is Duff Green laying bare the plans of the Jackson men for the coming campaign; now it is one of Edwards' own contests; and now it is the fight between Reynolds and Kinney for the Governorship. The field covered is a broad one; the writers speak out what they mean; and, as a result, many of the dark places in the political history of Illinois are made light, though in some cases "the grand old statesmen" of sixty years ago do not appear as the perfect creatures that their friends have sometimes claimed that they were. Their methods in fact do not seem to have differed materially from those of today, except in being a little cruder, with more reliance on popular prejudice and ignorance. It is a relief to turn from some of these letters, where all the friends of the writer are "honest men" and all his opponents "dangerous individuals," to a note like the following, which was written to Gov. Edwards by Daniel P. Cook, the man after whom this county was named, and whose memory has not yet died out in the State of which he was once so prominent a citizen.

EDWARDSVILLE, Sept. 26, 1820.—In all cases where the happiness of parents is so much identified with that of their children as I conceive yours and Mrs. Edwards' to be, I hold it to be the duty of every gentleman, before he makes an effort to obtain the affection of any one of them, to consult and know the feelings of such parents; and, wishing, as I do, to communicate views of that kind to your daughter Julia, I therefore desire to be informed whether it will meet the approbation of you and Mrs. Edwards or not. On all occasions I should think this a proper course, but the more so in this particular case because I am preparing to interfere in the domestic relations of those who have been my friends on all occasions. In wishing thus to create a new relationship between us, I am not acting under the influence of feelings hastily awakened, but in conformity to those which my acquaintance with your daughter since her infancy has long since produced. Whether she entertains correspondent feelings or not I have yet to ascertain; and in doing it I wish to tread on peaceful ground. I wish to know that no parental sensibility will be wounded.

In making this communication, I hope I shall not, by any answer which your respective feelings to your daughter may dictate, jeopardize that friendship which I have had so many evidences of your entertaining toward me.

My desire to know your views, connected with the necessity of my early departure from this place, I hope will afford a proper apology for asking as early an answer as may be convenient. With the highest regard, I have the honor to be your friend, etc., DAN'L P. COOK.

The Hon. N. Edwards, Present.

So "proper" a missive was entitled to favorable consideration, and it received it. The parents smiled on the suitor, and the daughter, not unmindful of his many good qualities, was willing to listen to his vows. They were married, but unhappily their wedded life was of brief duration, for he died all too soon for the State and his family.

Among the correspondents was Hooper Warren, who was engaged in the up-hill task of running a newspaper in the primitive days of Illinois. What he suffered in the labor is best told in his own description of his adventures at Galena:

What I am now about to write will be as unpleasant to you as it is distressing to me. The expenses which I incurred in traveling and in removing the printing materials to this place exhausted my funds, and I was obliged to ask a credit for part of the passage fare of myself and family to this place. On our arrival, instead of having an office built and a house rented for me, I had to look for lodgings; and we stopped with the house of Mr. Leonard Goss, a poor man, whose wife was an acquaintance of mine in Boston. You have already been informed of our difficulties in getting the business started. I waited with patience in the hope that when we issued the first number some payments would be made. It is now a month since that time, and I have not yet seen the first cent paid for a subscription here, nor for anything else, excepting for an advertisement, which was paid to me. I have boarded with Mr. Goss three months; and he, two weeks ago, informed me of the necessity of his being paid. I called on the doctors for funds, but they had none; they employed a man to go about the town to collect subscriptions in advance, but he could get nothing. Most of the subscribers had no money; and those who had pleaded that N. & P. owed them. . . . I must therefore go to keeping house; and then if I cannot get money to buy provisions I must starve of course. For there is nothing like credit here now. I was told on my first arrival that if a man trusted an article he would not get his pay, and if he lent a dollar he could not get it back again; and I have found it so. You see

DECORATION-DAY.

Appropriate Services in Chicago—An Oration by Emery A. Storrs—The Parade.

Abraham Lincoln's Tomb Covered with Flowers—Eloquent Address by Gov. Oglesby at Elgin.

Remarks of David Davis at Bloomington—Grateful Remembrance of the Founder of the Day.

CHICAGO.

SERVICES ON THE LAKE-FRONT—AN IMPOSING PROCESSION.

Memorial-Day, the anniversary set apart for doing honor to the Nation's dead, the day when flowers are strewn on the graves of the unforgotten brave to symbolize the love and gratitude of a people, was observed in this city and neighborhood yesterday with the tender and touching ceremonies appropriate to the occasion. The gloomy sky and chilly winds of the last few days gave place yesterday to a clear, blue sky, and a glorious burst of summer sunshine, as though Heaven itself could turn nothing but its warmest smiles on the beautiful and pathetic observances of the day. The Memorial-Day ceremonies are especially worthy of approbation in that there is nothing in them to kindle in any way any of the antagonisms of the past; they are not of that kind which permits a blatant victor to triumph over the defeat of his rival; the tribute is to the soldier dead, the blue and the gray. The opponents in war are friends in peace, and the simple ceremonies of Memorial-Day are intended only to stir up tender and loving recollections of the dead and plant a deeper patriotism in the the breasts of a new generation.

AT THE CEMETERIES.

The morning services at the cemeteries consisted simply in the decoration of the soldiers' graves. Posts 5 and 9, Loyal Legion, and the Nineteenth, Twenty-fourth, and Eighty-second Illinois Infantry attended the ceremonies at Graceland, where brief religious services were also held. The Chicago Union Veteran Club sent a detachment of delegates to St. Boniface. Posts 28, 40, 425, and the Chicago Union Veteran Club, Chicago Board of Trade Battery, and the Sons of Veterans attended at Rosehill. The Veteran Union League managed the ceremonies at Calvary. At Waldheim and Concordia the Kilpatrick Post, 276, of Austin, conducted the observances.

THE PROCESSION.

The events of the day were the procession and the meeting on the Lake-Front. The procession was the largest of its kind seen in the city for some years. In the first division were the local military organizations, numbering 700 men. Then came the ex-soldiers, fully 2,500 strong; next the United Order of American Workmen, with 500 in the ranks; and last the Knights of Labor with 300. The line was formed on Michigan avenue in the presence of 20,000 people, and the organizations marched in this order:

Platoon of police.
Grand-Marshal Gen. Joseph Stockton and staff.

FIRST DIVISION.
Gen. Fitz-Simons and staff.
Band.
First Regiment, I. N. G., Col. Knox.
Band.
Second Regiment, I. N. G., Maj. Vierling.
Battery D, Maj. Tobey.
Band.
First Cavalry, Maj. Welter.
Chicago Light Infantry, Capt. Brown.
Chicago Zouaves.

SECOND DIVISION.
Gen. R. W. Smith and staff.
Band.
George H. Thomas Post, No. 5.
Lyons Post, No. 9.
Post No. 28.
Custer Post, No. 40.
Abraham Lincoln Post, No. 91.
Blinker Post, No. 276.
Drum Corps.
James A. Mulligan Post, No. 400.
Kilpatrick Post, No. 276.
Wetsel Post, No. 425.
Burnside Post, No. 109.
Jefferson Post, No. 445.
Old Soldiers' Organization.
Union Prisoners of War Association.
Twenty-fourth Regiment.
Eighty-second Regiment.
Nineteenth Regiment.

THIRD DIVISION.
Marshal H. C. Kelly and staff.
Chicago Lodge, No. 4, Select Knights.
Humbolt Legion, No. 20.
Alban Legion, No. 16.
Anchor Legion, No. 5.

FOURTH DIVISION.
Marshal D. L. Carmichael and staff.
Uniformed Knights of Honor.
Garden City Lodge.
Scandia Lodge.
Norman Lodge.
Carriages.

The column began moving at half-past 2, and, after countermarching, went north to Washington street, west to Franklin, south to Monroe, east to State, south to Jackson, east to Michigan avenue, and north to the stand. The sidewalks along the route were crowded with people, who applauded the "citizen soldiers" as well as the veterans. The ex-prisoners carried a banner which had on it "Let Us Forgive, but Not Forget." This secured them much commendation. The procession was a very creditable one, all the organizations taking part in it deserving the praise bestowed by the spectators.

ACCIDENTS.

As the procession reached Harrison street on Michigan avenue a horse became unmanageable, ran in front of the line, and kicked Lieut. Hubbard, who commanded the platoon of police leading the procession, causing severe bruises about the right knee. He was taken to his home, No. 9 South Halsted street. Boundsman Fitzpatrick then took command.

Frank Baker, a lad 13 years old, was standing at the corner of Harrison street and Michigan avenue looking at the procession when a runaway horse belonging to Battery D ran over him causing internal injuries. He was taken to his home, No. 245 Thirty-seventh street.

THE MEMORIAL EXERCISES.

The memorial exercises took place on the Lake-Front between Harrison and Congress, where a stand had been erected capable of accommodating 500 people. In the centre was a column of flowers twelve feet high, resting on a base four feet high, and surmounted by a crown. A little below the centre was a shield with "In memoriam." It was a beautiful piece of workmanship. When the head of the procession came in sight a space was cleared in front of the stand for the line to pass through—a rather difficult undertaking, as there were 10,000 people on the ground. While the military were passing the officers saluted. Just before reaching the stand the bands accompanying the ex-soldiers began playing the dead march, and the veterans went by with uncovered heads. As soon as the last man in the line got out of the way the crowd in front made a rush forward, and several women and children were knocked down and trampled upon, but no one was severely hurt.

Gen. Frank W. Palmer, in calling the gathering to order, spoke of the custom of decorating the soldiers' graves, saying that surviving comrades decorated those of the men buried in the cemeteries at home, but there were thousands sleeping in the South to whom this tribute was not paid. In behalf of them, and of Abraham Lincoln, and others who died for Republican liberty, they had assembled as lovers of the Union cause.

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Barrows the band played "America," and then a young lady representing Columbia decorated each member of the committee with a boutonnière.

EMERY A. STORRS.

Emery A. Storrs, the orator of the day, was next introduced. He began by referring to the splendid audience and the beautiful day, and then said he believed he knew what the occasion meant. They celebrated no rude victory of mere force and brute power, but a victory which made this Nation the great custodian of the priceless treasure of free government. The War was not a war of Greeks, but a tremendous conflict between contending principles, which were not of equal importance nor of equal rightfulness. The South fought with unparalleled bravery for its inheritance, and its inheritance was the most blistering shame of the century. The North fought for its inheritance, which was freedom of speech, of thought, of labor, and its dignity among men. [Applause]. Of the result there could be no doubt if God reigned, and God did reign. [Applause.] The heroism of the contest did not cease when the battle terminated. With a truth and a dignity that challenged the admiration of the world the free people of the country crystallized and embodied the principle in the Constitution of the United States. [Applause.] And the citizen who did not believe in and treasure every amendment that made human chattels hereafter impossible, and that made certain the absolute equality of white and black among our citizens in the enjoyment of political privileges, was false to the great cause in which the soldiers died and the great cause which the living soldier represented. [Applause.]

There was something more to do. The War was waged for good government, city, State, and National, and there was not a living voter area who would not demand in the city in which he lived, as one of the results of the contest, decent administration, honest officials, uncorrupted Judges, unpacked juries, a fair administration of the criminal laws, a vindication of right, and the swift and condign punishment of those who violate it. He then spoke of the defenseless seaboard, saying that it was a shame that this great Nation was at the mercy of every trivial nation on the globe. [Applause.] Every seaport should be protected, and we should have a navy that could protect the dignity of the country. [Applause.] Returning to the War again, he remarked that only what was asked of the East and West was asked of the South—that the laws should be enforced. There should be hereafter in the politics of the Nation no wretched dealing with miserable obstructions, but, taking the South by the hand, aid it in developing its splendid industries and making it a part of the great community—the proudest and the most glorious the sun ever shone upon. [Applause.] He urged the building at public expense of a memorial hall for the veterans [applause], and in conclusion spoke of the decoration of the graves of Union and Confederate dead, saying that from the flowers, blessed of God, would come perfumes which would float around the globe and intoxicate every nation with the hope of liberty. [Applause.]

The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Thomas, and then the great crowd dispersed.

AT OAKWOODS CEMETERY.

Col. Robert J. Ingersoll, who was announced as the orator of the day, having written that he could not be present, there was nothing especially noteworthy in the exercises of the day at Oakwoods Cemetery. The crowd, however, was large, several thousand people being present at the exercises. The military organizations took part in the procession, headed by Roddy's military band of sixteen instruments. In it were the Old Soldiers' Association and the following G. A. R. Posts: Blenker, John Brown, Post No. 28, Abraham Lincoln, Post No. 444, Englewood, A. E. Burnside Post, South Chicago, together with the Eighty-second Illinois Infantry, and various juvenile drum corps and guards of honor. A very effective choir, composed of young women from the Englewood and Cottage Grove avenue schools, sang patriotic airs, and a number of recitations and declamations were given by school children. The graves of Federal and Confederate dead were alike decorated with handsome flowers. Maj. W. W. Boss, of Englewood, was the orator of the day.

ILLINOIS.

BLOOMINGTON.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 30.—[Special.]—Decoration-Day was observed in this city more generally than ever before. About 9 o'clock the Grand Army and Sons of Veterans visited the cemetery and decorated the graves, and at 2 o'clock there was an imposing parade consisting of the G. A. R., Sons of Veterans, military and civic societies, orphans from the State Soldiers' Orphans' Home. The exercises were held in Franklin Park, ex-Vice-President David Davis officiating as President of the day. He made a short address speaking as follows:

A beautiful and ever-cherished custom brings us together on this anniversary to decorate the graves of soldiers of the people who gave up their lives to preserve free institutions. Our forefathers by the greatest trials and sufferings established this Government as the home of liberty and a refuge for the oppressed of all lands. Their descendants, whose memories we honor today, shed their blood to perpetuate these blessings. Since the dawn of civilization no grander cause ever attracted sympathy or deserved larger sacrifices than the preservation of the union of these States; for if this last experiment of free government fails, despotism will rule over the world. The horrors of civil war are, happily, ended. Its remaining embers are fast dying out. Let us here resolve in fraternal fellowship to bury the passions of sectional strife, and to cultivate peace, harmony, and National patriotism, so that if any future emergency should demand united effort to resist foreign aggression North and South, East and West will stand shoulder to shoulder, contending in honorable rivalry with each other for the first place in defense of the Union.

I. N. Phillips, of this city, was the orator of the day and Prof. Stetson, of the Normal University, read a poem. Interesting exercises were held in the evening at Durley Hall.

ELGIN.

ELGIN, Ill., May 30.—[Special.]—Memorial-Day was observed by all North Kane County at Elgin today. Gen. Oglesby arrived in the city at 10 o'clock, being delayed one train. He was met at the depot by an escort of the G. A. R. and taken at once to the Nolting House. At 2 o'clock the parade was formed and marched to the cemetery, where eighty-eight soldiers are buried. The ritual at the soldiers' monument was conducted in part by Gen. Oglesby, who, saying that he could not confine himself to a set formula, delivered one of the most eloquent apostrophes to the dead ever listened to here. The Rev. D. D. Hill was chaplain of the day. After the usual opening exercises Mayor Barclay, President of the day, introduced the distinguished orator, Gen. Oglesby, who delivered a telling address and was repeatedly interrupted by cheers. At 3 o'clock the General held a reception at the Jenninos House, where he shook hands with hundreds.

SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 30.—[Special.]—The ceremony of decorating the soldiers' graves has seldom been so well observed here as today. Special trains swelled the crowds to many thousands. The chief ceremonies were held at Camp Butler, where the graves were profusely decorated. Gen. John M. Palmer introduced Gen. C. B. Lippincott, who delivered the principal oration of the day. An address on behalf of the Sons of Veterans was delivered by Assistant United States District Attorney E. T. Roe. Lincoln's tomb at Oak Ridge Cemetery was covered with flowers. Business in the city was mostly suspended for a great portion of the day, and the State departments did no business of any importance.

DIXON.

DIXON, Ill., May 30.—[Special.]—Decoration-Day was generally observed here. All places of business were closed and tastily decorated. Col. Jacobson, of Chicago, delivered an eloquent address at the opera-house, after which the procession formed and marched to Oakwood Cemetery, where soldiers' graves were decorated by the hands of little girls.

ROCKFORD.

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 30.—[Special.]—Memorial Day was observed in this city in a very extensive manner. The exercises were under G. L. Revius Post, No. 1, G. A. R. In the morning a delegation of the Posts visited the 145 graves and adorned them with floral tributes. At 2 p. m. the procession formed and marched to the East-Side Cemetery. The orator of the day was Maj. J. A. Connolly, of Springfield, Ill., who delivered a touching tribute to the patriotic dead.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, O., May 30.—Decoration-Day was generally observed by a suspension of business, decoration of soldiers' graves, parade, and a speech by Gen. R. P. Kennedy.

SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, O., May 30.—Decoration-Day was observed with the usual manifestations of interest. Immense number of people participated. At Ferncliff the Address was delivered by Dr. C. A. Kemper, of Cincinnati, and ex-President Hayes, spoke in behalf of Government aid in the education of the illiterate in various portions of the country. Mr. Hayes said had it not been for ignorance there would have been no rebellion, and, the blacks having been enfranchised, it was the duty of the Government so to educate them that they could vote intelligently. When war ends, the duties of peace must follow. The slaves are yet but half emancipated: the thralldom of ignorance must be broken; freedom and the privilege of voting are education, but not complete in their work. Universal suffrage should be based on universal education. The work of the Peabody Trustees and of the managers of the John F. Slater fund of a million dollars was alluded to. More than a million voters cannot read the ballots they cast. The case is urgent, as continued ignorance may put in jeopardy the Nation's life once more. Mr. Hayes urged the passage of the Senate Educational bill.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 30.—[Special.]—The exercises incident to Memorial-Day were on a larger scale than for many years before. In the forenoon committees visited the cemeteries and placed flowers on the graves of the dead soldiers. In most cases instead of placing bouquets and loose flowers the committee planted pot flowers, which will remain and grow. Appropriate religious ceremonies took place in each of the cemeteries. In the afternoon there was a parade of veteran and State troops. In the evening an immense public meeting was held in the Robert Chivas Hall, where an oration was delivered by United States District-Attorney Hazelton. Flags hung at half-mast on all the public buildings and on many private buildings during the day.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 30.—[Special.]—Decoration-Day was ushered in by the salute of twenty-one guns by the Emmet Light Artillery. At the same hour committees of the G. A. R. proceeded to the cemeteries and decorated the graves of deceased soldiers with flowers. In the afternoon the procession moved at 2 o'clock, at which time there was a general suspension of business. The principal address was made by Gov. Davis and was well received.

IOWA.

DUBUQUE.

DUBUQUE, Ia., May 30.—[Special.]—Decoration-Day was fittingly observed here by military and civic societies, and citizens generally. The procession to Linwood Cemetery was one of the largest ever seen, a notable feature of which was a company of boys, sons of veterans, in uniform and badges. A. Y. McDonald was orator of the occasion and delivered a very eloquent address to an immense crowd. One hundred and sixty-two graves were decorated.

KEOKUK.

KEOKUK, Ia., May 30.—[Special.]—The usual decoration exercises were conducted at the National Cemetery, where nearly a thousand brave defenders of our country's honor lie buried. Nearly 10,000 people took part in the exercises. R. D. Cramer, of Memphis, was the orator.

INDIANA.

LAFAYETTE.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 30.—[Special.]—Decoration-Day was more generally observed here to-day than ever before. There was a very large procession, composed of military and civic organizations, children from the public schools. Exercises were held at the opera-house, the oration being delivered by the Hon. B. Wilson Smith.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 30.—[Special.]—The observance of Decoration-Day as a public holiday and as Memorial-Day was made more general this year than ever before. The crowd at Crown Hill Cemetery, too, was unequaled, and the floral tributes profuse and beautiful. The graves of Senator Morton and Gen. Canby were especially remembered. The oration was delivered by Col. Samuel Merrill, who succeeded Senator Harrison to the command by the Seventieth Regiment, and the poem of Maj. J. W. Gordon, of the Sixth Regiment. Senator Harrison, who was in the city en route from Washington to Chicago, made an address full of beautiful and appropriate thoughts.

MICHIGAN.

HUDSON.

HUDSON, Mich., May 30.—[Special.]—Decoration-Day was observed in a very appropriate manner. Gen. George Spalding, of Monroe, delivered the oration. The grave of Mrs. George H. Evans, who, with several other ladies, originated the decorating of soldiers' graves, at Arlington Heights in 1862 was elaborately decorated. A telegram was received from Crocker Post, Des Moines, Ia., saying to spare no expense in decorating it.

THE STATE IN GENERAL.

LANSING, Mich., May 30.—Reports from various portions of the State indicate that Decoration-Day was more largely observed than for a number of years, the exercises being under the control of the G. A. R. This was the case in this city, where the weather was exceptionally fine.

PENNSYLVANIA.

GETTYSBURG.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., May 30.—The largest crowd ever assembled here Decoration-Day gathered at the National Cemetery today. There was a parade at the cemetery, and the ceremonies were by the Grand Army. The graves were decorated by children. The oration was by Martin Maginnis, of Maryland.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 30.—There was a general observance of Decoration-Day. Members of the Grand Army and citizens crowded the cemeteries.

ERIE.

ERIE, Pa., May 30.—Decoration-Day was fittingly observed here. The oration was by the the Hon. S. M. Brainard, Representative in Congress from this district.

ELSEWHERE.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30.—All the public buildings and banks were closed throughout the day, and private business houses closed their doors at noon. The principal procession, composed of the Grand Army posts, headed by the Marine Band, marched at 10 o'clock via Pennsylvania avenue to the National Cemetery at Arlington Heights. The procession there disbanded and spent a couple of hours decorating graves with flowers and evergreens. At noon the veterans and the spectators reassembled at the ampitheatre and listened to the reading of a poem by Will Carleton and an oration by the Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, of New York. The cemetery was thronged with visitors and the ground was covered with floral tributes.

Three or four thousand persons visited the Congressional Cemetery, where the soldiers' graves were decorated under the supervision of a committee of the Grand Army. Special services were here held over the grave of Col. A. B. Meacham, of Modoc war fames.

The ceremonies at the Soldiers' Home were similar to those at Arlington. The Hon. William T. Price, of Wisconsin, was orator of the day, and he had among his hearers a cluster of distinguished army and navy officers, veterans of the late War, some of them retired. The Second Artillery Band furnished appropriate music.

Committees of the Grand Army visited and decorated the soldiers' graves in Oakwood, Glenwood, and Battle-Ground Cemeteries, and the German Veterans' Union held memorial services over the graves of the German soldiers at Prospect Cemetery. All the monuments in the parks are wreathed with evergreens and flags are floating from all the public and many private buildings.

Almost excursions, especially Grand Army men, with their families, who had already taken part in the commemoration here, departed for the battlefield at Fredericksburg, Va., where interesting ceremonies were held.

THE FAR WEST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 30.—Decoration-Day was celebrated by the customary observance. The banks, Government offices, and principal business houses closed. The military procession was unusually fine. Interior cities and towns report the day commemorated in an appropriate manner.

WHAT HE DID WITH THE VILE STUFF.

Nashville World: An orator, enthusiastic in the cause of prohibition, stood on the head of an empty barrel near the corner of Union and Cherry at 12 o'clock last night and thus addressed the passers-by:

"My brethering, ah—I once had, ah—4,000 gallons of liquid damnation, ah—but when the spirit of temperance reform, ah—struck me, ah—I—I——"

"You knocked the heads of the barrels out and let the vile stuff run down the gutter, didn't you?" interrupted a gentleman who had been attracted to the spot.

"No, ah—I didn't, ah—but I took out a liquor license, ah—and sold it to some fellow who I thought was better able to make the sacrifice, ah."

THE NOONING.

For The Chicago Tribune.

The hammock swings, and swings again returning
Within the cool seclusion of our bower;
While far away the silent forest-reaches,
Mysterious with shadowed walls and branches,
Add strange and dreamful quiet to the hour.

Meshed in the hammock, swings and swings my lady,
And sings a tender song of love long past.
Why does she sing of love without fruition—
Of love which ended in dark, drear perdition—
Of love which fell too soon death's with'ring blast?

My lady sings and sings in measured rhythm,
But lets her words with sorrow's accent ring.
Far yonder fall the sunshine's yellow glintings—
Great contrast to the shadow's darker tintings.
The fairer hours the sadder gleaning bring.

The hammock swings and swings. The singer ceases,
And none but woodland-sounds the silence fill.
Can love live on through eons of Hereafter
In joy too deeply cadenced far for laughter—
Joy like the noonday—calm, rich, deep, and still?

M. H. FORD.

THEY WANT BLAINE.

Strong Letters from Voters in Favor of the Man from Maine.

The Great Commoner Popular with the Masses—Sentiment in the Republican States.

Blaine Is the Man Wanted.

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Touching the question as to who should be nominated by the coming Republican Convention for President, it seems to the writer that it is simply a question of whether or not the wishes of an overwhelming majority of the party are to be regarded or ignored. I fancy dependence is to be put in the representations of the press of the country. Three-fourths or more of the Republicans of the United States, wherever they have had any opportunity of expressing their preference, desire the nomination of James G. Blaine. Especially is this true of the States that will furnish the Electoral votes for the Republican candidate.

Look at the facts shown by the list of delegates. How many delegates has Mr. Arthur from Republican States? Of how many Republican Congressional Districts in the United States is he the choice? How many votes would Mr. Arthur get in the convention if all the Federal officials who are under obligations to the present Administration for the salaries they draw from the Public Treasury were eliminated from his supporters?

Such a spectacle has never before been presented in this country as will probably be witnessed in the convention next week, when hundreds of subordinates of the present acting President will sit as delegates and clamor (I will say nothing of the quiet influences that have been and will be used) for the nomination of their chief by a great political party pledged to civil-service reform. It is enough to make an honest Republican sick to contemplate the scene.

As an illustration of how the present Administration is trying to perpetuate itself in power against the express wishes of the masses of the party, take the action of the First Assistant Postmaster-General, who is drawing a very handsome salary from the pockets of the tax-payers for services supposed to be rendered the public, and who, it might also be said in parenthesis, gained his present position by bolting the well-known wishes of the people of Iowa eight years ago and voting as a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention for Roscoe Conkling. His own state of Iowa sends a solid delegation of twenty-six to the present convention for Mr. Blaine, and yet he leaves his post of duty at Washington and comes to Chicago to use the power of the Post-Office Department as far as he is able to defeat the wishes of the party of his own State and the country.

In the interest of good Government, in the interest of decency, many Republicans believe that there should be a law prohibiting officials while under pay from the common Treasury from laboring in the interest of any particular candidate or party, and especially from using the emoluments and powers of their offices to continue in power their own Administration.

No, Mr. Editor, the party not only prefers Mr. Blaine over Mr. Arthur for its candidate, but it has reason to for "cause." It is not a peremptory and unreasoning choice on account of the "magnetism" of the candidate. The majority of the Republicans like Mr. Blaine for his statesmanship, for his thorough knowledge of the wants and wishes of the country, for his long-continued fidelity to the principles of the party. They want him for his sound financial views, for his very reasonable position on the Chinese question. They admire him for his pluck and love him for his general manliness. Defeated eight years ago for the nomination, he took off his coat and worked for the success at the polls of his successful competitor. Defeated again four years ago, he surrendered himself to the noble Garfield and strove to make his Administration a good and brilliant one. As Secretary of State he was an honor to the country, and when compelled to retire from this place by the assasination of the President he betook himself to the career of a historian, and in both did full justice to his former most bitter and determined opponents. The people know Blaine and know why they want him. They know not only that he is able, and manly, and true, but they know that he is of them and with them in all their desires for the continued prosperity of the country. They believe that he has enough to command respect from the other nations of the world, and believe that Blaine has a full conception of this fact, and pride enough of country and nerve enough to properly represent them in this respect.

As to his record, that has been examined and passed upon. The people want him for what he is now known to be in the aggregate. Will the delegates regard this wish or not is the question.

REPUBLICAN.

The Seventeenth Illinois District.

EFFINGHAM, Ill., May 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In the coming Presidential battle the contest will be face to face, hand to hand. We want a political leader who is in every way capable and worthy of marshaling and leading on the Republican hosts to victory. The man who is capable of doing this is the present grand and gallant leader of the Republican party—James G. Blaine. In this section of the Seventeenth District ninety-nine out of every 100 Republicans are for James G. Blaine, and his nomination would be hailed as a political blessing. The people generally are willing to concede to each candidate his peculiar merits, and speak well of him, but the demand for Mr. Blaine is universal, and the good points of all the other names mentioned are nothing in comparison with those of James G. Blaine. In this county, which gives 1,100 Democratic majority, the nomination of James G. Blaine would be worth 200 or 300 Democratic votes, such is his great popularity among them. They only speak of him in complimentary terms. They call him a model American, and say that his splendid qualifications enable him to grasp and practically execute all the duties of the office of President. They concede the orphery of enthusiasm the name of Blaine would arouse, and are free to admit that he is a political foeman in every way worthy of their steel. With Blaine to head the Republican ticket we could assume the aggressive during the campaign, and force the fighting from the day the campaign opens until the closing of the polls next November. Can as much be said of any other of the candidates mentioned? With such names as those of Blaine, Lincoln, and Oglesby on the ticket the campaign in Illinois would be irresistible, and a grand and complete success is the only result. Some people say the outcome of the convention next week will be a dark horse. The race may be won by him, but the majority of the Republicans speak of a dark horse with contempt, and demand at the hands of the convention the nomination of James G. Blaine. Gen. Logan has many warm and enthusiastic admirers in the Seventeenth District, but their first, second, and third choice is James G. Blaine. With him no chances of carrying the pivotal State of New York will be hazarded. With him the chances of carry ing that State are equally as good if not better than any other candidate mentioned. This year we cannot afford to run any risks. For once the people are fully determined to have their way, and they demand the nomination of Blaine. Could the Illinois delegation do better after giving Gen. Logan the complimentary vote than to wheel into the popular line and help to nominate James G. Blaine on the second ballot, as the indications are that it will be done?

WILLIAM E. BUCKNER.

The Fourteenth Illinois District.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As indicating the drift of sentiment in the Fourteenth District the gentleman who offered the resolution in the Clinton Convention instructing our two delegates to vote for John A. Logan at Chicago declared to the writer the other day that he hoped the Illinois delegation would go solid for James G. Blaine after they had complimented Logan. This is a most significant utterance, and we hope it will be duly considered by the representatives of this district. The reason given by this gentleman for desiring such action was that the Republicans must make a live, enthusiastic, red-hot campaign to win, and that under no other leader in the United States could such a campaign be made as well as under the "Plumed Knight." He declared his entire confidence in the ability, wisdom, and patriotism of the great Secretary, and predicted that if he is the nominee the party will be molded into unity and harmony of action, and into such an irresistible column of Republican fire and force as has not been witnessed since the days of Abraham Lincoln. The Republicans of this district hope to be pleased with the nominee of the Chicago Convention, but we would like our delegates, and all the delegates from Illinois, to bear in mind that if they want to give us a man who will rally the party on the great issues on which it has made its grand history, a man who will make the fight sharp, distinctive, honorable, straightforward, uncompromising, and victorious, let them nominate James G. Blaine. Victory is possible under any good man, but defeat is impossible under such a brilliant leader as Blaine. J. B. B.

No Pigmies, but a Giant.

CINCINNATI, O., May 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Who is the almost unanimous choice of the Republican party for President? We must answer James G. Blaine, of Maine. I am a Springfield man, and am a good and true Republican; am anxious that the strongest and most available man should have the nomination next week. "*No Pigmies, but a Giant.*" I will name a few giants: James G. Blaine, John Sherman, W. Q. Gresham. But I am of the opinion that of all these great and good men James Blaine is the greatest, and would sweep the Pacific coast as it has never been carried before. As Mr. Sargent says in the inclosed clipping he has held the popular heart of the great mass of Republicans for eight years, and will still continue while he lives. If the New York patronage was out loose from President Arthur who would New York have instructed for? Why, it is plain to any fair-minded man. It would have been James G. Blaine, the popular and typical American statesman. The great question next week will be who can carry New York? If the Hon. James G. Blaine cannot carry New York no man living can. This is the verdict of ninety-nine-hundredths of all the Republicans I have pumped from New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and other Eastern States. Gen. Logan I consider a personal friend, and nothing would please me better than to see him nominated and elected, and he would make a noble President. The soldiers would rally to his banner, but we must not forget in our zeal that all voters are not soldiers. I have no other motive than the welfare of the people of all shades and colors, and of all conditions, knowing full well that the Republican party is the only one which will protect all alike and will make every effort to let right and justice rule supreme, and that it will never intimidate like the Democrats do in Virginia, and Alabama, and Mississippi, and Texas, and in Arkansas. O shame on such a party that wants to force its way to power and to the White House by the shedding of innocent blood!—a party which can shoot down such martyrs as Col. Matthews and many more like him. Knowing what a desperate foe we have, let us all sink our personal preferences and personal interests and work for principle and right. If we do that God will be on our side, and who can be against us?

C. A. HERMANN JR.

BLAINE AND HIS MAGNETISM.

CINCINNATI, O., May 28.—[Editor of the *Commercial-Gazette.*]—I believe the nomination of Mr. Blaine is the strongest and most judicious that could be made, because while in experience and equipment he is the peer of any candidate suggested, in brains and forces he is unquestionably superior to them all. To a few croakers and timid old gentlemen, his brains and courage make him seem dangerous; in some unaccountable manner this man, if President, might manage to plunge the United States into bankruptcy, or perhaps foreign war. But, thank God, there are not many who believe that the United States has grown so effete and cowardly that she fears her typical citizen, her true son. Blaine has served this country in important capacities ably and faithfully. In the trying days during Garfield's sickness and after his death he proved himself possessed of remarkable tact and discretion. For eight years he has been the Presidential choice of a large proportion of the Republican party. He is now, in spite of the machination of his partisan enemies, standing quietly aside, declining all scheming and barguining, ready and willing to accept the trust as his country's gift, but scorning to prostitute his honor by purchasing it.

There are some who affect to ridicule his *magnetism* as something trifling and of no significance. His *magnetism* is simply his boldness, his honesty, large-hearted, open-handed generosity and good nature, which make him loved and admired from Maine to California and from the Great Lakes to the gulf. Many thousand young men and middle-aged men all over this broad land look upon this gifted, fearless, and outspoken man as a worthy model and type of the country and civilization and institutions. And I believe there is magic in the name "Jim Blaine," more than any other, that would sweep over party lines and enlist enthusiastic and devoted hundreds of thousands of young citizens whom hereditary influence would certainly throw against any other Republican nominee.

CHARLES H. BARGENT.

A Voice from the Dakota Wheat-Fields.

COLFAX, Dak., May 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In a few days the delegates to the Republican National Convention will be in their seats at Chicago to nominate a Presidential candidate. The eminent Eastern statesman, James G. Blaine, leads all other candidates in the field as respects numerical strength, and furthermore he certainly is without a reasonable doubt the decided choice of an overwhelming majority of the masses. If he is not nominated it will be on account of the peculiar working and wire-pulling of politicians, who do not seem to believe "the voice of the people is the voice of God." Let us ask, What does all this uprising of the masses mean in their preference for Mr. Blaine? Who is more popular today in America than he ever has been? He is, all things taken into account, one of the most popular men living in America, especially in the Northern States. He has the ability, if elected President, to make one of the most popular and efficient Administrations which has ever blessed this Republic. With Mr. Blaine's present strength and the uninstructed delegates that may be secured for him by well-directed efforts, it looks as though he could be nominated on the first formal ballot. If Gen. Logan, after mature deliberation, should conclude that his chances for the nomination were out of the question, and that there was no earthly use of exerting his strength and influence to the support of Mr. Blaine, and Senator Sherman, of Ohio, do the same, these combinations would create such a political climax as has seldom been known in America, the influence of which would so electrify the ranks of the Republican party that defeat would be impossible. If Mr. Blaine is nominated he can carry more States East and West than any prominent man mentioned. If not, political signs and significations amount to nothing. There are some chronic doubters who say Mr. Blaine cannot carry New York, but think President Arthur could. We honor but the President for all that is wholesome, efficient, and of good report in his administration of Governmental affairs, but he cannot carry New York if there is any significance in past manifestations of political results. The Administration Governor of New York, as it was called, with Secretary Folger at its head for Governor, was defeated two years ago and buried beneath a majority of nearly 200,000 ballots. What did that mean? Can that majority be overcome in a Presidential contest, especially with a popular Democratic candidate for President at the head of the ticket? The men of New York City and surrounding country that have come out lately indorsing Arthur and uraing delegates to support him were living at the time of the great defeat mentioned. Why was it that they at that time allowed his Secretary and others to be so badly beaten if they had confidence in Mr. Arthur and his friends as they now profess to have? Again, if Mr. Arthur is so popular in New York how did it happen that he lost the delegates-at-large and that James G. Blaine walked away with a majority of the district delegates and the remainder divided really between Senator Edmunds and the President? It is evident that according to these facts Mr. Arthur cannot be considered a safe man to nominate with the expectation of his carrying New York. The leading and victorious man is James G. Blaine—as we view the situation.

H. B. CRANDALL.

He Wants to Know Who Runs the Republican Party.

WRIGHTSTOWN, Brown Co., Wis., May 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I would like to ask you a question. Is the Republican party run in the interest of a few so-called business-men of Wall street, New York, and of Plymouth Church, or are we to have a man of the people? If we are we want Blaine. It is easy enough to ascertain whom the people desire if a man will take a little pains to inform himself. There is no man in our Nation today so popular as Blaine, or who could draw such a large vote. There are thousands today in the Democratic and Greenback parties who would vote for Blaine if he were nominated. They have not forgotten the man who has stood for twenty years in the halls of Congress and battled for the Republican party and the best interests of the Nation. I have just had a talk with a prominent Pennsylvanian who has just returned from an extended trip through Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas. He says they took a vote on the cars to see who had the preference, and Blaine was the choice of the people. Who is Arthur? The people have not forgotten that he was a particular friend of Roscoe Conkling, who tried to defeat the Administration when Garfield was President. And he came into the office of President only through the bullet of the assasin Guiteau. People are not in the habit of walking from one to six miles to vote for some one they are not interested in. If Arthur is nominated the Republican party will be buried so deep it can never be resurrected until Blaine is nominated. With Blaine and Lincoln nominated for President and Vice-President the Republicans would sweep the country. Nothing the Democrats could get up could stand before them. S. W. MORRILL.

OATH.

His Views on the Situation.

CHICAGO, May 28.—[Townsend's dispatch to Cincinnati *Enquirer*.]—I talked to a Republican from the Western Reserve today, who said: "I have nothing to say here; but if Arthur is nominated for President there will be the biggest stay-at-home vote you ever saw on the Western Reserve. It will be a funeral day there. Jim Garfield was known to every man, woman, and child in the Western Reserve. There was hardly a school-house he had not gone to and spoken there for nothing on science, and education, and morals. Notwithstanding what they say outside, his life in our community was pure and simple. He was just about what we all wanted our boys to grow up to be. The politicians always hated Jim Garfield, because they felt that he was a purer man than they were. He never stood up to a bar—divided his time between his books, his family, and the public, and could excel all those regular boss leaders every time he got on his feet in Congress. It was a great pride to our people to see him made Senator, though Judge Sherman and that crowd had fought him for years. We put him in as Senator at last almost by right. We served notice to the Republican party of Ohio that if they cheated us out of Jim Garfield they might carry the State without the northern belt.

"We all know that Garfield took no hand, however, in nominating himself for President. He captured the convention, just as he had captured our people, by his presence and modesty. He may have felt that there was hanging over him a destiny, and God knows that destiny, for greatness and for suffering was enough. Considering what he went through afterward, he might well have had some premonition, even in that Chicago convention. He got that nomination by the help of Providence. There were no forces at all to work for him. When we heard he was nominated on the Reserve there was prayer in almost every home that night that the man who had never been shown any chance, except by our people in his own districts, was to be President of the United States. Everything he did satisfied us. We liked his bringing Lincoln's son into his Cabinet.

"We have always liked Blaine for what Garfield thought of him. The next thing we hear, one of these trump office-hunters shoots Garfield down. Then comes Arthur in and turns out Blaine, and everybody in that Cabinet who was liable to rise to anything. He did not think of Lincoln as coming to much. The choice in Garfield's district is Blaine. We are sick and tired of these Eastern Levities crying the same old abuse against Blaine down. They did against Garfield. Jim Garfield came home to our district and faced his neighbors on all the charges made against himself; and, although we did not understand some of the questions, we kept watching him, and we said to ourselves, 'That cannot be a bad man.' Every man has given us more of his words, and a better quality of work, than any Congressman we ever had.'

"Now, my friend," said the Western Reserve man, "we are not going, in the brief time of three years, to reward Chester A. Arthur for having taken away three years and five months of the Presidential term of Jim Garfield. We put up Mr. Arthur here, and you can take care of Ohio yourselves in October. When we have to vote we will take up the temperance question, and something that interests us more than Chester A. Arthur, and vote on that. We want Jim Bla

THE GALLOWS.

rown Hanged at Belleville, Ill., Killing a Peddler in February.

Jim Tucker, an Arkansas Negro, Murdered His Partner for Money.

William Brown.

ge, Ill., May 30.—[Special.]—At minutes past 10 a. m. William murderer of the peddler Ravignat, e scaffold in the northwest corner yard. He was accompanied by quet, Deputies Ragland and An- his spiritual advisor, the Rev. Will- the A. M. E. Church. Before leav- ll he had been baptized, taken the and parted with his wife and the former held as an accomplice up the steps of the scaffold showing ness or fear. He had detern die game, and looked assemblage in the jail-yard he drew on a pair of white gloves, d if he had anything to say he said: all. I am dying innocent." He fo- e truth of the confession made by time ago that the fatal blow which he peddler of his life had been a man named Jackson, who was with him, but proved his innocence discharged, and that he had isted in disposing of the re- e asked that all might pray for hom he had forgiven. At the conclu- remarks he joined the clergyman in the Lord's Prayer, and afterwards ds with persons on the scaffold and good-by. Deputy Anthony quietly s limbs, the black cap was put on pe was adjusted by the Deputy. As s being covered he said: "Good-bye, you all."

riff at the word "Ready" sprung the Brown fell a distance of seven fee was broken, but his limbs and body ensively. His pulsation stopped xpiration of five minutes; soon the ed its operations, and in seventeen fe was pronounced extinct by physi his body was taken down and put coffin for burial in the potter's field. ndance at the execution, outside of officials, and the jury, was small. ited number of invitations were d. After the body was placed in th es left in the jail-yard for a few ma many of the curious, of whom a ge gathered, viewed the remains.

Jim Tucker.

ROCK, Ark., May 30.—[Special.]— r, the Red Bench Mountain murd , was hanged at Paris today. A thou ple witnessed the execution. The man met his fate bravely, saying h ing to fear, as God had forgiven h

ker's victim was Aaron Barker, whom the purpose of robbery. The deed wa d in a small cabin on Red Bench Moun December. Tucker and Barker were ing partners at the time, which was rating, living alone in their cabin. The suspect that Barker had some money o out the premises. The night of Dec. 8 is victim while asleep, after which he re e house, and, securing the body, carri into the mountains and beaned on one s frequent bold robberies among the ad rified the community, and all suspect im proved fruitless until the fatal d . When a number of colored men were se, and, discovering his hiding-place on t. Tucker made desperate resistance ure, keeping up a steady fire at his pursu- only surrendered after he was wounded ested. At the trial he displayed no average skill among his race in defendi When sentence was passed he said: t. I have done what I could to save m d I am ready to die." The trial lasted

W THAT CAME WITHOUT WARNIN r Leffingwell, 17 years old, who ran in Leffingwell Town, three miles w ich, Conn., brushed his hand acro sliver in a board May 16. The splint pricked the skin. He attended s daily, and has forgotten the wou premonitory symptoms lockjaw ex ht of the 24th, and he died in the e morning of the 25th.

I KISSED HER ANYWAY.

lips were cherries ripe to taste, hed to harvest them? Well, rather! ed the trees we left her sister. ed—was tempted, fell—and kissed her

eam—a cry of "Oh, you sinner!" of the tumult raging in her. slapped my face—it raised a blister— what cared I? Had not I kissed her!

walked along. She panting—angered, some more free lunch hankered! looked a fierce "Not smuchly, Mister!" what cared I? I had just kissed her.

lied to note her irate sire. sauntered up as I drew nigh her. ed again—this time I missed her. what cared I? Had not I kissed her!

ought a landslide struck my person. lover ever felt a worse one! ck, by Jove, it was a twister! arcely missed her. CLARENCE A. WEBSTER.

ble adv't's received for the es every day (except Sunda 10 cents a line each insertion.

LOST AND FOUND.

—ON THURSDAY NIGHT IN THE ban-av. car or on corner of Adams-st. and ay-av. a gold cross. A liberal reward will be given. Return at or address 1 Dearborn-pl.

—SMALL, BLACK, CURLY-HAIRED ; short and fat; had on nickel-plated col- If returned to 152 East Madison-st.

REWARD—LOST, TUESDAY EVENING, scotch terrier; short tail, long ears; an- to 239 Michigan-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CTION SALE OF FINE TROTTERS A Saddle Horses—W. L. Bacon, of Monte ll be received at my sale-stable, 2 ith his stock of trotters, which he has shown at the Chicago Driving Park, ll be in his catalogue for the spring horse at public sale the following horses: erman, by Alfred; Dan Rice, by Alfred; ; Billy Boy, by Alfred; Jack Rice, by Alfred; Saddle, by Alfred; Dynamite, by Alfred; old, 16 high; Dynamite, 5 years old, 16 high; Billy Boy, 5 years old, 16 high; Saddle, 4 years old, 16 high; Jack Rice, 4 years old, 16 high; Dynamite, 3 years old, 16 high; Billie, 4 years old, 16 high; Kentucky Belle, 4 years old, 16 high; Alfred, 3 years old, 16 high; Alfred, 2 years old, 16 high. Will close out the entire stock of Fulton, Mo., horses. All the above are saddle and harness horses. All the above will be sold to the highest bidder on Saturday, June 7, at 2 o'clock p. m., and guaranteed as represented by the auctioneer. Parties wishing to buy will have until the day of sale to look them over. All the above horses may be seen and shown until the day of sale. J. S. COOPER, 115 and 117 Randolph-st.

BARGAIN—FINE WELL-BRED BAY CO ringe team, sound, 6 years old, 16 hands, ounds, very stylish kind, good drivers, ve ouble, not afraid of cars, good in single or as no use for them and will be sold cheap and guarantee as represented. Please call and see them. Eighteenth-st. Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HORSE FOR FAM ouse; good saddler; warranted sure. Can be ed. To be sold for lack of use. 1 Twenty-third-av., between Wentworth-av. and Twenty-first-st.

FOR SALE—FINE FAMILY OR COU horse, 16½ hands, 6 years old, mare, 16 ughly broken; good driver. Address H. HOWELL, Section 16, Addison. Cook County, Ill. Stock-Farm, Route, Porter Co., Ind.

FOR SALE—HORSE, SURREY, HARN sleigh, and blankets; horse 5 years old, ge very fleet, and in first-class condition; ve ll harness of the best make and nearly new ply to F. A. MARKS, northwest corner Adams-sts.

FOR SALE—A FINE CHESTNUT MA ears old and weighs 1,300 lbs. Can be seen Apply to LOUIS ADLER, 127 Market-st.

FOR SALE—WE ARE SELLING OUR side spring and adjusting buggies to close ll prices. Call and get our prices before HILL & BULLARD, 259 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT CITY HOTEL STABLE Sixteenth and State-sts., a carload of

CARRIAGES—SURREYS, PHAETONS, ice, jump-seat buggies, a full stock at low BRADLEY, 153 Wash.-av.

BERRY CARTS WE ARE GENERAL ents of the United States for the sale of improved. Call and see our improved Chicago Cart Co., 26 Dearborn-st.

you buy elsewhere. Horses and buggies Sale of New Pascoag, R. I., horses. Horses and buggies for sale at 1 Madison-av.

CARTS AND BUGGIES (DEMOREST for sale, cheap, that we took in our new for comfort Perry panel cart, or cheap, ge and Cart Co.'s, rear of new building,

STORES & OFFICE FIXTU

ANK, STORE, AND OFFICE FURNI and fixtures. L. M. SWEENEY, 61 South Cl

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as bookkeeper or general clerk. Several years' experience. Reference from present employers. Address D 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GER- as assistant bookkeeper or to make him- ; can speak a little English; is willing to be useful in wholesale or retail house; speaks English, French, and can furnish good refer- ences. Address E. H. D., 303 Harrison.

SITUATION WANTED—DRUGGIST'S AS- sistant; graduate of Ontario College Pharmacy; good experience; age 21. D 69, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — WHERE I CAN earn $12 to $15 per week; good at figures; fair pen- man; not afraid to work. Address E. H. D., 303 Harrison.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN in office or store. Best of references. Address D 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, as bookkeeper, cashier, or shipping clerk; has had moderate bookkeeping; quick and correct; willing to accept a secondary condition. Address D 85, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—SHORTHAND WRI- ter and operator on typewriter, experienced in court work of a law office, pleadings, correspon- dence, etc.; is open for an engagement. Address D 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN as bookkeeper or cashier; accurate and reliable. Best of references. D 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STENOG- rapher and typewriter; experienced; good pen- man; has a Remington typewriting machine. Address E 2, Tribune.

SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—A PARTY WHO HAS traveled superintendent of large woolen-mills in New England and New York for the last twenty years would like a position as salesman for a large wool house. Address D 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERI- enced salesman, speaks English and German fluently, has traveled for over 10 years from St. Louis, with a manufactory of wholesale house in Chicago, as salesman in Texas, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Illinois, Texas preferred. Address A. L., 418 Market-st., St. Louis.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—A TINNER, GOOD hand, sober and reliable; country town preferred; first wages. Address for one week, HARRY GRAY, Galesburg, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS engineer of large experience and acknowledged ability. Address D 96, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED coachman, German; is willing and obliging and understands the care of fine horses; no objection to country. Address for three days W. WITTE, 90 Fine.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED MAN as coachman in a private family; understands the care of horses and carriages. Can give good city references. Apply at 51 Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE man as coachman; city or country. D 63, Tribune.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS valet to gentleman; traveling preferred. Ad- dress D 34, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED — BY MAN AND wife in private farm; competent to assume en- tire charge; satisfaction guaranteed; go anywhere. Address D 37, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN girl who understands all kinds of housework and can give references in a good American family. Ad- dress D 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED girl to do general housework in a small family; is a handy piece. Address 42 North Morgan-st.

DRESSMAKERS.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ARTISTIC AND stylish dressmaker will call at house, fit and make over at home; only best work wanted; tail- oring specialty. Address J. H., 1,000 Indiana- DRESSMAKER, drug-store, 2301 Cottage Grove-av.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A COLORED girl to nurse or second-girl. Apply at 523 State- street floor.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEED- ing good Scandinavian and German female help can call at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—CASHIER FOR FIRST-CLASS restaurant. Must furnish first-class references. Apply at once, with his parents preferred. Ad- dress D 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—A THOROUGH ACCOUNTANT, with best of references, for a responsible po- sition. Address, with references, C 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GERMAN DRY- goods clerks. ELKIN BROS., 795 and 797 South Clark-st.

WANTED—BRIGHT YOUNG MAN, WRIT- ing plain hand, for office work; prefer short- hand; state references and salary expected. Address D 60, Tribune office.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS SHORT-HAND and typewriter, who is willing to devote his whole time to business. D 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE HOUSE—A steadyand man; one who has kept books pre- ferred; salary moderate. D 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER and salesman; lasting business. City references desired. D 95, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A MANUFACTURING COM- pany, a first-class salesman for Chicago and vicinity. To the right man good inducements and steady employment offered. Address, with refer- ences, D 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN OF good habits and character who has sold hard or soft coal and pig-iron and can control trade in same; no other need apply. Address, stating quali- fications, salary expected, and references, R. F. ELMORE & CO., No. 400 East Water-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—TRAVELING SHIRT SALES- men for Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minneso- ta. Only those thoroughly understanding the busi- ness and an established trade need answer. Ad- dress HUSSELL & WHITNEY, 233 and 235 Mon- roe.

WANTED—TWENTY FIRST-CLASS SALES- men to take orders for fire and burglar-proof safes in the Northwest on salary. Address for three days D 98, Tribune office.

BOYS.

WANTED—A FEW CASH BOYS—NONE but very neatest boys need apply: from 8 to 10 o'clock. 81 State-st., corner Jackson.

TRADES.

WANTED—AT COURT-HOUSE, PEORIA, one carpenter; also blacksmith with shoeing machine. Call on or address G. STRAUB & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED — CANVASSERS OF EITHER sex to sell my improved needle package; just LIVINGTON, 141 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN; MUST BE A No. 1 worker; liberal inducements. P. L. ROSE & CO., 75 Jackson-st., second floor.

WANTED—TRAVELING MEN AND LOCAL agents to sell the entire wheat flour on commis- sion; a staple article; sold in every State; 10,000 barrels sold consecutively. Franklin Mills Co., Chicago using it constantly. Franklin Mills Co., Clark-st.

WANTED — THOROUGHLY COMPETENT man who can read, write, and do business; can get steady boilers here and in other portions of country; must be highly indorsed; would prefer one from Chicago; dollars which he wishes to make his services. Address D 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—JUNE 1, FOUR YOUNG MEN with Union Telegraph Company and learning on our lines and take situations as operators in Chicago; call at once at Superintendent's office, 66 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GERMAN COOK, good girl, and a laundress. None but com- petent need apply at new residence, 450 North State- st., near Goethe.

A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE- work in a small family. Good wages paid to a reliable girl. 1,744 Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—616 SOUTH STATE-ST., AN A1 cook; a good working only.

MILLINERS.

WANTED—A GOOD MILLINER AT NO 79 Twenty-third-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st.

DRESSMAKERS.

WANTED—SEWERS ON ARTISTIC LADIES and buttonhole maker and apprentices. 1,744 Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—20 EXPERIENCED SAMPLE- makers on fine silk and plush; work at 1,744 Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—200 EXPERIENCED CLOAK- makers on fine work in the shop; best price in city. Apply to LOUIS ADLER, 127 Market-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—GOOD SCANDINAVIAN AND German girls for all kinds of housework at G. HILL & BULLARD, 259 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A WOMAN FROM 35 TO 40 years old to take charge of lumberman's board- ing-house; one who can furnish references. Call at 1 FREDOM, Bay De Noquette, Delta Co., Mich.

WANTED—A LADY OF BUSINESS QUALI- fications is necessary. Salary $9 per week. Call at 1 to 3 p. m. W. FITZ-GIBBON, 63 North Clark-st.

WANTED—LADIES OR GENTLEMEN IN every city to take nice, light, and pleasant work at their homes; $12 to $15 a day easily and honorably made; no canvassing; no stock to buy; send for sample and particulars, which will be sent by mail; no canvassing; no stock to buy; send for sample and particulars, which will be sent by mail; Address Reliable MFG. Co., Phila., Pa.

WANTED—JUNE 1, FOUR YOUNG LADIES with Union Telegraph Company and learning on our lines and take situations as operators in Chicago; call at once at Superintendent's office, 66 LaSalle-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—LARGE AND SMALL rooms, with board, near Exposition Building; transients taken.

210 SOUTH STATE-ST. HAS ROOM FOR 1,500 more table-boarders.

470 WABASH-AV. — COMPLETELY FUR- nished double and single rooms; fine table.

1245 MICHIGAN-AV. — FURNISHED rooms, with or without board. Visitors to the convention taken.

1249 WABASH-AV., NEAR TWELFTH- st.—Furnished rooms with board.

1301 MICHIGAN-AV. — FURNISHED rooms, with board; transients accommo- dated; only 15 minutes' walk to Exposition Building.

1330 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISH- ed rooms to rent, with or without board.

1352 WABASH-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, en suite or single.

1347 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms during convention, or per- manently; board optional.

1418 AND 1420 WABASH-AV.—CAN AC- commodate about 15 convention visitors with the best of beds and rooms; meals if desired. Every- thing first-class. Ten minutes to convention.

1732 INDIANA-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM with board if desired. Fine location.

2222 WABASH-AV.—DOUBLE-PLEASANT ROOMS, with good board; a few strangers can be accommodated; house modern.

3540 LAKE-AV.—VISITORS TO THE CON- vention can be accommodated with rooms and board; house opposite the Illinois Central Depot.

ON WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-FOURTH st.—A nice light back parlor, furnished, suitable for two, with board, with privilege of bath and all modern conveniences; will rent cheap to right par- ties. Address D 41, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE.

31 PINE-ST.—NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class board; all conveniences; bath, gas, parlor, piano; day board.

92 DEARBORN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, newly furnished, with first-class board; also day boarders.

125 DEARBORN-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with board. Day-boarders wanted. References.

167 DEARBORN-AV.—TRANSIENTS AC- commodated at reasonable rates; also day- boarders.

201 LA SALLE-AV., THIRD FLAT— Finely-furnished rooms, with board, to gen- tlemen in strictly private family. References ex- changed.

224 ONTARIO-ST. — A1 DAY-BOARD. Right-hand belt.

374 ONTARIO-ST., NEAR PINE — ELE- gantly furnished rooms, with all modern im- provements, to rent, with board. Suitable for mar- ried couple or single gentlemen.

276 CHESTNUT-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms with board.

WEST SIDE.

46 S. SANGAMON-ST.—PLEASANT SINGLE or double furnished rooms, with good board.

280 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD, 1 MILE from State-st., one block from Madison-st. cars—Handsomely furnished front parlor, suitable for two or four gentlemen with first-class board; also other rooms.

328 WASHINGTON BOULEVARD — FUR- nished or unfurnished rooms, with or without board. Fine table board.

HOTELS.

ANNA HOUSE, 102 NORTH CLARK-ST.— Pleasant rooms for families; also single gentle- men, transients, and day board.

BENTON HOUSE—SINGLE ROOMS, 50 CTS., 75 cts.; double rooms, $1 and $1.50. Clark-st., near Madison. BENTON MAUZY, Proprietor.

GARFIELD HOUSE, 81 AND 83 NORTH Wells-st. 50 per day. New throughout, newly fur- nished, and firs.-class in every respect.

HOTEL BRISTOL, INDIANA-AV. AND Thirty-first-st. The finest located and best ap- pointed family hotel in Chicago; pleasant rooms and suites may be engaged on application at office; spe- cial terms to families.

NOAKE'S EUROPEAN HOTEL—LIGHT, pleasant, well ventilated rooms for 150 guests; moderate charges. Corner Fifth-av. and Adams-st.

PERKINS HOUSE, NO. 230 STATE-ST., EU- ropean Hotel of 100 rooms, cafe on ground floor, just refitted, open until midnight; reserve tables for ladies; meal-tickets good for 21 meals; rent meals not on sale at $4.50. Members of the chorus and patrons of the May Festival will find the above house easy of access, being only a few doors south of Adams-st. Don't mistake the number—230 State-st.

PARISIAN HOUSE—FURNISHED ROOMS from 75 cents to $1.50 per day. Restaurant Fran- cais, 44 and 46 Fifth-av. ERNEST GOUESLAIN, Prop.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 152 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $1 per day, according to location. Thomson's res- taurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

SUBURBAN.

BOARDING—IN THE COUNTRY IN A PRI- vate family. References given and required. Address Room 45, 116 La Salle-st.

CONVENTION ACCOMMODATIONS—NICE rooms and board in private family at Normal, on Rock Island Railroad, twenty minutes' ride from Chi- cago. Apply at fourth house south of Sixty-seventh- st., on Lincoln-av., Normal, Chicago suburbs.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY YOUNG MAR- ried couple; North Side preferred; describe room and state terms. Address D 81, Tribune.

BOARD—BY A MIDDLE-AGED BOOKKEEP- er, with a private family. A home is what is wanted. Address D 6, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNTS—$100 TO $2,000—LOANED on furniture, pianos, machinery, and other chat- tels, borrowers retaining property; all transactions and dealings strictly honorable. Borrowers can have full information by calling on WALKER, 102 Washington-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DON- NELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 124 Dearborn-st. between Madison and Washington.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods or value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldstand may be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Estab- lished 1870.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, Watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 129 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

FOR SALE—$3,000—FIRST MORTGAGE note bearing 7 per cent for five years, secured on good realty. Address D 32, Tribune office.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES; SAME BOUGHT. Send stamp. Loans on real-estate or any good collateral. EDGAR HOLMES, Room 16, 103 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, MA- chinery, warehouse receipts, and other good collaterals. JAS. B. STOREY, 84 La Salle-st., Rooms 3 and 4.

MONEY WANTED—$5,000 TO $6,000 AT A low rate of interest, secured by first mortgage on first-class improved State-st. property. Call on or ad- dress M. MUELLER, 256 State-st., Chicago.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate in amounts to suit at lowest rates. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st., corner La Salle.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMIS- sions at lowest current rates of interest on im- proved real estate in sums of $1,000 and upward. H. PRINDIVILLE, Room 31, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN (NOT LESS THAN $2,000) on real-estate security at current rates. HUTCH- INSON & LUFF, 80 Ashland Block. Building loans made.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL ES- tate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 153 East Randolph-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WITH $500 IN NICE OFFICE business; large profits to right party. Room 11 170 Monroe-st.

PARTNER WANTED — WITH $10,000, TO join me in New York City in cash business. Will pay not less than $20,000 a year. If you mean business investigate. Appoint interview. D 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER (LADY OR GEN- tleman) for a good-paying business; small cap- ital required. Address H F 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $25,000 OR $30,000 capital to engage in a highly-profitable manufacturing enterprise; article staple; business legitimate; profits certain. For particulars address or inquire at Room 89, No. 184 La Salle-st.

INSTRUCTION.

NATIONAL SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND— Commercial National Bank Building. BULL & COLESON.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—$40 or $50 are our charges for thoroughly training pupils in shorthand and typewriting for positions. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

THE VINCENNES GALLERY OF FINE Arts—The renting room contains 200 carefully- selected original paintings to rent to teachers and pupils copying art. Call on or send for circular to 3041 Vincennes-av. Deals exclusively in oil-paintings

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ATTENTION—CONSULTATIONS ON BUSI- ness, lawsuits, enemies, absent friends, love, marriage, and death. Ladies special attention. Mrs. FRANKS, 14 Larlin-st., a few doors south of Madison.

LULU ST. JOHNS, RELIABLE CLAIR- voyant. 137 West Madison-st., Room 4.

LUCIE LA ROE—MAGNETIC TREATMENT; Spanish baths. 218 State-st., two stairs, Room 2.

MRS. DE LACY—SITTINGS DAILY; ALSO M. magnetic treatments. 353 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—TWO GENTLEMEN, 24 YEARS of age, good character and ability, wish to corre- spond with two young ladies or widows with means. Line of reference given and required. No mean business. Object matrimony. Address D 24, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—M.—MEET ME ON WASHING- ton-st. Monday at 2 o'clock. All right. GEORGE.

PERSONAL—H. A. R.: WILL NOT GO, and would like to hear soon.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS. Our agents throughout the country are constantly sending new styles in black coats and suitings from all the leading tailors. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL — CATALOGUE OF COLORS, brushes, convex-glass, photographs, frames, etc., for painting engravings, photographs, etc., in any style of art, mailed free. E. LOVEJOY, 8 State-st., Chicago.

PERSONAL—$17.50—YOU CAN BUY A CUS- tom-made spring overcoat, imported, worsted or cassimere, of the celebrated $30. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR SUC- cessfully removed. The art taught. MRS. DE MERDICI, 1439 Wabash-av. Orryn Balm by the pound.

PERSONAL—$14 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS, hair-line worsted, for $5. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A DOUBLE-BREAST- ed Prince Albert coat and vest, silk-lined, satin sleeve-lining (imported goods); custom-made for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 88 Dearborn-st., First Nation- al Bank Building.

PERSONAL — $25 FOR A SATIN-LINED Prince Albert suit, custom made, in all the latest colors, imported goods; must be seen to be appre- ciated; ordered for $60. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$9.50 FOR A PAIR OF CUSTOM made pants, worth $5. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7.50 BUYS A FINE ALL- wool spring overcoat, silk serge roll (custom made), worth $12.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 88 Dear- born-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12.50 BUYS A SPRING OVER- coat (full silk roll) in four different shades, cus- tom made, and worth $18. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$12.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE pant, worth $18 (imported goods), in stripes, check, silk roll, worth $25, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 88 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR FINE BLACK CLOTH in double-breasted frock, sack, or Chesterfield suits, custom made; these suits are fully worth $40. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Hav- erly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$16.25 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE blue or black imported serge suit, silk-lined throughout, worth $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 88 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL — $18 WILL BUY AN EXTRA- size custom-made suit; we have as large as 52 inches and were made for double the money. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A SILK-LINED, CUS- tom-made suit or cutaway (imported worsted), worth $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 88 Dear- born-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$22.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE spring overcoat, satin lined, French diagonal im- ported, and certainly would be cheap at $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS AT $5 at the Misfit Clothing Parlors, 88 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$16.50 FOR FINE DIAGONAL worsted suit, custom-made, in dark brown, black, or wine-color, ordered for $25. Misfit Clothing Par- lors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$2.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE pant, worth $4, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 88 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$7.50 FOR AN ALL-WOOL MEL- ton spring overcoat, custom made, ordered for $22.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR AN ELEGANT COAT and vest (custom-made) in ten different styles, worth $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., op- posite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$9 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS FOR $5. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., oppo- site Haverly's Theatre.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AGNEW & CO., 154 LA SALLE-ST.

$1,700 buys lease and furniture of elegant 26-room house with side entrance; first-class hotel.

$1,500 buys lease and furniture of elegant house on Michigan-av.; with coach-house and stabling for three horses; rent $50.

$600 buys lease and furniture of an elegant flat on Dearborn-av.; rent $40.

$1,600 buys old-established business, stock, and fix- tures worth $2,600; paying $2,500 a year.

Elegant European hotel, South Side. The best in- vestment in Chicago.

$800 buys one of the best-paying restaurants on the South Side.

The most little transient house in Chicago; a per- fect gem; South Side.

You can buy anything you want at our office.

A GOOD BUSINESS-MAN WITH ABOUT $5,000 can secure an interest in profitable hard- ware manufacturing business. Tribune office.

ACTIVE RELIABLE PARTY CAN BUY A part or all of a paying manufacturing monopoly; $4,000 to $6,000 required. For particulars address C 76, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A $14,000 CLEAN STOCK OF dry goods, millinery, boots and shoes; best es- tablished cash trade in a country seat in Central Illi- nois; owner going in other business; a rare chance and easy terms; principals only need apply. Address Dry Goods, Box 618, Urbana, Ill.

FOR SALE—MILLINERY AND NOTION store with fixtures in suburban town; do cash business; good paying trade. Reason for selling, sickness. Inquire at D. B. FISK'S, Wabash-av. and Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ONE-HALF INTEREST IN one of the best retail carpet stores in Minneapo- lis; satisfactory reason given for selling. Address P.-O. Box K 149.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STOCK, FIXTURES, horses, wagons, etc., live trade, good trade; good location. Address P.-O. Box 626, South Chicago.

FOR SALE—A LARGE PRINTING OFFICE, cheap, owing to my publishing business requiring all my time. Address for interview D 75, Tribune.

FOR SALE — CHOICE MILK-ROUTE IN Hyde Park; new wagon, good horse, cans, etc. For particulars address P.-O. Box 375, Hyde Park, Ill.

IT WILL PAY ANY ONE THAT WANTS to start a furnishing goods and notion store to see location No. 928 West Van Buren-st.; new build- ing; will be finished in ten days; splendid chance for a growing business; all other stores in building now rented; rent, $60. DAVID L. STREETER, 68 Madison.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE—PERMANENTLY established on paying basis. The official organ of a thriving town of 6,000 inhabitants, and the largest paper published in the best county of Kansas. Inde- pendent in politics, big circulation, and first-class ad- vertising patronage. Excellent plant for a daily, and a good opening for both. Good reason for selling. Inde- pendent press; all in first-class condition. Splendid opportunity for an influential political organ during present campaign. Price only $1,000. Address, until June 10, C. & B. CASTLETON, Times office, Kansas City, Mo.

SALOON FOR SALE. INQUIRE AT 3910 State-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—TO BANKERS: FIRST-CLASS bank office, equipped with full furniture, fire vault, in brown-stone building; vest-room of Du- luth, Minnesota. Exceptional opportunity for pri- vate or stock bank. Present banking capital in Du- luth, $750,000; deposits about $1,000,000. For further particulars address C. H. GRAVES & CO., Duluth, Minnesota.

TO RENT—BAKERY, FURNISHED READY for business; good location; splendid chance for a live man; small capital. 122 South Halsted-st.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED MEN FOR meat market; building and fixtures complete; also banker, tailor, shoemaker, jeweler, milliner, and dressmaker. Best opening in Dakota. Write or apply at once to S. W. Sea, Hops, Steele Company, Dakota.

$5,000—A YOUNG MAN OF BUSINESS experience wants to invest $5,000 in a safe and legitimate business. Best of references. D 58, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—THREE STATIONARY tubular boilers, five feet diameter by eighteen feet long; 4-inch flues; all complete and nearly new. Also large stock of new and second-hand en- gines, boilers, and other machinery at bargains. Send for prices. L. D. POLLARD, 6 and 12 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—2, 3, 4, 5, AND 6 HORSE-POWER upright boilers, vertical-tube radiators, pipe, fit- tings, valves, etc.; all new. SAM'L D. POPE & CO., 151 Lake-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—$140 PRAIRIE-AV., TWO-STORY and basement, from May 1. ALFRED W. SAN- SOME, Room 7, 119 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front house, in perfect order, No. 3047 Ver- non-av., for key apply first door south. WALTER MATTOCKS, Room 46, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—TWO FINE NEW PRIVATE residences on the South Side, complete with all modern improvements, hot air furnaces, wrought iron ranges, elegant gas fixtures, stained-glass win- dows, good sewerage, bath rooms, good light and ventilation. Rent reasonable. For further particu- lars apply to FRANK KNAPP, Room 16 Commercial National Bank Building.

TO RENT—HOUSE ON MICHIGAN-AV., 13 plete in all respects, pleasantly located, south of Twenty-second-st.; rare opportunity; large yard, good barn; will sell horse and carriage. Apply at Room 11, 126 Washington-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 2243 INDIANA-AV. Good repair.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—BY CAMPBELL BROS. & CO., 149 Madison-st.: 95 De Kalb-st., stone-front, 8 rooms, all modern im- provements, nice location. first-class repair; only $35. Go and see it.

350 Campbell-av., new two-story pressed-brick, six rooms, modern improvements; only $22. Open today.

66 De Kalb-st., stone front, 9 rooms; a very desirable rent and only $35.

TO RENT—72 LYTLE-ST.—10-ROOM BRICK house, papered, in excellent order. Will rent cheap. 70 Lytle-st.

TO RENT—THOSE BEAUTIFUL HOUSES corner Loomis and Jackson-sts. are now ready. Parties looking for desirable rent should see these at once. Open today. CAMPBELL BROS. & CO., 149 Madison-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT CEL- lar stone-front, with barn; 191 Ashland-av., from May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 119 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FINE NEW 10-ROOM STONE- front, 36 North Shelton-st.; all conveniences; de- sirable location; $50. D. R. McAULEY, 182 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THAT ELEGANT 2-STORY AND basement house, 488 Taylor-st.; $25 per month. C. T. BUTLERLY, 81 Washington-boulevard.

TO RENT—47 LAFLIN-ST., TWO-STORY and basement, brick, house, 8 rooms, in fine condition. H. A. OSBORN, 139 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—467 AND 543 LA SALLE-AV., two first-class three-

JAMES G. BLAINE.

Some of the Striking Characteristics of the Great Commoner.

How He Works—With Malice Toward None—Early Life of a Great Man.

A Wonderful Political Career—Spontaneous Popular Support—The New Book—The Future.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May .—21[Special.]—Without any party machinery, without the assistance of place or patronage, without a single personal exertion, James G. Blaine has had pledged to him a majority of the votes of the delegates to the June Chicago Convention from the Northern States. This strong and unsolicited expression of the popular will is a compliment of which any man might well be proud. If this popular will has fair and free expression at the Chicago Convention Mr. Blaine will undoubtedly be nominated.

In view of the great interest in this leading candidate, whose defeat is only possible through a combination of the other candidates, I have sketched lightly some of his characteristics as I have been enabled to study them through a number of years of observation of Mr. Blaine's life at Washington.

Within a stone's throw of the White House, upon the west side of the historic Lafayette Square, Mr. Blaine has spent the winter. He has occupied Gen. Marcy's house, a plain, substantial brick, with a bow-windowed front and a mansard roof. It is in the same row once occupied by Gen. Sickles. The second story of this house is Mr. Blaine's work-room. Its front windows have the sun during the early part of the day. It is a very informal-looking work-room. Across the end nearest the window is a long table littered with books and papers, in about the order one would find upon the desk of a working editor. The rest of the furniture is that of a plain bedroom, for this working-room by day is the sleeping-room of Mr. and Mrs. Blaine at night.

Its windows command a sweep of the park and also take in a glimpse of the White House, a cool, white spot in the landscape upon which the gaze of the working historian has often dreamily rested in the pauses of his work.

Here he has worked with his secretary with persistent energy, ignoring politics, absorbed in the passion of his work. Most of the best parts of the book have been written with Mr. Blaine's own hand. He believes that dictation can be only successfully employed for pure narrative, and that to compose anything in the way of an essay or in the line of pure thought, to attain the higher range of literature, the author must write with his own hand if he is seeking to create a work which is to live.

HOW MR. BLAINE WORKS.

Mr. Blaine has worked as steadily at his self-imposed task as ever did Anthony Trollope upon his daily work. Mr. Blaine believes the writing of fifteen hundred words is a good day's work. More than this he has not averaged, although he has at times spurted up to the limit of eight thousand words with the aid of his secretaries.

His average day's work is not more than an ordinary newspaper column. This point should be noted by the newspaper editor who thinks the reporter who writes less than three columns a day is a poor kind of a man.

The stories of his large receipts from his book have not been at all exaggerated. He receives 80 cents a volume from his publishers. They now believe they will sell a half-million copies of the book. This will give Mr. Blaine $400,000 for his year's work. It is not unreasonable to suppose that those who buy the first volume will complete their purchase by buying the second. This will give Mr. Blaine over $750,000 as the fruit of his first venture into the rich pasture of historical literature.

When Mr. Blaine was first retired to private life he thought some of going back to his old editorial work. But then the cost of a metropolitan newspaper and the doubtful possibilities connected with it made him hesitate. He thought also of a political weekly, but it was the history which finally captured his mind. With the modest investment required for the purchase of several quarts of ink, numerous reams of paper, and board of pens and the labor of five or six hours a day for nearly two years Mr. Blaine will realise what even in these days must be regarded as a handsome fortune.

Mr. Blaine's present fortune is one that has been a subject of a great deal of gossip. It has been estimated by some romancers to be as high as two millions of dollars. This is an enormous exaggeration. He is undoubtedly in easy circumstances, and has enjoyed for years a liberal income from his Pennsylvania coal properties. Mr. Blaine once said to a visitor that he was richer than any of the so-called millionaires of the day, because he had all that he wanted. He is not an avaricious man. He is not niggardly in his expenditures, neither is he lavish. He seems to have joined to the liberal and hospitable free-handedness of the West the conservative carefulness of the East.

His style of living at Washington has always been comfortable, never extravagant. His carriages and horses would never attract notice anywhere, while at the same time they are plenty good enough for any gentleman to use.

NOT A VINDICTIVE MAN.

In his manners Mr. Blaine is essentially a democrat. He never yet in any of the various periods of his career has shown any pride of place. He is simple and unaffected. He harbors few, if any, resentments. The general public have supposed him to be a great enemy of Conkling's. This is not true. He would as willingly shake hands with Conkling tomorrow if Conkling were to meet him half way as he would with any of his former associates. He has a keener pride and a more fiery temper when provoked, but when his rage explodes no slumbering resentment is left behind. He does not believe in the statesmanship of revenge. Upon this subject he said one day: "Life is too short to lie in wait for personal retaliation for injuries received. If you can strike out a good, strong blow at the time well and good. But the world moves too fast for one to waste his life in waiting for an opportunity to gratify mere personal revenge."

If Mr. Blaine should happen to be nominated at Chicago a number of people will probably discuss his religious views. I do not think that Mr. Blaine himself gives the subject of religion any special thought. He is a regular attendant at the Presbyterian Church here. His entire family are of the same belief. His mother, however, was a Roman Catholic. Mr. Blaine himself is a cousin of Mrs. Gen. Sherman. It is his connection with the Ewing family which has brought up from time to time the charge that he was himself a Catholic. It would not be possible to obtain from Mr. Blaine himself any public denial of such a charge. He does not believe any one has a right to try to introduce a religious test in political canvasses. I once heard him say: "I have always been a member of the Presbyterian Church. I have never been a Catholic; but I would not make any public statement that I was not a Catholic, because I would not be guilty of even in the slightest degree so grave an offense as reflecting upon the religion of my mother."

HIS FAMILY AND FORTUNE.

Mr. Blaine comes of a distinguished family. He has behind him an ancestry of cultivated and wealthy men. His great-grandfather, Col. Ephraim Blaine, of Carlisle, Pa., was Commissary-General of the Continental army from 1778 to the end of the war in 1783. The grandfather of Mr. Blaine, James Gillespie Blaine, for whom he was named, was educated as a lawyer. He visited Europe and remained there for a number of years. His life abroad diverted his attention from pursuing the practice of his profession. Possessing independent means he was enabled to follow a life of leisure. He returned from Europe in 1793, having achieved a certain distinction in connection with the then struggling diplomacy of the colonies. Mr. Blaine's father was born in Carlisle, the place where the diplomat Blaine resided after his return from Europe. Ephraim K. Blaine, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a very skillful business-man. He used the means left him by the elder James Gillespie Blaine in the purchase of great tracts of land in Western Pennsylvania. These lands are at present the site of numerous coal and iron mines and are worth many millions. Although the father of Mr. Blaine did not hold on to these properties until anything of their modern value was discovered, yet he retained enough to leave a handsome property to his son. Mr. Blaine today is the owner of one of the most valuable coal properties in Monongahela County, Pennsylvania. This has been developed from a tract of wild land into a great property, which has for years brought in a very handsome income. Mr. Blaine inherited the business qualities of his father. He has made most of his money in coal lands of Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia. He went to Maine on account of his marriage with a Maine lady. At the time of his entrance in Congress, in 1863, his private fortune was estimated to be in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million of dollars.

What has come to him since has been through the natural increase of shrewd investments of his original capital. A descendant of a long line of well-to-do educated men he has had a tradition of business honor to sustain which is without a flaw.

In all the outcry that has been made against Mr. Blaine at various times by his political enemies no one has been able to show that he ever defrauded any one. He has never been at the head of any stock enterprise gotten up to swindle investors. He has violated no trust funds, and has wrecked none of the properties with which he has been connected.

It is possibly because Mr. Blaine is known to be a most excellent business-man that the public would expect from him better judgment and greater circumspection in business management than from the average public man.

EARLY LIFE.

Mr. Blaine was born at Indian Hill Farm, Washington County, Pennsylvania, the 31st of January, 1830. The house in which he was born was the first stone house built west

of the Monongahela River. The boy had every advantage. He had special instructors and the advantage of a preliminary training school at Lancaster, O., where he lived with his relatives, the family of Thomas Ewing, the then Secretary of the Treasury. He was brought into contact with politics when a mere lad of 11. He was graduated from the Washington University of Western Pennsylvania in 1847 before he was quite 18. His college guardian was his uncle, John H. Ewing, a member of Congress. Mr. Blaine excelled as a student. There appears no period in his early life where he was not successful. Indeed, in accordance with ordinary rules, Mr. Blaine should have had much harder times to have brought out his powers. As a teacher for several years he fastened his college acquirements, while his subsequent ten years' experience as a political editor developed his powers as a clear and ready writer. Chairman of the Republican Central Committee in Maine at the age of 25, he has since that time retained his ascendency as a political leader. Coming to Congress in 1863 he soon attracted the attention of Lincoln. It was Mr. Blaine's habit at the outset of his career to make very short, crisp speeches. He never occupied more than a page of the *Congressional Record*. He never spoke unless he had something to say. This attracted Lincoln's attention. He was almost the first man to divine Blaine's future and accurately prophesy what he would accomplish. At the age of 30 Mr. Blaine was made Speaker of the House, and for six years filled that post with an ability that was conceded by all, although his enemies regarded him as often arbitrary and high-handed in the administration of his power.

STORMS IN RETIREMENT.

Mr. Blaine is now in the prime of a vigorous manhood. He is 54 years of age. His once shattered health is completely restored. His eyes are now as keen and clear as when he was an impulsive, mischievous boy, while his voice is as ringing, deep, and strong as in his palmiest days as an orator. Retired from active politics now for over two years, he has gained by the change. Instead of dropping into the obscurity where falls the average public man relegated to private life, he has held his own in the public mind as no statesman ever has before without the artificial aid of official position. Instead of resting in his privacy Mr. Blaine has, with the energy of genius, immediately discovered a new field to conquer. In the hard and untried path of literature he has accomplished in the brief period of one year as brilliant a success as has ever fallen to his lot in active politics. His political history, the first volume of which is now completed, will do more to make his name memorable than all other acts of his public career. Relegated to private life through no fault of his own, through the calamity of Garfield's assassination, Mr. Blaine has shown such courage, such pluck in subduing the despair that would have overwhelmed an ordinary man as to commend him to the faint-hearted forever as the very embodiment of courage which acknowledges no defeat.

Think of what has been Mr. Blaine's loss. In the winter of 1876 he had taken a seat in the United States Senate, where he could have remained as long as he lived. He had been elected in the face of an accumulation of every enemy that Legislation had brought to bear against him. The New York *Times* and *Sun* filled their wide columns with all the charges that had ever been brought against him. He was stigmatized as the worst and most venal of all public men. These papers were sent into Maine by the bale upon the eve of the Senatorial election. What was the result?

The Maine Legislature carefully considered every charge, revised every story, and then elected Mr. Blaine unanimously. Stirred up to the depth of indignation at what they considered the malignity of these remorseless slanderers, the members of the Maine Legislature gave Mr. Blaine the seal of their unanimous approval.

That should put an end forever to any discussion of Mr. Blaine's record. A man is never a prophet in his own country. It is there that his faults are always magnified, and his virtues underestimated. If the members of the Maine Legislature could find nothing in all that was said at that time, when the record of the charges was fresh in the mind of every one, what point is there now in a wearisome rub-a-dub of dreadful things that can be brought up against Mr. Blaine if he should be nominated?

One would think that the men who are the most agitated about Mr. Blaine and his record were themselves recording angels sitting aloft, above every temptation of this earth.

OPPOSED TO TRICKERY.

Mr. Blaine certainly needs no defense from the hands of any one. Everything that has been used against him is so much burned powder. I should not allude to this record talk if it were not for the fact that a certain class of Republicans still persist in the fiction of believing that he is really a bad, untrustworthy man.

But in order to arrive at a correct estimate of him one should take his entire life as a basis for judgment. No man is perfect. Mr. Blaine has undoubtedly made mistakes, and he has been severely punished. But there is no reason why the mistakes should be dwelt upon as the true indications of his character. He has shown himself to be as independent in spirit as any great party leader could have been. It should be remembered of him that he voted against the juggling Electoral Commission bill, which was demanded by the rigid partisans of that day. Both Blaine and Conkling, two of the highest types of the Republicans of that period, opposed that bill.

It was through Mr. Blaine's influence that the Force bill, a measure of his party, was defeated in the House. While he has been always loyal close union of the nations on this continent with reciprocity treaties between them as against the Old World would have given a powerful stimulus to our depressed trade. Mr. Blaine's American policy is so well thought of that it will be one of the great issues of the campaign if he should be nominated.

Now that we have the dynamite gun, the old women of the country can frighten no one with the possibilities of foreign ironclads bombarding our navy-defenseless ports.

A SPONTANEOUS POPULAR SUPPORT.

There never was in the history of any canvass for a Presidential nomination such an absence of personal effort upon the part of any candidate as there has been upon the part of Mr. Blaine. It is a fact that even his enemies here have to concede that he is doing nothing and has done nothing to advance his own interests. One of the elements of weakness of his present position is said to be the fact that he has with him none of his old lieutenants. The reason for this is simple enough. He has never asked any of them to do anything. Senator Fullerton Sawyer told me the other day that he had vainly tried to get from Mr. Blaine one word of encouragement to go ahead and work for him. Mr. Sawyer is one of Blaine's most devoted friends. He has worked for him with muscle and money at the last two conventions and was more than ready to work for him this year, but he has never been able to get Mr. Blaine to say that he wanted him to do a thing. Senator Sawyer's experience is that of all of Mr. Blaine's friends. Without encouraging one of them, he has committed himself only in one way, and that is, he has not disapproved their works when they have gone ahead to advance his interest. He made a resolution party in the canvass not to lift his finger as a candidate, and to this he has rigidly adhered.

In a conversation upon the general subject of the canvass the other day Mr. Blaine said that he would pay $1,000 a line for any note that he had written this year to any one on the subject of politics.

So, without personal effort, without official position, or without a single one of the advantages that ordinarily are possessed by leading candidates, Mr. Blaine's strength has grown in such a phenomenal degree as to astound even the most ardent believer in him. He undoubtedly has a hold upon popular favor surpassing anything ever known in the history of modern politics. In the face of this strong unsolicited, and unguided political movement it is absurd to talk about Mr. Blaine having doubtful ability as a candidate if nominated. A man whose mere name, unsupported by any organization or machine, can conjure up such popular support will, if nominated make one of the most enthusiastic canvasses ever known in the history of the country. There is nothing negative about Mr. Blaine. You cannot remain neutral with him. You are either very much for him or very much against him. Even his enemies who fight him the hardest secretly admire his brilliant abilities. Mr. Blaine is himself a fighter who thrives and grows upon opposition. If he is nominated his individuality will pervade the canvass. He personally has more power to secure a devoted following than any other member of the Republican party. In the very prime of his intellectual growth, with splendid, vigorous health, he has a magnetic power that is very great over every one with whom he comes in contact.

IN HIS HOME.

This magnetic power is the subject of many sneers. The enemies of Blaine deride the men who are fond of him by calling them victims of this personal magnetism. Analyze this personal magnetism and you will find it is nothing more than the fact of an unassuming intellectual superiority, a keen, trenchant common sense that commands admiration. Very few public men at short range fulfill the popular idea. They are apt to prove disappointing through the exhibition of some incomplete, undeveloped side. It is rare enough that a public man of prominence is a pleasant companion.

Mr. Blaine is so many-sided as to be classed as a man of genius. He is an orator, a polished writer, a student of history, a wide reader of general literature, a successful financier, a thoroughly well-posted public man, and nothing in all that was said at that time, when the record of the charges was fresh in the mind of every one, what point is there now in a wearisome rub-a-dub of dreadful things that can be brought up against Mr. Blaine if he should be nominated?

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Mr. Blaine is so many-sided as to be classed as a man of genius. He is an orator, a polished writer, a student of history, a wide reader of general literature, a successful financier, a thoroughly well-posted public man, a complete master of the art of pleasing in a social way.

As a conversationalist Mr. Blaine has few equals. He has a keen appreciation of fun, and can tell a story with a wonderful simplicity. There is no dragging prelude, no verbose details preceding a stupid finale. The story is presented always dramatically and fired almost as if from a gun when the point is reached. Mr. Blaine's ability to entertain a private circle as well as a public audience shows that he has great powers as an actor. Yet even in his private talk he does not fall into the habit of the average public man of making speeches or soliloquizing. He is quite willing to listen when any one has anything to say, and never appears more at his best than when he is taking part in a running fire of bright, sharp talk.

The dinner-table in the Blaine house is the place where the gayest of good-natured chaff rules. From 6 to 8 the dinner speeds under cover of running talk upon the incidents of the day.

Mr. Blaine is very happy in his family. None of his children appear to regard him as more than a big brother. Unless called out by a dinner or some social gathering, Mr. Blaine is always at home. He belongs to no club, and keeps more to himself than a man of his social instincts might be expected to do. He does not even play the game of poker, which is so general an accomplishment with public men.

He has nothing of the reputation of a Puritan, but in reality his private life is as irreproachable as the most rigid moralist could ask. He is one of the few men in public life whose name has never been coupled in the most indirect way with any intrigues with women. Our in society he is a gallant admirer of the fair sex, but there is yet to be breathed against him the first word of scandal in this direction.

He is a very temperate man at the table. He occasionally drinks a glass of wine, but he never joined the whisky-drinking ranks in either the House or the Senate. I do not know of anything that would make more of a sensation than would the fact of his going into either of the Senate barrooms to sit down and drink whisky with the Senators who think nothing of drinking at least a pint of whisky every day of their lives.

Yet one would not notice Mr. Blaine's temperance, as there is no assumption of especial virtue put on with it. He says nothing about it, and when asked to partake socially with his public associates has always managed to avoid indulgence without giving the idea that he has any special objection to the habit or any desire to criticise the habit in others. During the last year of his literary work Mr. Blaine has lived with the greatest simplicity. He has retired early, so as to devote the forenoon of his days to work. He has persisted in following the most rigid system regarding his hours. He has not been visible to callers any day until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. From then on he has devoted himself to social talk, riding and driving, and light reading.

HIS FUTURE WORK.

The work upon the book has made a great draft upon Mr. Blaine's physical resources, but with a brief vacation he has gone rapidly to work upon the second volume. This he will have completed by the first of next December, whether he is nominated at the June convention at Chicago or not.

I asked him the other night if it would be possible for a nomination to interfere with this work. His answer to that was that no possible political contingency could interfere with his finishing the second volume. He will go to his home at Augusta, Me., during the last of this month, at least a week before the June convention. There he will remain comparatively isolated. He will be too far out of the way to be overrun with visitors whatever happens at the June convention. He has found a strange pleasure in writing his book. He has been all his life since his college-days a student of American History. There is no man in public or private life today who is so thoroughly familiar with the growth and progress of his own country as Mr. Blaine. His memory is a marvelous one. He retains without difficulty everything that he reads, and rarely errs in his historical allusions. It is a matter of great pride with him that the first volume of his history has not as yet had any of its facts questioned. It is his idea that a man who writes history should have no other object than the honest recital of the facts connected with the period which he is seeking to describe. Where history is written with a certain object in view, the history itself is too apt to be colored to be of value to the impartial student. Mr. Blaine thinks that the one fault of the brilliant and great Macaulay's History of England is that it was written with the object of sustaining the Whig party. He has tried in his work to have no object in view beyond giving an impartial record of the period covered by his history. It is for the public to decide how far he has succeeded. Originally he had an idea of writing his memoirs. This would have given an opportunity for a closer record of personal observation, and would have also given room for a lighter vein of treatment. With his strong descriptive powers, his excellent knowledge of men, and memory for even the gossip of his time, his memoirs would have possessed extraordinary interest. It is possible that Mr. Blaine may yet write such a work. With his restored health he promises to be a figure upon the American stage for the next twenty years. He is too active-minded a man to ever remain idle.

He has a great fund of personal anecdotes which he employs in the most apt way upon nearly every occasion. He tells his stories as if he enjoyed them himself, and they very often emphasize his meaning as no heavier argument could do.

Summing up, one finds so much to admire in his varied information, his social culture, his power and individuality as a statesman in the true sense of the word, that one is constantly tempted in the direction of extravagant eulogy. If one wishes to be Mr. Blaine's enemy he must keep away from him, beyond the reach of his voice, and close his eyes and ears to anything but the ancient stories of his former enemies, many of whom are today his friends. Criticism of this brilliant and able man should be left to those who know that they are better than he; by men who have never made any mistakes; by those who have always done right, and whose one regret in life is the sorrowful fact that the majority of men are not like unto them in goodness.

T. C. CRAWFORD.

SLEEPING IN CHURCH.

Norwich (Conn.) Correspondence New York *Sun:* Salem street is a dreamy little country hamlet among the witch-haunted hills of the Town of Salem, twelve miles west of this city. Under the broad-armed elms at one part of the wide street is the "Upper Church," which is noted for its somnolent members and mischievous boys. At 8 o'clock May 11 the exercises of the "regular Sunday evening prayer-meeting" were dragging along. Two deacons had knelt in prayer, the pastor had spoken, and a member had begun the recital in somniferous tones of the story of his repentance, when Brother F. E. Williams, who had been nodding, dropped off. In the row next behind him sat a mischievous boy, named Alexander, of the Village of Millington, near the Connecticut River, who had been watching Mr. Williams. Mr. Williams' overcoat hung over the pew-back. With his jackknife Alexander cut off all the buttons, stripping off the last one just as the recitation ended and Williams' chin fell, waking him up. After service Mr. Williams attempted to button up his overcoat, and became very angry. Without difficulty he traced the vandal act to the Millington youth, and Saturday last brought suit against Alexander for a breach of the peace and of his overcoat. The boy was anxious to settle the difficulty out of court, and on his payment of $5 and cost, and a bonus of $1 a button to Mr. Williams, the action was discontinued.

THE JURY SYSTEM IN RUSSIA.

The high-flying Tories of Russia who swear by M. Katkoff, of the Moscow *Gazette*, have been for some time past demanding the abolition of the jury system. They say that the Russian jurors are so much preoccupied with the consequences of their verdicts as to shrink from doing justice. To these attacks a reply has lately been made by M. Gradovsky, who maintains that, as the most trivial offenses are sent before Russian juries, the number of acquittals must of necessity be much greater than in England, where juries only deal with serious crimes. Taking into account the acquittals in passport affairs and other small matters, M. Gradovsky considers that the number of acquittals is by no means as great as outsiders might suppose, in spite of the fact that the verdicts of not guilty are in England 28 per cent, whereas the average of acquittals in Russia amount to 35 per cent. As long as the present penal code remains unaltered in Russia there is not much hope for improvement. M. Gradovsky, therefore, pleads (1) for a reform of the penal code; (2) for permission to the jury to follow up and vary the questions of the Judge; (3) for an improvement in the intelligence of jurors.

THE PHYLLOXERA IN FRANCE.

The report of the British Consul in the Bordeaux district goes to show that about four-sevenths of the area planted with vines in France has been destroyed by the phylloxera since its introduction, and, had the pest continued to progress as it did at first, not an acre of vineyard would by this time have been left. It appears, however, that it is now declining from year to year, both in respect to the acreage affected and the number of plants reported to be attacked. The introduction of American vines has been attended with excellent results. In the Gironde there are about 700 hectares of land planted with French vines grafted on American stocks, and it has been recently stated on good authority that this operation is successful in ninety out of a hundred cases in which it is tried.

THE DAY OF DYING FLOWERS.

For The Chicago Tribune.

I wandered, ere the day was red,
Through freshened fields and heavy shades;
I knelt to study every dew which bent
Grasses and blooms that clothed the glades;
I asked a myriad waking buds
Holding the tints of gloried skies:
"Pray you, for those who sleep in deep,
As from your graves with them ye rise:

"Of those who passed so long ago—
Whose steps these very hillsides knew:
Who smiled, and sang, and marched away
Under the stars, the stripes, the blue?
Is it your trust the full year through?
Is it for those ye early blow?"
And, ah! 'roun' them their misty veils,
They bowed and wept: "We know! we know!"

Then rained the glory of the dawn,
And brasses from the East outflowed.
O fair! With mimic multitudes
The sheeny hill-slopes purely glowed!
I plucked them laden with white tears,
As thrilled the trees to their high tow'rs—
As leaf from leaf the whisper tossed:
"This is the day of dying flow'rs!"

MAY 30, 1884. C. A. ALLEN.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

A Dark Horse That May Be Brought upon the Presidential Track.

Sketch of the Life of the Republican United States Senator from Indiana.

His Ancestry, Career at the Bar, and Services During the War of the Rebellion.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.—[Special Correspondence.]—Benjamin Harrison, Senator from Indiana, is regarded as one of the Presidential possibilities of the coming June Republican Convention at Chicago, in case there is a deadlock among the leading candidates. He is considered as a dark horse in excellent condition, whose chances for being brought upon the Presidential track are at least as good as those of any other Republican standing in the ranks of the reserves. Once during the War Harrison stood at the head of a body of reserves, waiting under orders. Seeing at one period of the day a swarm of Confederates charging down upon him, Harrison went half way to meet them, and accomplished a brilliant victory. He will stand among the reserves at Chicago a powerful factor in the event of a break-up. He is also a delegate to the convention. If he has his own opportunity he may repeat his rattling charge and dashing victory of the Atlanta campaign, over which Fighting Joe Hooker swore so rapturously.

I.

Senator Harrison is the descendant of one of the historical families of this country. The head of the family in England was a Gen. Harrison who was a very prominent figure in the civil wars of that country. The family came to Virginia in the early part of the eighteenth century. Benjamin Harrison—after whom the Senator was named—was his great-grandfather. Benjamin Harrison was a member of the Continental Congress during the years 1774, 1775, and 1776. He was the brother-in-law of Peyton Randolph, the first President of the American Congress. When Randolph died the Southern members united upon Harrison to succeed him; but the latter, to secure harmony between the North and the South, withdrew his claims in favor of John Hancock, of Massachusetts. Harrison was one of the original signers of the Declaration of Independence, and Chairman of the committee which reported the Declaration to the Continental Congress.

William Henry Harrison, the son of this distinguished patriot of the Revolution, after a successful career as a soldier during the War of 1812, and with a clean record as a Governor of the enormous Northwest Territory, known then as Indiana, became President of the United States.

John Scott Harrison, the son of William Henry Harrison, and the father of the subject of this sketch, was all his life a farmer in Southern Ohio. He served four years in Congress, from 1852 to 1856, as a member from the Cincinnati district. He died about eight years ago.

Benjamin Harrison, the present Senator from Indiana, is a man slightly under the medium height. His figure, however, is very broad and compact. His large head is set well down between his broad, high shoulders, as his neck is very short. His face is of an almost deadly pallor, although the Senator enjoys excellent health. He is the complexion of a recluse. His eyes are a grayish-blue, deeply set under a very prominent, bulging forehead. His nose is straight, slightly curving outward, and square at the end. His thin-lipped mouth is shaded by a very light, long, curling mustache, while the lower part of his face is hidden in a long, straggling beard. The hair upon his head is of the same color, and is combed very smoothly tight to his head, so as to show plainly the outline of the skull. He always dresses plainly in black, and has a great fashion of walking up and down the Senate Chamber with his hands in his pockets. He is a very reserved man, and keeps much to himself. He does not appear to have many social traits. He is not in any sense of the word what you would call "a good fellow." He is a man who would prefer any day a quiet corner in his own library to the best company in the world outside of it. He is very domestic in his habits, and thoroughly devoted to his handsome, delicate-featured, black-eyed wife, who began with him a struggle for a place and a home in the then Far West when the present Senator was only 20 years of age.

Those who know Mr. Harrison say that he is a devoted friend, and that underneath his reserve he has a most kindly heart.

His record as a soldier during the War, and his life in his Indiana home, it is said, will bear the closest inspection. He is one of the most conservative members of the Senate; and, while he has made no attempts at brilliant display in that body, he has yet by building up a solid reputation as a man of positive convictions, who has a facility for clearly expressing himself. When he comes to speak, his voice is too harsh and high-keyed to please strangers, but, after one becomes used to his manner, one soon learns to recognize with pleasure his blunt common-sense and the trained manner of a successful lawyer. He is at his best in a personal debate, as he has more than ordinary powers of sarcasm and invective. He has once or twice come into very sharp contact with the silver-tongued orator of the Wabash, Dan Voorhees; and the silver-tongued Daniel has in each instance been sorely discomfited. The cold, quiet face of Harrison in such a debate lights up with a flame of an almost fierce energy, and for the time being he is entirely transformed.

In the Senate he is third on the Committee on Military Affairs, third on the Committee on Indian Affairs, and Chairman of the Committee on Territories. He is following in the footsteps of his grandfather in his committee-work at least, for William Henry Harrison was a master hand at solving military and Indian problems from his record as Governor of the Territory of Indiana was one of the best. One of the local chronicles of that time alludes to the astonishing fact that some $600,000 had passed through the Governor's hands without a single dollar of his accounts being called in question.

Summing up, one finds so much to admire in his varied information, his social culture, his power and individuality as a statesman in the true sense of the word, that one is constantly tempted in the direction of extravagant eulogy. If one wishes to be Mr. Blaine's enemy he must keep away from him, beyond the reach of his voice, and close his eyes and ears to anything but the ancient stories of his former enemies, many of whom are today his friends. Criticism of this brilliant and able man should be left to those who know that they are better than he; by men who have never made any mistakes; by those who have always done right, and whose one regret in life is the sorrowful fact that the majority of men are not like unto them in goodness.

T. C. CRAWFORD.

SLEEPING IN CHURCH.

Norwich (Conn.) Correspondence New York *Sun:* Salem street is a dreamy little country hamlet among the witch-haunted hills of the Town of Salem, twelve miles west of this city. Under the broad-armed elms at one part of the wide street is the "Upper Church," which is noted for its somnolent members and mischievous boys. At 8 o'clock May 11 the exercises of the "regular Sunday evening prayer-meeting" were dragging along. Two deacons had knelt in prayer, the pastor had spoken, and a member had begun the recital in somniferous tones of the story of his repentance, when Brother F. E. Williams, who had been nodding, dropped off. In the row next behind him sat a mischievous boy, named Alexander, of the Village of Millington, near the Connecticut River, who had been watching Mr. Williams. Mr. Williams' overcoat hung over the pew-back. With his jackknife Alexander cut off all the buttons, stripping off the last one just as the recitation ended and Williams' chin fell, waking him up. After service Mr. Williams attempted to button up his overcoat, and became very angry. Without difficulty he traced the vandal act to the Millington youth, and Saturday last brought suit against Alexander for a breach of the peace and of his overcoat. The boy was anxious to settle the difficulty out of court, and on his payment of $5 and cost, and a bonus of $1 a button to Mr. Williams, the action was discontinued.

THE JURY SYSTEM IN RUSSIA.

The high-flying Tories of Russia who swear by M. Katkoff, of the Moscow *Gazette*, have been for some time past demanding the abolition of the jury system. They say that the Russian jurors are so much preoccupied with the consequences of their verdicts as to shrink from doing justice. To these attacks a reply has lately been made by M. Gradovsky, who maintains that, as the most trivial offenses are sent before Russian juries, the number of acquittals must of necessity be much greater than in England, where juries only deal with serious crimes. Taking into account the acquittals in passport affairs and other small matters, M. Gradovsky considers that the number of acquittals is by no means as great as outsiders might suppose, in spite of the fact that the verdicts of not guilty are in England 28 per cent, whereas the average of acquittals in Russia amount to 35 per cent. As long as the present penal code remains unaltered in Russia there is not much hope for improvement. M. Gradovsky, therefore, pleads (1) for a reform of the penal code; (2) for permission to the jury to follow up and vary the questions of the Judge; (3) for an improvement in the intelligence of jurors.

THE PHYLLOXERA IN FRANCE.

The report of the British Consul in the Bordeaux district goes to show that about four-sevenths of the area planted with vines in France has been destroyed by the phylloxera since its introduction, and, had the pest continued to progress as it did at first, not an acre of vineyard would by this time have been left. It appears, however, that it is now declining from year to year, both in respect to the acreage affected and the number of plants reported to be attacked. The introduction of American vines has been attended with excellent results. In the Gironde there are about 700 hectares of land planted with French vines grafted on American stocks, and it has been recently stated on good authority that this operation is successful in ninety out of a hundred cases in which it is tried.

THE DAY OF DYING FLOWERS.

For The Chicago Tribune.

I wandered, ere the day was red,
Through freshened fields and heavy shades;
I knelt to study every dew which bent
Grasses and blooms that clothed the glades;
I asked a myriad waking buds
Holding the tints of gloried skies:
"Pray you, for those who sleep in deep,
As from your graves with them ye rise:

"Of those who passed so long ago—
Whose steps these very hillsides knew:
Who smiled, and sang, and marched away
Under the stars, the stripes, the blue?
Is it your trust the full year through?
Is it for those ye early blow?"
And, ah! 'roun' them their misty veils,
They bowed and wept: "We know! we know!"

Then rained the glory of the dawn,
And brasses from the East outflowed.
O fair! With mimic multitudes
The sheeny hill-slopes purely glowed!
I plucked them laden with white tears,
As thrilled the trees to their high tow'rs—
As leaf from leaf the whisper tossed:
"This is the day of dying flow'rs!"

MAY 30, 1884. C. A. ALLEN.

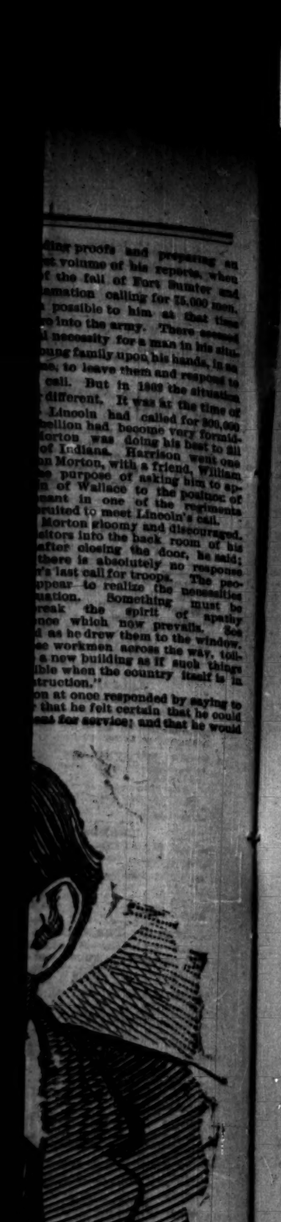
at this time a town of promise. He met with but little encouragement at first. The work he obtained during the first year amounted to almost nothing. But the $600 carried the young couple through their first year. By the time the second year was reached, Harrison began to make enough, through collections and trial of cases before Justices of the Peace, to support himself and family.

About this time he was enabled, through fortunate accident, to have an opportunity to appear before a jury in an important case, which attracted at that time a great deal of attention. It was the trial of a burglar. The Prosecuting-Attorney, Maj. J. W. Gordon, was desirous of attending a lecture during the evening of the closing day of the trial, and so he looked about for some one to take his place in making the closing address to the jury. It was evident that this portion of his argument could not be reached before evening. He knew Harrison as a patient, painstaking, energetic young man, seeking to make his way in the legal profession. He told him early in the day that he should rely upon him for assistance in closing the case, giving him his reasons for his desire to be absent during the evening.

Gov. Wallace, one of the leading lawyers at the bar of Indianapolis at that time, was counsel for the defense. He was an old friend of Harrison's grandfather, and was by him appointed a cadet at West Point. In the almanacs of 1840 there is a quaint cut illustrating the legend of William Henry Harrison preferring the

...ellar proofs and preparing an ...ue volume of his reports, when ...of the fall of Fort Sumter and ...mation calling for 75,000 men. ...possible to him as that these ...e into the army. There seemed ...l necessity for a man in his situ...young family upon his hands, is as ...to, to leave them and respond to ...call. But in 1860 the situation ...different. It was at the time of ...Lincoln had called for 300,000 ...bellion had become very formid...orton was doing his best to all ...of Indiana. Harrison was one ...an Morton, with a friend, William ...the purpose of asking him to ac...n of Wallace to the position of ...ant in one of the regiments ...ruited to meet Lincoln's call. ...Morton gloomy and discouraged. ...itors into the back room of his ...after closing the door, he said: ...here is absolutely no response ...r's last call for troops. The peo...ppear to realize the necessities ...uation. Something must be ...reak the spirit of apathy ...nce which now prevails. See ...d as he drew them to the window, ...e workmen across the way, tak...a new building as if such things ...ible when the country itself is in ...truction."

...on at once responded by saying to ...r that he felt certain that he could ...ent for service; and that he would



...e that very day to help make up the ...State.

...said: "I feel certain that you can ...riment; but I would not ask you to ...an that. I know your situation, and ...think of asking you to go yourself." ...Harrison said: "Of course I shall ...uld not put myself in the ridiculous ...of going out to make speeches ...my neighbors to go where I would ...self."

...tantly left the room. What fol...lows his decision of character is ...ency. Without consulting his wife, ...t asking the judgment of a single ...walked straight from the Governor's ...hat store. Throwing off his black ...at he called for a blue military cap, ...g it he placed it upon his head, and ...ple change in his head-decoration ...t of the hat store a Union soldier ...by the army of the Union from that ...close of the War. After purchasing ...he went out and hired a second-...e and a patriotic drummer, and ...them in front of his law-office, ...windows of which were soon unfurled ...Spangled Banner, as the sign of a re...station.

...piped such shrill blasts of patriot...the drum rattled such a stirring ac...ment that the town was soon alive ...itement. Harrison's example was ...followed by many others. Military ...an to appear upon the streets in every ...Within a very brief space of time ...A of the Seventieth Indiana Regi...be raised by Harrison, and in a few ...full regiment was organized. Within ...Colonel of this regiment, Harrison ...ys from the time that Ben Harrison ...military cap over his right ear he ...he head of a full regiment of troops, as ...Green, Ky., to assist in the repulse ...Kirby Smith, who had been threaten...hern Indiana with guerrilla raids.

IV.

...eventieth Indiana was composed of a ...e lot of men; but they were all of the ...material. There was scarcely a man in ...ment who knew how properly to load ...when they first received their arms at ...le.

...e leaving Louisville for Bowling Green ...d been received of guerrilla raids along ...of the railway. The soldiers of Harri...egiment were armed with Springfield ...ield muskets. They were all muzzle ...

Col. Harrison ordered his men to load ...runs in the Louisville depot before ...g the train. Then follow...ridiculous scene, which afforded great ...ment for the rebel-sympathizers about ...pot. The men, when they first received ...runs, began snapping caps upon the ...ack of children with new toys. When ...her to load gave the greatest awkward...as shown in biting off the ends of ...r cartridges and carrying out the order. ...e soldiers did not bite off enough ...paper of the cartridge, and the result ...at numerous balls were dropped far ...y in the barrels of the guns. The ...ate men began hammering their muz...the balls home; and it was a great ...at a number of fatal accidents did not oc...ven and there.

...owling Green this regiment was put into ...ade under the command of Gen. Ward, ...cky, who was a great favorite of Gen. ...s. The brigade was under Gen. Ward ...a very brave soldier; and ...largely through his lack of mil...ent that the regiment did not ...service, although it was in constant ...in Kentucky and Tennessee until after ...to the Sea was planned. The regiment ...n repeated small affairs, but no great ...rt record was made upon them. ...rts history in that famous march ...the best. For a number of months ...ent was almost constantly under fire, ...ever swerved from its line of courage ...

...rison employed all of his time when ...ent into the army in mastering military ...s. When he came to move towards ...with Sherman, his regiment was one ...st drilled and organized in the army. ...ter of drilled and disciplined troops ...at Resaca that Col. Harrison's course ...soldier was tested to its fullest extent. ...rigade lay under the cover of the works ...e were received during the afternoon ...lay to break that cover, and charge ...gh a stretch of open field to the ...It was a quarter of a mile ...a battery which was behind the ...ffect upon the National troops, but ...'s regiment was in advance, and, ...anking Colonel, was at the ...e were peremptory to charge at once. ...s were to dismount and go on foot ...Col. Harrison only asked one of ...of the Aide-de-Camp who brought him ...He said to him: "You are ...the field outside. I am ...e ahead with me alone, and show us ...tion of this battery, for if I were to ...ow I would be as apt to charge back ...any other way!" Col. Harrison ...f the woods then with this officer, ...barely left the cover a perceptible ...a neighboring hill and a perceptible ...e emphasized the indication with his ...e guide. Harrison instantly waved ...to his men behind him, shouted "C...ys!" and with the fear realized ...at his heels, he ran towards the ...now concentrated upon his solitary

...from murderous fire. Between the woods and ...se west of the hill the brigade lost one-third ...f its men in killed and wounded. After a ...ourt of very savage fighting the Union forces ...succeeded in capturing the outside line of the ...breastworks; but between them and the last ...they itself was a line of insurmountable stakes ...and brushwood. Night fell before the battery it...self was taken; but during the night Harrison's ...men tunneled up through to the guns and capt...ured them, lowering them into the tunnel. At ...break of day they expected the contest for the ...crest of the hill to be renewed; but the Rebels ...had withdrawn in the night, greatly to the dis...appointment of Gen. Sherman, though not a ...single member of Harrison's brigade was dis...appointed at the result.

...It was at Peachtree Creek that Col. Harri...son won the profane and fiery approval ...of the hot-blooded Fighting Joe Hooker. ...While waiting with his men in re...serve, Harrison saw a detachment of ...Hood's forces coming towards him. The ...crest of a hill was between them. Harrison ...saw instantly that it would not do to wait and ...receive this attack at the foot of the hill. ...Without an order he assumed the responsibility ...of charging his reserves up the hill to meet the ...rebels half way. This was done with so much ...impetuosity and courage that the Rebels were ...sharply repulsed. It was for this that Gen. Joe ...Hooker roared out to Harrison, after it was ...over: "By G—, sir, I will have you made Brig...adier-General for this."

...But it is needless to follow Col. Harrison ...throughout his faithful performance of his ...duty as a soldier.

...The Brigadier-Generalship came towards the ...close of his army career, as a reward for his ...gallantry. Although always at the front with ...his men, he never received a scratch during his ...service. He came nearer finding his death ...when he went North on a brief leave of absence ...in 1864.

...After the battle of Atlanta he went to his ...State to take part in the canvass, in accord...ance with the wishes of his superiors at Wash...ington. It was after the campaign was over, ...during the winter of 1864-'65, that he was or...dered to rejoin Sherman at Savannah. With his ...wife and two children, accompanied by an or...derly, he set out for Savannah by the way ...of New York. Upon the road he was ...stricken down with scarlet-fever and forced ...to get off the train in the snows of midwinter ...at Narrowsburg, an obscure station upon the ...New York & Erie Railroad. Fortunately the ...orderly who was with him was an experienced ...hospital-nurse. The doctor who attended him ...had to come seventeen miles over the snow. The ...man who had escaped death from every variety ...of Rebel bullet had a hard struggle in the ...snow-banks of frigid New York. Finally ...the hospital-nurse himself was attacked ...by the fever, and Mr. Harrison's ...children also were taken down. But ...the pluck of Mrs. Harrison and her untiring ...care enabled them all to subdue the fever. ...Harrison lost all the hair off his head and sev...eral coats of cuticle. But he rallied rapidly ...when he once did begin to recover, and reached ...Sherman in time to participate in the closing ...incidents of the War. He was with him at the ...surrender of Johnston, and did not return ...home until the War was over.

V.

...When he came back to Indianapolis he found ...that the Supreme Court had decided that he ...had vacated the office of Reporter by going ...into the army, although he had left a Deputy ...in charge. But in 1864 the people had again ...elected him to the same place; and this time ...his Deputy was not disturbed, so that the place ...was open to him when he came home. Since ...that period he has been engaged in the suc...cessful practice of law at Indianapolis, ...and ranks today as one of the lead...ing lawyers of his State. He is said to ...have a moderate competence, having made ...successful investments in Western mines and ...cattle. His son is Superintendent of the Mon...tana Cattle Company, in which Mr. Harrison ...and ex-Senator Saunders, the father-in-law of ...young Harrison, have substantial interests.

...Saving the office of Reporter, Mr. Harrison ...was never elected to any public office until ...he was sent to the Senate. He was ...candidate for Governor of his State in ...1876, but was defeated under circumstances ...not at all to his discredit. He had, in the first ...place, declined the nomination. Then Godlove ...S. Orth was nominated. Orth's friends forced ...him to withdraw by the Venezuela charges. This oc...curred during Harrison's absence from the ...State in the Lake Superior country, where he ...was out of the reach of the telegraph. He was ...nominated in Orth's place, without his consent ...or knowledge until his return. several ...days after Orth's withdrawal had been wrested ...from Republicans the latter's defeat was inevita...ble, although Harrison's personal popularity ...ran him 2,000 votes ahead of the regular ticket. ...In consideration of his past services to the ...party he was elected to the United States Sen...ate in the winter of 1881 without any opposi...tion from his political associates—all of the ...leading candidates withdrawing in his favor ...before the day of election.

THERON C. CRAWFORD.

CREMATION IN JAPAN.

Where Burning the Dead Is a National and Economical Custom.

Pall Mall Gazette: In the House of Commons Wednesday, the Home Secretary, opposing the bill introduced by Dr. Cameron, urged against cremation that the elder nations, more particularly the Greeks, had never adopted the practice. There is one nation, now the oldest Empire in the world, where cremation is an established usage, and where the Government, with shrewd appreciation of the advantages of sanitary laws, have of late years carefully fostered it. This is Japan, where cremation establishments under Government control are to be found in all the chief cities. In Tokio the principal place of cremation is situated at Shen-jo, a suburb reached through long lines of busy streets.

After an hour's drive through a lane of busy life we came to the silent house where the dead awaited the last service of the living. It stands a little apart from the main road, a building of a single story, with an innocent-looking tall chimney, and might be connected with a pottery or a small iron-foundry. We were first received in the house of the manager, where tea was served in priceless porcelain cups of Kutani ware. The furnace, if so imposing a name may be used for a process so simple, stood a few paces from the house. On entering it there was nothing to be seen but what appeared to be two butter-tubs resting upon a few faggots of wood. There were several cavities about two inches deep and a foot long in the stone floor, and these were filled with shavings. According to municipal law, no burning is to be done before half-past 6 in the evening. It still wanted ten minutes to that time, but in the circumstances the manager thought he would be safe in anticipating the hour, and the shavings were fired.

One of the men, kneeling before the growing flame, fanned it with a piece of wood. It caught the dry faggots, greedily licked the sides of the tub, rose high in the air, and then, with a horrible thud, the head of the barrel burst outwards. Quick as thought the man seized a large piece of wood lying by in readiness and slid from sight whatever might have protruded. It is the boast of the skillful cremator that under his supervision the contents of the barrel are never exposed to view. "A heavy matting of wet straw is laid over the length of the barrel before the fire is lighted. As the barrel is burned away this falls in and covers the body. In three hours the work is done. Every particle of flesh is burned away, and there remains only the skeleton. The bones and the teeth the relatives collect and give them sepulture.

There are three classes of cremation at this establishment. In the first class each body is buried separately, a charge being made of seven ren ($7). In the second class the charge is only 16 shillings, the difference being that two or more, according to the briskness of trade, are burned at the same time. The third class pay $1.60, the sense of a coffin provided by the two being dispensed with. It will be seen that, as compared with the most moderate scale of ordinary burial charges, cremation is cheap. As far as I could gather it is this which recommends itself to the class of Japanese, generally the least wealthy, who avail themselves of the reference at the establishment at Shen-jo and kindred institutions.

MANAGING STOVES.

Miss Parloa, in a recent lecture in New York, said one of the most frequent mistakes people make is in putting on too much coal. Never have the coal come above the lining of the stove. It is a waste of fuel, and the fire will not be so bright and clear, because the draught will not be so good. When not using the fire, keep the dampers closed; it will be ready when needed; then open the draughts. For cooking, either on top of the stove or in the oven, no matter how hot the fire desired, by the cooking coal nearly to the top of the lining, the fire ought to last four hours without new coal or poking. The top of the stove may be red-hot, and the coal piled up to the lids, and yet the ovens will not bake. It is because there is too much coal, and the draught is stopped by it. The practice of having the top of the stove or range red-hot will soon destroy it.

ROBERT LINCOLN.

An Interesting Sketch of a Now Prominent Vice-Presidential Candidate.

His Life, History, Personal Characteristics, and Manner of Living.

How He Has Reorganized the War Department—A Man of Business Always.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—[Special Correspondence.]—Every publication speaks of Robert T. Lincoln as the model candidate for the Vice-Presidency. There is nothing more certain than if an Eastern man is nominated that he will have the second place on the ticket. It is this universal approval of Lincoln for the second place which has made him dangerous to candidates for first place. It is said that if Lincoln is so popular with all the delegates what will there be to hinder his being advanced to the first place in case there should be a deadlock among the leading candidates? It is this possibility which makes Mr. Lincoln at present a very interesting character.

I.

Robert Todd Lincoln was born the 1st of August, 1843, at Springfield, Ill. He is now in his 41st year, the youngest member of the present Cabinet. He is slightly above the medium hight, with a figure that is well rounded and inclined to stoutness, notwithstanding the energy and untiring industry of the Secretary. He does not physically resemble his distinguished father. He has a broad rather than an angular face. His forehead is broad and square. His eyes are a dark-brown, under a pair of very pronounced eyebrows. There is a slight droop in one of the eyes which gives a melancholy expression to Mr. Lincoln's face when he is very much absorbed. His nose is straight and slightly inclined to the retroud. A sweeping brown mustache and an evenly-divided short-cropped full beard hide the lower part of his brown, ruddy-complexioned face. The hair upon the top of his head is a dark-brown, hardly showing as yet any silver threads. He always dresses plainly in black. Mr. Lincoln is not what one would term a social man. He devotes himself to any business he has in hand with an almost passionate energy. He goes out much in general society because his position requires him to, but he is always one of the latest arrivals and one of the first to depart. He has no skill in the lighter graces of a society man. His manner is stiff and formal, but in a circle of intimate friends or in the working-room of his library he is another man.

He has had a very thorough training for public life. He was educated first at the University of Illinois. Then from there he went to the excellent training-school at Exeter, N. H., where the sons of Gen. Garfield were afterwards educated. From there he went to Harvard, where he was admitted without condition. He was admitted to this college in 1860. He spent the long college vacations with his father at the White House, where he obtained more insight into the character of public men and methods of public business than he could have learned anywhere else. He was present at many of the confidential talks had by his father with the public men of the time, and had his mind rapidly matured in the serious atmosphere of grave responsibility that continually weighed down his father. At the completion of his college course he entered the army. He was commissioned as a Captain and placed upon the staff of Gen. Grant. In the company of this great soldier of modern times this grave and self-contained young man witnessed the exciting scenes of the closing days of the War. At the expiration of the War he began the study of the law, and was admitted to practice in Chicago in 1867. He first formed a partnership with Mr. Scammon, which was broken up in 1872. In 1868 he married Miss Mary Harlan, the daughter of Senator Harlan, of Iowa, one of the most popular and handsome young ladies of Washington society. This marriage has been a happy one. Although Mrs. Lincoln's health has been delicate, she has within the last year been able to receive again and go about in general society. Mrs. Lincoln is a slight, regular-featured, delicate-faced lady, with very dark brown eyes. She is very simple and gracious in her manners. Her reception at this latter have been very popular, because Mrs. Lincoln appears to understand perfectly the work of making her guests comfortable. The Lincolns have three children—Mary, born in 1869; Abraham, born in 1873; and Jessie Harlan, born in 1875. Mary Lincoln is already quite a young lady, and assists her mother, as young as she is, in entertaining her callers. Abraham is familiarly known as "Jack," is a manly-looking boy, with a passion for everything relating to the sea. He is a regular pet among the sailors upon the President's yacht, the Dispatch. The tailor of the ship has made a number of man-of-war uniforms for the young would-be sailor. He is never so happy as when he is sailing out on and is down in the forecastle with the men.

The Lincolns occupy a handsome, square, white-fronted brick house upon Massachusetts avenue, just east of the Thomas circle. In the front of the house, upon the second floor, over the main entrance, is a small room, a hall bedroom, which has been fitted up for the Secretary's working-room. There he often remains until late in the night, with a box of Henry Clay cigars at his elbow, for he is an almost incessant smoker, running over the papers from the department and the news of the day. He is a singularly modest man, and is really and truly averse to anything in the way of newspaper notoriety. He dreads an interview for newspaper publication as any small boy would a visit from the dentist. He mingles in none of the political intrigues of the day, and does not take enough time for amusements. He plays a very good game of poker, and occasionally indulges in the game with some of his army friends, but in the main he keeps to himself, and when office-hours are over will of course be found at home with his family than anywhere else.

He enjoys an almost robust health and has hardly been ill a day since his coming to Washington. I do not think he is overfond of public life. If he is he has a most skillful way of concealing it. I know that he has become tired of his position in the Cabinet, and if he could have had his own way free from all entanglement or criticism he would have returned to the practice of his profession in Chicago this spring. But it was impossible for him to go under the circumstances. If he had resigned it would have been said that he had deserted Arthur in order to become himself a candidate. Mr. Lincoln is very loyal, and so he did not go out. Besides this he knew that his withdrawal might, too, have been used as a pretext to annoy the friends of Gen. Logan, and so he remained at his post, although he has rigidly refrained from taking any part in politics. He has been of no more political advantage to the President than the Adjutant-General of the army, who is devoted exclusively to the army and never gives politics more than a passing thought.

It is possible that Mr. Lincoln's rigid adherence to minding his own business and his refusal to mix in active politics constitute his greatest strength. It is not a good year for active politicians. The convention at Chicago this year is made up of delegates who do not take kindly to dictation or interference from so-called political managers. It is possible that the men who "stand and wait" will fare with the best this year.

This appears to be well understood among the candidates this year. There has never been less of the machine than in the present canvass.

II.

Although Mr. Lincoln is the youngest member of Arthur's Cabinet his management of his department has been one of the most successful. There are two ways of managing the War Department. The usual one—the one employed by the average politician appointed to that place—is to let the department run itself. Between Stanton and Lincoln there has not been a single civilian Secretary who has made any pretense of comprehending the requirements of the place. The War Department is made up of endless routine. For every question that comes up there is in some bureau a little machine for grinding out a solution of this question. The iron rule of the department was that everything that has been should still be. Occasionally the department has been confronted with original questions, but in nearly every case the department has ignored anything so dangerous as the consideration of a question having no precedent by denying jurisdiction. So it will be seen that the average Secretary had easy work before him. With every question that came up he had simply to tuck it into its little machine and record his signature at the end after it was duly ground out. Subordinates familiar with this routine often have taken advantage of their superior knowledge to humbug Secretaries. The principal bureaus are in charge of practical military-men. Naturally they are not inclined to go to a civilian Secretary for advice upon the subject of purely military matters, so the average Secretary who has come and gone has known no more about the real management of the department than if he had filled the position of humble scrub in mopping up the marble pavements and the halls after 4 o'clock. McCrary and Ramsey were the most listless of all the Secretaries. McCrary was bitterly disappointed because he was not made Attorney-General. His tastes ran entirely in a legal direction. He was the victim of a confirmed melancholia while in the department, and took less interest in its affairs than any man who ever held the place. Ramsey was too fat, lazy, and stupid to study, and so he made no mark as a Secretary. Under the carelessness, the indifference, and the laziness of preceding Secretaries the office of Chief Clerk became one of great importance. Crosby, an alert, active-minded man, who was Chief Clerk under Belknap, was a man who had very strong political influences back of him. For a number of years he was practically Secretary of War. Whenever Crosby saw a Secretary show the slightest inclination to assist himself or take an independent line he would overwhelm him with precedents opposed to such action. It is always so much easier to follow custom and precedents in the department than to struggle against them. Many Cabinet officers has lost his place through his endeavor to change the ways and methods of a department.

When Mr. Lincoln entered the War Department he found his work all laid out for him in advance. Nothing illustrates more clearly his independence of character than the way in which he asserted himself and assumed control of the department by ridding himself almost at once of a powerful ring of parasites who had for years controlled the department, dictated every appointment, and who had from time immemorial punished officers who did not stand in well with the ring. The members of this ring had been so long in the department, they had outlived so many Secretaries that they believed that no one would venture to disturb them. For a number of years nearly all of the small clerkships in the department were sold to office-brokers, through the influence of this ring. It was easy enough, with a hundred or a hundred and fifty dollars to get a clerkship, and, no matter how incompetent the clerk, he could hold his place as long as he pleased by contributing a percentage of his salary. There were also a number of officers who had had themselves detailed for special service and had maintained their positions through political influence. One officer had never seen over six weeks' service with his regiment in twenty years.

When Mr. Lincoln took possession of the department he went simply and directly to work. During Garfield's Administration the period was too brief and the uncertainty of his position too great for him to do anything. But when Arthur had asked him to remain he at once began a prompt reorganization of his department. One of the best evidences of the sincerity of his reform was shown in the fact that these changes were accomplished without any newspaper notoriety. The dismissals were made very quietly. Petted officers were sent off to their regimental work in the face of the most furious political and social influences. Good and efficient men were put in their places, and the subordinates of the department brought down to the real level of their places. Today no one dreams of propitiating Crosby's successor, the present Chief Clerk of the department, in order to reach the Secretary. Favoritism is abolished from the department more than ever before in its history.

Mr. Lincoln has a clear, judicial mind, and in all of the cases brought before him relating to courts-martial and the like acts as impartially as any Judge upon the bench. Mr. Lincoln separated the Signal-Service Bureau from the army so that its expenditures must be separate and distinct from the army contingent fund. In this he effected a saving to the Government of over $1,000,000 a year. He has also broken up the system of army officers getting assigned to pleasure trips under the plea of special duty to be performed on or to have their expenses paid by the Government. The greatest abuse in this direction occurred at West Point, where the officers were in the habit of compelling the Government to pay the expenses of every visit made by them to New York. All of these reforms have been made very quietly, with the entire spirit of the Secretary's management has been consistently opposed to ring rule or the undue influences of social favoritism.

Secretary Lincoln undoubtedly received his appointment through his family position, but the appointment has proved to be one of the best that could have been made. Mr. Lincoln stands today solely upon his own merits, and if he ever aspires to receive promotion in the public service he will prefer to owe this promotion to his record.

When he first entered the service he was very sensitive upon the subject of owing his place to his father's name, but with his individual success this feeling has worn away.

Drum, the Adjutant-General of the army, is one of the best business-men and finest executive officers in the service. He has worked up to his present position from the grade of private in the Mexican War. He understands as thoroughly as any man can the requirements of all branches of the service. I asked him the other day what he thought of Lincoln as a Secretary. He replied promptly: "He is one of the best Secretaries that this department has ever had. None of his subordinates could deceive him if they wished to, for he is today as thoroughly well informed upon everything relating to military subjects as any officer in the army. He has studied the service until he has mastered it. He is absolutely at the head of the department, and while he yields none of his power or authority, he is thoroughly modest and unassuming in his exercise of the same." Gen. Drum then went on to demonstrate the truth of this by saying that nearly every civilian Secretary had had trouble with Gen. Sherman. The powers of the General of the Army so far as they relate to the War Department itself are not very well defined. There is plenty of opportunity for a clash between the General and the Secretary unless the Secretary happens to have more than ordinary patience and diplomacy. Lincoln and Sherman have always been on cordial terms, and from the beginning to this closer of their official relations there has never been the slightest difference between them.

Mr. Lincoln in the transaction of the business of the War Department is noted for his blunt common sense and business-like directness. He transacts business with great fidelity. He is sometimes quite brusque with prolix visitors, and he sometimes gives offense to people who expect more in the way of suavity and waste of time upon mere social requirements. Mr. Lincoln is in no sense of the word a politician. He does not know how to treat the political boss of a State with more deference than he would a plain, ordinary candidate for consideration. His chief quality, I should say, is his sturdy common sense. He has a very plain, practical way of looking at things, and does not appear to be loaded down with any too much imagination. I think he has taken the talk about his Presidential chances better than would most men of his age. He has not been dazzled or led astray by any political possibilities. He has a very unconcerned way of telling that his comparative youth and relative inexperience stand in the way of his being too rapidly promoted. He knows very well that he can afford to wait, and not being at all a politician he has never sought to try and influence his political future by personal manipulation. His frank, manly letter addressed to Mr. Swett in Chicago refusing to permit his name to be used as a candidate for either President or Vice-President is a true indication of his loyal character. He is a sincere friend of Gen. Logan. He saw that his name was being used merely to injure Logan, and it was in his own prompt fashion that he put an end to the unwarranted use of his name. His record as a Secretary is one of the best. His prudence during this political canvass shows that he has a cool head not disturbed by overreaching ambition. His reserve and prudence warrant the prediction that the time will come when he will be placed higher than he is now.

T. C. CRAWFORD.

HE DID IT.

Wall Street News: When the panic was at its worst, and excited men were asking of each other what bank would be the next to go, he walked calmly down Nassau street rubbing his hands and chuckling:

"Ah! wasn't I lucky—wasn't I lucky!"

"You must have been short when this thing set in," observed an acquaintance.

"No, sir; hadn't a dollar in stocks."

"Then what luck do you refer to? Did you just escape buying before the drop?"

"Not an escape. No, sir; I'm congratulating myself that I was cleaned out of $70,000 in a salted silver mine six months ago and have nothing to lose now. I just hit it rich and go

NAPOLEON THE LITTLE.

Gossip About the Imperial Court at Compiegne.

Paris Correspondence Philadelphia *Telegraph:* I have just come across a most amusing book in the shape of a recently-published volume entitled "The Imperial Court at Compiegne." It is evidently written by some one who was behind the scenes at that, the most brilliant social comedy ever performed in France since the days of Louis XIV. The writer does full justice to the charms and virtues of the Empress, but does not hesitate to adorn his tale with many piquant anecdotes concerning her. One of the first episodes in the volume runs as follows: "The hunting party had returned to the Château de Compiegne, dinner was ordered for a late hour, and there was time for a little love-making in the space between the day's diversions and those of the evening. The Emperor wished to profit by the opportunity for a little love-making, and sought unannounced the boudoir of Mlle. de Montijo. Both mother and daughter expected him. The latter was alone and was still in her riding-habit, and her whip was within easy reach, while her mother kept watch in the next room. The audacious wooer was lashed from her presence like a thief, and the Emperor, more in love than ever, convinced of the rigid virtue of the fair Eugénie, at last let fall the word "marriage." This fortunate denouement was brought about chiefly by the skill and diplomacy of the Countess de Montijo. She used to quarrel dreadfully with Eugénie, her favorit child being her eldest daughter, the Duchess d'Alba, but in the affair of the marriage they agreed perfectly. The 30th of January, 1853, the Emperor formally announced his approaching marriage in a discourse delivered at the Tuileries before the united Chamber and Senate. One phrase in this speech set all Europe to laughing. It was that wherein the Emperor expressed the hope that his wife would "revive the virtues of the Empress Josephine." One old diplomat is reported to have said that "Louis Napoleon was the only man in the world capable of adding such a wish to the wedding corbeille of a young girl."

The Empress was very anxious to attract to her circle the great ladies of the Faubourg St. Germain, and she showered all sorts of attentions on the Senators of noble birth; but with few exceptions, though they were themselves to the fêtes at the Tuileries, they refused to take their wives and daughters with them—"thus," remarks our author, "affecting amongst their peers to treat the Empress as a demi-mondaine. The oddest part of the matter was that their conduct was tolerated by the Emperor." "During some months there was a question between the Emperor and Empress of nothing but rules of precedence, court costumes, and the reëstablishment of the pleasures in fashion under the Monarchy, and especially of those preferred by Mary Antoinette—'my type,' as the Empress was wont to say. It may be recollected how hard it was for the Emperor and some of his graver counsellors to persuade her to abandon the idea of copying a legendary toilet of that unfortunate sovereign for a costume ball given at the Tuileries during the winter of 1868-'69. Finally all was regulated on the model of the old royal court. The fêtes of Compiegne became legendary, and gave rise to the most lamentable exaggerations and the most odious calumny. The Empress was guilty of a great fault in choosing ill her surroundings, but at all events no one could incriminate her conduct. Every one who approached her could bear witness to her faithful and tender affection for the Emperor despite her knowledge of the various conjugal infidelities which he renewed unceasingly before her eyes."

Here is a sample of the favorit amusement at Compiegne when the Empire was at the plight of its glory: "One day, in the month of November, in 1862 or 1863, the ballet-master of the opera received a telegram from a very great lady bidding him come at once to the palace at Compiegne. He was sent for to give his advice respecting the choice of a ballet to be danced in costume—namely: in tights and short skirts—at the theatre of the château the 15th of November, the Empress' birthday. It was a surprise arranged for the Emperor and the Empress, so there was not a moment to be lost. The 'Diable a Quatre' was the ballet selected. It was agreed that the ballet-master should come daily from Paris to superintend the rehearsals of the four danseuses and their partner, the Marquis de C——. [Query, de Caux?—Tr.] The ladies commenced their studies, and the 15th of November, before the whole court and a large number of guests invited for the occasion, the ballet was danced, and the artistes, amongst whom was an Embassadress (probably Mme. de Metternich—Tr.), came in their costumes to receive the compliments of the Emperor and his guests. The fête terminated in a ball, the dancers of 'Le Diable a Quatre' did not replace their tights and tulle skirts by ball-dresses, and the chronicle adds that they had an immense success."

A GREAT OLD YEAR.

Norristown Herald: A London correspondent has discovered that one may say either gown, dress, or frock, when alluding to woman's outer gear, without being voted either old-fashioned, vulgar, or slangy. More vital questions are being cleared up this year than during any similar period since the War.

BLAINE'S FOREIGN POLICY.

A Spirited Letter by the Ex-Secretary of State Concerning It.

A Man Who Has Some Respect for Himself and His Country.

Two years ago, just after President Arthur had revised the foreign policy laid down by the Garfield Administration, Mr. Blaine wrote the following letter to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. It was extensively published through the country at the time. There is an active desire to read it anew. We insert it entire:

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 1, 1882.—The foreign policy of President Garfield's Administration had two principal objects in view: First, to bring about peace, and prevent future wars in North and South America; second, to cultivate such friendly commercial relations with all American countries as would lead to a large increase in the export trade of the United States, by supplying those fabrics in which we are abundantly able to compete with the manufacturing nations of Europe.

To attain the second object the first must be accomplished. It would be idle to attempt the development and enlargement of our trade with the countries of North and South America if that trade were liable at any unforeseen moment to be violently interrupted by such wars as that which for three years has engrossed and almost ingulfed Chili, Peru, and Bolivia; as that which was barely averted by the friendly offices of the United States between Chili and the Argentine Republic; as that which has been postponed by the same good offices, but not decisively abandoned, between Mexico and Guatemala; as that which is threatened between Brazil and Uruguay; as that which is even now foreshadowed between Brazil and the Argentine States. Peace is essential to commerce, is the very life of honest trade, is the solid basis of international prosperity; and yet there is no part of the world where a resort to arms is so prompt as in the Spanish-American Republics. Those Republics have grown out of the old Colonial divisions, formed from capricious grants to favorits by royal charter, and their boundaries are in many cases not clearly defined, and consequently afford the basis of continual disputes, breaking forth too often in open war. To induce the Spanish-American States to adopt some peaceful mode of adjusting their frequently-recurring contentions was regarded by the late President as one of the most honorable and useful ends to which the diplomacy of the United States could contribute—useful especially to those States by securing permanent peace within all their borders, and useful to our own country by affording a coveted opportunity for extending its commerce and securing enlarged fields for our products and manufactures.

THE MOTIVE FOR CALLING A PEACE CONGRESS.

Instead of friendly intervention here and there, patching up a treaty between two countries to-day, securing a truce between two others tomorrow, it was apparent to the President that a more comprehensive plan should be adopted if war was to cease in the Western Hemisphere. It was evident that certain European Powers had in the past been interested in promoting strife between the Spanish-American countries, and might be so interested in the future, while the interest of the United States was wholly and always on the side of peace with all our American neighbors, and peace between them all.

It was therefore the President's belief that mere incidental and partial adjustments failed to attain the desired end, and that a common agreement of peace, permanent in its character and continental in its extent, should, if possible, be established, and yet the effort in this line had been resolved, before the fatal shot of July 2, to invite all the independent Governments of North and South America to meet in a Peace Congress at Washington. The date to be assigned was the 15th of March, 1882, and the invitations would have been issued directly after the New England tour, which the President was not permitted to make. Nearly six months later, Nov. 22, President Garfield's successor issued the invitations for the Peace Congress in the same spirit and scope and with the same limitations and restrictions that had been originally designed.

As soon as the project was understood in South America it received a most cordial approval, and some of the countries, not following the leisurely routine of diplomatic correspondence, made haste to accept the invitation. There can be no doubt that within a brief period all the nations invited would have formally signified their readiness to attend the Congress; but in six weeks after the invitations were issued the several countries President Arthur caused them to be recalled, or at least suspended. The subject was afterward referred to Congress in a special message, in which the President ably vindicated his constitutional right to assemble the Peace Congress, but expressed a desire that the legislative department of the government should give an opinion upon the expediency of the step before the Congress should be allowed to convene. Meanwhile the nations that received the invitations were in an embarrassing situation; for after they were asked by the President to come they found that the matter had been reconsidered and referred to another department of the Government. This change was universally accepted as a practical though indirect abandonment of the project, for it was not from the first probable that Congress would take any action whatever upon the subject. The good will and welcome of the invitation would be destroyed by a long debate in the Senate and House, in which the question would necessarily become intermixed with personal and party politics, and the project would be ultimately wrecked from the same cause and by the same process that destroyed the usefulness of the Panama Congress, more than fifty years ago, when Mr. Clay was Secretary of State. The time for Congressional action would have been after the Peace Conference had closed its labors. The conference could not agree upon anything that would be binding upon the United States, unless assented to as a treaty by the Senate, or enacted into law by both branches. The assembling of the Peace Conference, as President Arthur so well demonstrated, was not in derogation of any right or prerogative of the Senate or House. The money necessary for the expenses of the conference—which would not have exceeded $10,000—could not, with reason or propriety, have been refused by Congress. If it had been refused, patriotism and philanthropy would have promptly supplied it.

THE NECESSITY OF FRIENDLY INTERVENTION.

The Spanish-American States are in special need of the help which the Peace Congress would afford them. They require the moral pressure to keep them from war. When at war they require external pressure to bring them to peace. Their outbreaks are not only frequent, but are sanguinary and sometimes cruel. The inhabitants of those countries are a brave people, belonging to a race that has always been brave, descended of men that have always been proud. They are of hot temper, quick to take affront, ready to avenge a wrong, whether real or fancied. They are at the same time generous and chivalrous, and, though tending for years past to estrangement and alienation from us, they would promptly respond to any advance made by the Great Republic of the North, as they have for two generations turned our Government. The moral influence upon the Spanish-American people of such an international assembly as the Peace Congress, called by the invitation and meeting under the auspices of the United States, would have proved beneficent and far-reaching. It would have raised the standard of their civilization. It would have turned their attention to the things of peace; and the continent, whose undeveloped wealth amazed Humboldt, might have had a new life given to it, a new and splendid career opened to its inhabitants.

Such friendly interventions as the proposed Peace Congress, and as the attempt to restore peace between Chili and Peru, fall within the duty of both duty and interest on the part of the United States. Nations, like individuals, often require the aid of a common friend to restore relations of amity. Peru and Chili are in deplorable need of a wise and powerful mediator. Though exhausted by war, they are unable to make peace, and, unless they be aided by the intervention of a friend, political anarchy and social disorder will come to the conquered, and evils scarcely less serious to the conqueror. Our own Government cannot take the ground that it will not offer friendly intervention to settle troubles between American countries, unless at the same time it freely concedes to European Governments the right of such intervention, and thus consents to a practical destruction of the Monroe doctrine and an unlimited increase of European and monarchical influence on this continent. The late special Envoy to Peru and Chili, Mr. Trescot, gives it as his deliberate and published conclusion that if the instructions under which he set out upon his mission had not been revoked, peace between those many belligerents would have been established as the result of his labors—necessarily to the great benefit of the United States. If our Government does not resume its efforts to secure peace in South America, some European Government will be forced to perform that friendly office. The United States cannot play between nations the part of dog in the manger. We must perform the duty of humane intervention ourselves or give way to foreign Governments that are willing to accept the responsibility of the great trust and secure the enhanced influence and numberless advantages resulting from such a philanthropic and beneficent course.

A most significant and important result would have followed the assembling of the Peace Congress. A friendship and an intimacy would have been established between the States of North and South America which would have demanded and enforced a closer commercial connection. A movement in the near future, as the legitimate outgrowth of assured peace, would, in all probability, have been a great commercial conference at the City of Mexico or Rio Janeiro, whose deliberations would be directed to a better system of trade on the two continents. To such a conference the Dominion of Canada could properly be asked to send representatives, as that Government is allowed by Great Britain a very large liberty in regulating its commercial relations. In the Peace Congress, to be composed of independent Governments, the Dominion could not have taken any part, and was consequently not invited. From this trade conference of the two continents the United States could hardly have failed to gain great advantages. At present the commercial relations of this country with the Spanish-American countries, both continental and insular, are unsatisfactory and unprofitable—indeed, those relations are absolutely oppressive to the financial interests of the Government and people of the United States. In our current exchanges it requires about $120,000,000 to pay the balance which Spanish America brings against us *every* year. This amount is 50 per cent more than the average annual product of the gold and silver mines of the United States during the last five years. The vast sum does not, of course, go to Spanish America in coin, but it goes across the ocean in coin or its equivalent to

AGRICULTURE.

A Statistician Explains Why Wheat Is Low in Price at Present.

Some Suggestions as to How Pure Breeding Stock May Be Secured Below Cost.

American Cattle for English Pastures—Forest Trees as an Investment—Miscellaneous Matters of Interest.

HUSBANDRY.

Why Wheat Is Low in Price.

In a special report upon the production of grain in the United States, J. R. Dodge, statistician for the Department of Agriculture, says that the distribution of the wheat crop of 1882 was 48,000,000 bushels less than the production, which increases the supply the present year of consumption to 468,000,000 bushels. The requirement for consumption, on the basis of a population of 55,000,000, is 290,000,000 bushels; for seed about 53,000,000; or 342,000,000, exclusive of exportation. The exports from July 1, 1883, to Feb. 29, 1884, were 71,321,539. If continued at no greater rate of shipment the exportation of the year will not exceed 97,000,000 bushels. This would make the distribution 409,000,000 bushels, while the estimated production was 430,000,000, exclusive of the surplus of the crop of 1883. This leaves an adequate supply for any probable emergency.

If we take the results of the March investigation, we find 119,000,000 bushels in the hands of farmers and 31,000,000 in elevators and warehouses, or 150,000,000 unmilled, in addition to the flour in mills and on the market. The spring wheat requirement for seed is not above 15,000,000, and a possible export of 35,000,000 will then leave 100,000,000 for bread, besides the present stock of flour in course of distribution. The wheat of the South will be ready for milling before half the available supply is consumed.

An erroneous impression has been derived from the fact that the European crops of last year, as estimated, were less by 78,000,000 bushels than the average production. But the product of 1882 was 126,000,000 above that average, giving an excess of 48,000,000 above the rate of consumption of the prior period of eight years.

The statement is as follows:

	Bushels.
Annual average, 1874–'81	1,143,826,544
Annual average, 1882	1,270,167,150
Annual average, 1883	1,066,668,688

To this excess of 48,000,000 add 48,000,000 bushels surplus in the United States in 1882, and increased production in India, and it will not be difficult to understand how the markets of the world have been glutted during the last year. To gather in the surplus of 1882 and carry it half around the world, and place it on the market, run it through the mills and various channels of trade that lead to consumption, requires time, and gives to 1883 a plethora of wheat in a year of low production.

Some idea of the trustworthiness of these estimates may be gained from the fact that in a period of six years ended with 1882 the estimates of the Department of Agriculture regarding the production and the total distribution of wheat for food, for seed, and for exportation varied from the ascertained facts only 27,657,300 bushels. No more satisfactory result of the test of six years' calculations, on the same basis, could be desired. The only change in rate of consumption is the reduction of one-fourth of a bushel per capita for 1883, the year of scarcity and high prices.

Forest Tree-Planting as an Investment.

Year by year the competition of the farms in the newer parts of the West is felt more plainly by the farmer of the Middle States, who sets his wits at work to devise new and better ways of farming that he may meet and overcome the increasing difficulties with which he is beset. In dairying he has found a tolerably profitable and safe refuge; but now that dairy-ranches are starting up in several parts of the mountain country, where grass costs next to nothing and feeding will be necessary during a small part only of the year, it behooves him to take another look—to discover, if it may be, some new industry whereby he may make a large profit at small risk and outlay of labor and cash. And if he may fortunately find something which his Western rival cannot hope to take up, when its profitableness shall have been demonstrated, then may he rest in peace. In tree-planting as an investment there seems to be the long-sought refuge. In many a valley in Indiana, in Michigan, and in Ohio the black walnut, that most valuable of American trees, once flourished in such numbers and of so grand a size that they were thought to be a great nuisance. Single trees which were long ago burned with much labor would, if now standing, sell for more than the land they stood on, with all its improvements, would bring per acre if thrown on the market. It would seem that there can be no doubt that the same valleys would grow as good trees again if an effort was made to start and protect the young stock.

In the reports upon forests by the Kansas Horticultural Society, Prof. Gale presented some figures which have no small interest and value in this connection. To show what may be reasonably expected as a return for the original investment in forest-growing in Kansas he says: "We will take 160 acres of land, such as our ordinary prairie farms can be purchased, say at $5 per acre, and we will make our calculations upon the supposition that the land, after the original investment is to be made, will meet all necessary expenditures:

Original cost of 160 acres at $5 per acre	$800
Breaking the same	320
"Let us plant forty acres of the land to osage orange, or to any other valuable timber trees, in rows four feet apart and two feet in the row.	
Cost of 316,480 plants	$316.48
Planting of forty acres at $5 per acre	120.00
Yearly care for three years, $2 per acre	240.00
Total care for the following three years	60.00
Total cost of the plantation for six years	$736.48

"To pay for this we have the use of 120 acres of land for the six years, or an annual rental of about eighty-eight cents per acre.

From the sixth to the tenth year thinnings of the forest will be available for various purposes. From the tenth year fence-posts can be taken out, and at twenty years railroad ties can be cut. After all necessary thinning there should be growing on the forty acres at least 50,000 trees, from which at that time ought to be realized $20,000."

If such satisfactory returns may be secured on the plains of Kansas, what may the farmer of the Middle States not hope to gain by planting, to the more valuable sorts of timber, the lands which were naturally forest-covered before man, with his mania for destroying his best friends, cut the trees. The Professor adds: "As a permanent investment for a long term of years we believe there can be no better. If undertaken upon a scale to secure intelligent and constant oversight, the investment will be safe and the returns ample. But we will need in this, as in all other occupations, personal supervision.

Where the House Should Not Be Built.

In a paper read before the Indiana Institute of Homeopathy in May last Dr. T. C. Hunter presented some facts which will have considerable interest for farmers, since they bear directly upon the health and comfort of all who come under the influences described, as most farmers to do a greater extent, perhaps, than do other classes, since dwellers in town live under conditions modified materially by artificial surroundings. The paper referred to was in relation to the selection of sites for dwellings, school-houses, shops, and any other buildings in which human beings spend a considerable part of their time.

Dr. Hunter said that convenience to the owner or occupant enters too much into the question of the location of dwellings. The distance to the post-office, to the railroad station, to fuel, to water, a pleasant view, nearness to agreeable neighbors, are among the more common reasons for deciding the question of location. All these are well in their way, provided a healthy location is found at the same time.

The following subjects should be taken into account before making a decision:

1. The character and quality of the soil, and the facility with which it may be drained.
2. The quality of the water and the purity of its sources.
3. The proximity of cemeteries, slaughter-houses, stables, cesspools, privies, etc., which may pollute either the air, the soil, or the water.
4. The topography of the vicinity, and the presence or absence of local currents, which may be loaded with malaria.
5. The location of large swamps or marshes, and the direction of prevailing winds, and the effects which may reasonably be expected to follow exposure to their influence should be carefully considered. After all these questions are settled favorably, the subjects of convenience, taste, etc., may have their full influence.

The soil should be so open and porous that the air can circulate freely; if clay, it should be so underdrained that the accumulation of water will be prevented, both in the cellar and in the soil near the foundation-walls of the building. A dry location is indispensable to health. No place can be considered a healthy one where the soil-water ever comes within twelve or fifteen feet of the surface of the ground.

The water should be as nearly pure as possible. That containing a large amount of mineral matter should be avoided, especially that which contains iron or sulphur. Minerals are not suited for constant use by healthy people, as they produce the same kind of effects on healthy people that they do on sick ones. If the soil through the water-bearers is contaminated by animal or other impure matter, the water is unfit for use for drinking or for cooking. Stables and other places where animals are confined, privies, cesspools, should be kept at a distance which should be seldom less than 100 feet from the dwelling, and that in a direction toward which the prevailing winds will blow from the dwelling. Only chemical analysis can determine certainly the quality of the water. It may be perfectly clear, free from any unpleasant taste or smell, and yet be unfit for human use. Cemeteries, pig-pens, slaughter-houses, etc., contaminate the air as well as the soil and water.

The formation of the vicinity may cause local currents that are loaded with malaria, therefore a dwelling should not be located near the bottom of a valley, or near the entrance of a narrow valley which opens into a larger valley, or near a marsh or swamp, or near a stream of water unless on high ground.

The reason for avoiding such locations are not generally known or observed, but may be deduced from a knowledge of well-known laws of nature. It is well known that cold air has as great a tendency to run down hill as water; and that warm air will rise above cold air. This may be proven by the well-known experiment of holding a candle in an open door on a cold day, the room being warmer than the outer air. The flame of the candle will blow outward when held in the upper part of the doorway, and inward when held in the lower part, showing that the warm air of the room escapes above, by reason of its being lighter, to make room for the cold air, which comes in below because it is heavier. This will continue until there is an equilibrium established between the air inside and the air outside.

As the air becomes cool at night that on the highlands, cooling first, flows down into the valley because of its greater weight. As it does so it underruns, and causes the warmer air of the valley to rise and flow over the higher lands, to be in its turn cooled and returned to the valley. This revolving process continues until an equilibrium is established between the air of the highlands and that of the lowlands. During this process the air flows down the little valleys, which connect with the main valley. The flow from these subsidiary valleys during this equalizing process is always towards the large valley; those on opposite sides flowing in opposite directions. The equilibrium above mentioned will usually be established an hour before midnight. Then the air remains stagnant a few minutes, and then begins to flow in the opposit direction—i. e.: up the valleys.

Thus these little valleys act as ventiducts or chimneys for wider ones. This any one may observe a warm night in September, when driving across the country, about the middle of the night. Driving down into one of these narrow valleys, one will encounter a stream of warm air ascending the valley. This stream may be thrown out of the little valley and be made to overflow the highlands by some obstruction, such as a sudden change in the direction of the valley, which is accompanied with a depression in the side of the valley at the same place.

Valleys are usually formed by a stream of water, which is pretty sure to be found in some part of it at some time of the year. Valleys, according to the general conformation of the country east of the Mississippi River, are accompanied by low alluvial lands, composed of the soils washed from the hills, which are filled with decayed and decaying animal and vegetable matter. They are usually covered with a dense growth of vegetable matter during the summer, which falls down and decays, and thus adds to the richness of the soils. In these lowlands are frequently found swamps, marshes, ponds, etc., which contaminate the air by the emanations which arise from such fruitful sources of malaria. The atmosphere becomes charged with the foul air, and is carried along the current, and any dwelling located within the reach of these currents will be affected by them just in proportion to the amount of exposure to them.

The places most affected by these local currents may be known by the low-lying fogs that may be seen in the morning before sunrise. These fogs contain the condensed poison of the air from the lowlands, swamps, marshes, ponds, etc., and any dwelling that is frequently submerged in them will necessarily be an unhealthy one; and the people who occupy it will be subject to such diseases as are caused by malaria. It takes all their vital force to counteract the effect of the poisonous air, so that when any extraordinary strain comes upon them, such as an accident, some unusual exertion or exposure, some sudden grief, or loss of sleep, exposure to some contagious disease, this loss of vitality opens the way to serious and perhaps fatal illness, which might have been avoided had their vital powers not been reduced by exposure to these malarious influences.

Notes.

Among the States Kansas stands fifth in the number of bushels of wheat harvested.

In 1883 Kansas had 158,976,828 bushels of corn, or nearly twice as much as was grown in any other State. Kansas farmers received for their corn nearly $15,000,000 more than was received by the farmers of any other State for their corn crop last year.

A beekeeper says that by feeding a itrogenous food the queen can be induced to lay at any time. She can be started to lay, and as fast as the bees hatch out strong enough to cover the brood every cell of a fresh frame of empty comb inserted will be found to contain a freshly-laid egg.

Strawberries like the Wilson can remain standing three or four years if kept clean. If the runners are cut the first year they may be allowed to run after that as long as the bed remains productive. Deep, mellow soil, if not too dry, is the proper place in which to plant the strawberry.

The Auditor of the State of Indiana says that the fences of that State would extend around the world fourteen and one-half times, counting circumference of the world at 25,000 miles. These fences have cost $117,000,000, or $10,000,000 less than the valuation of the live-stock of that State. If laid flat on the ground these fences would cover 550 square miles.

The United States have granted patents for inventions designed for assisting in agricultural pursuits, as follows: Harrows and diggers, 2,421; plows, 6,686; seeders and planters, 3,568; harvesters, 6,806; dairy appliances, 2,429; fences, 2,888; mills and machines for thrashing, etc., 6,740; presses, etc., 2,708; implements for garden and orchard, 632; management of cattle, etc., 1,523; total, 35,960.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says that in 1882 the Baldwin trees in a small orchard were nearly all profusely filled with blossoms. From three trees which were more abundantly filled than the rest all the blossoms were sheared. Last year these three trees blossomed profusely. The correspondent is firm in the belief that the bearing year of fruit trees may be changed at will by the shearing plan.

The new road law of Iowa provides for levying a tax of not more than one mill on the dollar of assessed value for a fund for work on highways. This tax, with the township road tax, shall not in any one year exceed five mills per dollar. Noxious weeds must be cut twice a year if it shall be necessary in order to exterminate them. Trustees may allow any land-owner reasonable compensation for cutting such weeds on the highways adjoining his land and have him credited on his road tax for that year for the work.

The following table shows the time and places for holding State fairs this year: Ohio—Columbus, Sept. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Michigan— ——, Sept. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19. Indiana—Indianapolis, Sept. 29, 30, Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4. Illinois—Chicago, Sept. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13. Iowa—Des Moines, Aug. 29, 30, Sept. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Nebraska—Omaha, Sept. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12. Kentucky—Lexington, Aug. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30. Missouri—St. Louis, Oct. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11. Pennsylvania—Philadelphia, Sept. 8 to 20. Kansas—Topeka, Sept. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13. West Virginia—Wheeling, Sept. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13. New York—Elmira, Sept. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. Wisconsin— ——, Sept. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19. Montana—Helena, Sept. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13. South Carolina—Columbia, Nov. 11, 12, 13, 14. Texas—Austin, Oct. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11. Toronto—Toronto, Sept. 10 to 20.

The annual meeting of the Central Illinois Horticultural Society for 1884 will be held in the midst of the most noted apple-growing district of the State at Hamilton, Ill., June 11 and 12. In connection with the meeting will be held a grand floral display by the ladies of the Warsaw Society; also an exhibition of strawberries. A full program of valuable papers and essays from prominent horticulturists of this and the adjoining States, followed by discussions, will be had. Excursion rates have been secured over the C., B. & Q., Wabash, and I., B. & W. Railroads. All horticulturists, especially in Central Illinois, should attend. Further particulars can be obtained by addressing either H. M. Dunlap, President, Savoy, Ill., or A. C. Hammond, Secretary, Warsaw, Ill.

Peas may be planted at any time in the next two months, and yield a good return. J. M. Smith says: "We raise very few of the wrinkled peas, except a full supply for home use. They will bring no more in our Northern markets than the yellow ones, and none of them that I have ever tried will bear as well as the yellow varieties. I have for many years been trying to get the very best and earliest variety, but have found nothing, all things considered, quite equal to the Extra Early Dan O'Rourke. I have one or two kinds that were ready for picking two or three days earlier, but they were very poor bearers. The farmer will find that a very few of the Dan O'Rourke for the first early, American Wonder for second, and Champion of England for late and main supply, will give him not only a supply of most excellent peas through the season, but will be much more satisfactory as a general thing than to attempt to raise so many of the so-called new varieties."

The Government of British India has recently tested Indian, American, Australian, Russian, and Egyptian wheats for the purpose of ascertaining the relative value of the different growths for food. The Indian wheats were the heaviest, weighing from sixty to sixty-four pounds per bushel, against sixty-one to sixty-one and three-quarters pounds for American. The Indian wheats also produced the most flour, yielding from 73.2 to 80.52 per cent of the grain, against 69.5 to 73.8 per cent from American wheats. The percentage of gluten, however, the principal nutritive element of bread, was considerably less in Indian than in American wheats, ranging from 6.4 to 12.4 in the former, and from 8.7 to 15.3 in the latter. The flour from the Indian wheats made the most bread, a given quantity of it having produced from 365 to 376.6 pounds of bread, according to the variety used, against 346 to 364 pounds from the same quantity of American flour; but the color, taste, texture, and other characteristics of the bread from our wheats were more satisfactory, especially in case of our winter wheats.

LIVE STOCK.

Pure-Bred Stock Below Cost.

"Was not all stock once scrubs?" is sometimes asked as an argument against the introduction of cattle of high breeding from other countries, or as a reason for refusing to buy finely-bred animals from herds at home at what many people are inclined to think fancy figures. It cannot be denied that all stock was originally scrub stock, so far as can be ascertained; and it is certainly true that by carefully selecting from the scrubs of the present time the finest and best specimens and by mating them with other selected specimens breed or breeds can be produced much superior to the foundation stock. Such has been the result of the efforts of breeders wherever tried. But all men were originally savages, and it has required many ages to bring mankind up to the present state of development; and few argue that a return to a state of savagery would be better than to continue in the line of progress by eliminating the depraved classes and by encouraging further advancement in the higher and better orders.

Few, indeed, are those among breeders of experience who will say that the prices received for purely-bred animals give anything more than a reasonable reward for the care and cost represented by such animals. Reports of sales of stock at what seem to be fancy figures by no means show what breeders really get for all the animals they raise. But they do show what the choicest specimens, the results of many years of careful thought and scrupulous rejection of faulty animals, will bring when offered for sale. Any farmer who by unsparingly culling the inferior fruit from his harvest has for sale a collection equaled by few and immeasurably superior to the mass will be indignant if offered a price not above the average which ordinary fruit sells for. He knows full well that such a price will be no just reward for the time and care given to the production of what he offers.

Each of the established breeds of domestic animals represents a vast number of failures. Of these the world knows little or nothing. Each of these failures means not a disappointment only, but an actual loss of money in a majority of cases, for few can afford to give to the raising of highly-bred animals the extra care, food, and shelter required and receive therefor only such prices as can be obtained for them in the market for beeves, sheep, or swine. A successful stockman living in La Salle County, Ill., declares that no one can afford, on land worth $40 per acre, to raise calves of a beef breed for less than $60 per head. His estimate of the cost of such a calf at birth is as follows:

Interest on cost of cow at 7 per cent	$10.50
Wear of cow, 10 per cent per year	15.00
Feeding cow twenty-six weeks one-half peck corn per day	27.30
One-fiftieth cost of keeping bull	1.00
Interest on three acres worth $40 at 6 per cent	7.20
Total cost	$60.00

He estimates that the cost of shelter, wagons, teams, etc., required for caring for the herd will about equal the value of the manure. Many a calf of the fashionable strains has been sold within the year for less than cost of production, and it is safe to assert that many another can be bought to-day for less than cost. Yet thousands of farmers can be found who are breeding the old-fashioned scrub because they "can't afford to pay fancy prices for fancy stock; and was not all stock once scrubs?" They refuse to share the benefits arising from the labors and the sacrifices of generations of enthusiastic breeders, who they can have those benefits almost without cost to themselves, and certainly at a minute fraction of what it has cost to secure those benefits.

Feeding Value of Sorghum Seed.

With a view to determining their relative value as food for domestic animals the Department of Agriculture made an analysis of sorghum seed and compared it with analyses of corn from twenty-one different fields, with the following results:

	Early Amber.	Early Orange.	Liberian.	Whole plant, medium.	Average of the 21 varieties.	Average of 21 varieties of corn.
	Pr. ct.	Pr. ct.	Pr. ct.	Pr. ct.	Pr. ct.	Pr. ct.
Water	10.50	10.57	9.93	10.99	10.48	9.36
Ash	1.45	1.81	1.47	2.00	1.66	1.54
Fat	4.34	4.00	3.90	4.14	4.36	6.56
Soluble albumen	5.98	7.34	6.90	5.09	6.49	5.93
Insoluble albumen	4.37	2.64	2.64	6.97	4.13	4.97
Sugar	.60	1.91	3.70	.85	1.45	2.30
Gum	.90	1.10	.72	2.20	1.25	2.23
Starch	69.64	68.56	70.17	65.71	68.36	66.80
Crude fibre	2.92	1.48	1.53	1.51	1.86	1.42
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The above shows the average composition of sorghum seed and of corn to be of those nutritive constituents which are of value—viz.: the albuminoids, fats, and carbo-hydrates or non-nitrogenous matters—as follows:

	Albuminoids.	Fats.	Non-nitrogenous.	Other constituents.
	Pr. ct.	Pr. ct.	Pr. ct.	Pr. ct.
Sorghum seed	10.51	4.36	71.11	14.02
Corn	10.90	5.56	71.29	12.23

The results of the analyses convinced the department that when corn has a feeding value of $1.00 sorghum seed will be worth 91 per 100 pounds. These results have been confirmed by experience. It is well known that this grain has been used very extensively in China for centuries for food for both man and beast.

Store Cattle for England.

In his speech before the Institute of Agriculture March 17 the Prince of Wales said that the theory of importing grazing store stock to England and Scotland from the Western States of America gains rapid ground over there. He suggested their being taken by way of the lakes and Canada, and is reported as saying that well-bred Short-Horn cattle can be delivered thence to any railway station in England at from 2s 1d to 2s 4d per stone of 141 pounds [about $5.28 to $5.71] on their weights, which is about two-thirds the prices. English grazing farmers are obliged to pay for stores at present. Animals costing here about £24 could be gotten from America for £15. There is, as would be expected, much demur at this plan, but it is finding favor rapidly among farmers. One of the chief objections urged is in consequence of Texan fever among cattle being thus brought over unavoidably, and the Western American cattle are big boned, and not equal to putting on flesh as rapidly as smaller animals.

The subject is being agitated to a considerable extent in Great Britain, and it is not impossible that the influence which was powerful enough to cause England to refuse admission to all cattle from the United States will be strong enough to lead to the opening of her ports again. This seems the more likely, since those who are working for this end will have the support of all classes not directly concerned in farming, as well as of a goodly number of those who are so engaged.

Although there are no laws which will prevent the passage of cattle from a disease-infected district in the United States to another part of the country, there is reason for hoping that such laws will soon be enacted, that greater assurance of safety may be given, not only to farmers in Great Britain, but to American stockmen also. That the cattle of the plains are and have ever been free from fatal contagious diseases must now be known positively in England. That those cattle may be safely moved by the proposed route through Canada to England cannot well be questioned.

Items.

A Herd-Book for Guernsey cattle is to be established in England.

Among the eleven States which had each over 1,000,000 cattle within their borders in 1883 Kansas ranks as sixth.

The Indiana Short-Horn Breeders' Association is to meet at Indianapolis next Tuesday and Wednesday, June 3 and 4.

The *Arizona Chief* says that the unusually cold weather felt in Apache County during the lambing season has caused a loss of nearly $40,000.

The Hon. John L. Pope, Minister of Agriculture for Canada, is about to import eighteen Aberdeen-Angus bulls, two heifers, and twenty Herefords.

In Kansas the percentage of high-grade cattle is 21; for the United States it is 18. By high grades is meant those which have more than one-half pure blood of some established breed.

The Des Moines Butter Exchange held its first sale last week, and scored a success which must be very gratifying to its friends. It will require some time to show fully the value of the exchange.

As showing the social drawbacks in Georgia, 15 per cent of all the hogs in the State are reported as stolen. Eighty-five per cent report in favor of black hogs as less subject to skin diseases than white.

A. B. Hostetter, Mt. Carroll, Ill., Secretary of the Illinois Short-Horn Breeders' Association, announces that the Directory of that association is ready for delivery. It contains a detailed report of 350 herds, naming the bull at the head of the herd and giving the names and number of families represented.

A correspondent of the New York *World* believes the freedom of his large herd of swine from cholera is due to his habit of raking up the accumulations of corn-cobs in the yards, setting them on fire, and as soon as they are on fire putting it out by sprinkling with water. hogs eat the charred cobs greedily.

Messrs. Findlay & Anderson recently sold the Aberdeen-Angus heifers Lady Pigot 2d and Jennet 2d to H. C. Allen, Decatur, Ill. To John Walton, Plymouth, Ill., they also sold the bull-calf Mars, and the heifer-calf Laurel of Lake Forest, and to T. S. Clawson, Winona County, Minn., the yearling bull Bassalno.

To prevent the ox-fly or gad-fly from depositing its eggs on cattle, which process greatly annoys the animals especially during warm summer days, the backs of the cattle should be sponged every forenoon with a solution of pennyroyal or walnut leaves. It may be said that wiping with a sponge or cloth lightly moistened with crude carbolic acid will have the same effect.

Writing of the marked decline of prices obtained for Galloway cattle at public sales this year, Prof. F. A. Gulley, of the Mississippi Agricultural College, says: "Unfortunately for the whole business the speculator who may be importer, breeder, or simply a buyer and seller, or all three combined, has got the figures up a little too high, and there is nothing to rest upon. As soon as these valuable cattle get back to their real worth more will be called for than ever before."

The Cleveland *Leader* expresses the opinion held by many when it says that there is need of more intelligent, educated veterinarians, and the few we have got should be free from much undeserved criticism, which they at present receive. Veterinarians are often expected to decide at once as to the cause and nature of the ailment of any animal and to prescribe that which will certainly cure or be subjected to reproach as incompetent. How would the brightest lights in the medical world stand under such a test?

The average loss among cattle in the United States, in 1883, was 4.3 per cent; the loss in Kansas for that year was but 2 per cent. Yet most of the cattle in Western Kansas were almost entirely without shelter, and had as feed but little besides buffalo grass throughout the entire year, and the largest per cent of loss has heretofore resulted from lack of shelter and from insufficient food. These statements are made officially by the Hon. William Sims, Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, and are therefore trustworthy.

White polled cattle were bred in ancient times on the monastic estates in several different counties in England. A few descendants of these still exist, and although of large size, they are not thought equal in form and style to those of a century ago. At that time and previously, as is supposed, they resembled Short-Horns, and were famous for milk and beef. It is a great misfortune that this highly useful breed has been neglected and suffered to almost run out, for had it been carefully cultivated like the black polled cattle of Scotland, and the red polled of England, it would have been counted in the foremost rank of the improved stock of Great Britain.

The *Colorado Live-Stock Record*, an enterprising paper now in its first volume, says of sheep-raising in Colorado: "In the last ten years sheep-raising has paid comparatively well, yet the industry has not been so remunerative as has been cattle-growing. In the first place the conflict which sprung up several years ago between the sheep-owners and the cattle-owners as to the possession of the public domain injured the sheep-owners. Then came the reduction in the tariff on foreign wools, and through both these afflictions the sheep-owners have suffered. After all, investment in sheep is good."

The Reno, Cal., *Gazette* says that H. Merkle, of Beckworth, states that a disease has broken out among the cattle in Sierra Valley that is sudden and fatal in its effects. The first symptom of the disease perceptible in the cattle is a swelling of the head. They go blind on the right side and they stagger about as if crazed. The swelling attacks the neck, and in a few hours death relieves the brutes of their suffering. Mr. Merkle said he dissected the neck of one of the animals and found it absolutely rotten. He has lost eight head within two weeks and several of his neighbors have met with losses. He is entirely ignorant as to what causes the trouble or what it is. He says the late storms have caused much suffering among live stock in his section.

An exchange from the East asks: "Do we want an animal industry law as much as we need the European way of protection against disease, prohibition of importing stock, and struggle along with the diseases they now have than to import more? Better breed and fashion up our own herds than to risk their extinction by importing contagious diseases. Of course, we have some 'scrub' stock, but was not all stock once scrubs? The same care to keep improved stock up to the standard; if extended to one hardy, vigorous 'native' stock, will give us the desired animals. Killing all the little calves will never keep up our herds." There is nothing in the Animal Industry bill which makes it incumbent upon the Government to permit the admission of stock from countries infected with fatal contagious diseases.

STUDENTS IN UNIVERSITIES.

The Harvard *Crimson* says: "Out of a population of 25,000,000 England sends 5,000 students to her two universities; Scotland, with a population of 4,000,000, has 6,500 university students; and Germany, with a population of 48,000,000, has 22,500 in her various universities. The New England States, with a population of 4,110,00, send 4,000 students to their eighteen colleges and universities."

INDIGESTION AND CONSTIPATION
ARE CURED BY
AYER'S PILLS.

Dyspepsia

Is one of the most dangerous of the diseases caused by these complaints. Affecting as it does the centre of life—the stomach—it quickly deranges and imperils the whole system, physical and mental. Its symptoms are manifold, and many of them so serious that they are generally regarded and treated as special maladies.

The Only Cure

For the various forms of dyspeptic diseases, is in a medicine that will remove its primary cause, by restoring the stomach, liver, kidneys, and bowels to a healthful condition. Any other treatment is as useless as an effort would be to make a watch keep time by simply gilding its case, when it had a broken main-spring.

Ayer's Pills

Are the best medicine to accomplish the necessary work of cleansing, stimulating and restoring. They are more thorough in their purgative effect than any others, yet are not violent in their action, exercise a powerful influence for good upon the other vital organs as well as the bowels, and effectually

Banish Disease.

For Biliousness, Jaundice, and other evil consequences of hepatic disorders, there is no remedy so prompt and thorough as AYER'S PILLS. They are also, by their efficacy in regulating the digestive functions, of the greatest value to women in the most critical stages of existence.

Kidney Diseases

Also spring from disorders of the digestive functions, and are not only exceedingly painful in themselves, but have symptoms, such as Dropsy and Rheumatism, which are of the gravest character. The work of the kidneys is the purifying of the blood. When, through disease, they cease to do this,

Prompt Relief

Must be accorded to avert most serious consequences. Medicines that lull their pain by dulling their sensibility, or that stimulate them to unnatural activity, do infinitely more harm than good. To restore them to health, the kidneys must be cleansed, their inflammation allayed, and their strength restored.

Ayer's Pills

Do this more effectually than any other. Their diuretic effect is not less marked and beneficial than their purgative power. Not only do they, at once, by a moving dose, free the clogged, and rouse the torpid organs, but their continuous effect, when taken in small doses, is to regulate the machinery of life, and

Restore Health and Vigor.

For all the several varieties of Piles, and for the many Cutaneous Disorders produced by Blood Impurities thrown into the circulation during attacks of constipation, no cure is so quick and easy as AYER'S PILLS, which free the bowels and aid nature.

He Who Lives Learns, and Who Learns Lives.

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"One of the best remedies for bilious derangements that we possess."—DR. WM. PRESCOTT, *Concord, N. H.*

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"A safe and reliable Cathartic."—DR. W. C. KING, *Spencer, Mich.*

"They have entirely corrected the costive habit and vastly improved my general health."—REV. F. B. HARLOWE, *Atlanta, Ga.*

"Better than any other Cathartic."—M. P. SUMMEROW, *Austin, Texas.*

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Furnessia, June 14, 9 a. m. | Devonia, June 28, 9 a. m.
Cabin passage, $60 to $80. Second-cabin, $30.
Steerage, Outward, $16; Prepaid, $26.

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AUSTRAL.....Sails May 31, June 21, July 26.
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Superb accommodations for all classes of passengers.
Cabin passage, $60 to $100 according to accommodations. Second Cabin and Steerage as above.
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SPECIAL NOTICE.—With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course in all parts of the year. On the outward passage from Queenstown to New York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 42 lat., or nothing to the north of 43. On the homeward passages, crossing the meridian of 30 at 42 lat., or nothing to the north of 43.
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The steamers of this Company will sail every Wednesday and Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken.
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DANGER ON ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

A gentleman writes to the London Times: "I have recently twice crossed the Atlantic, in both instances in steamers of great tonnage and the highest speed, and I have gone down to my cabin at night to turn in with a feeling that nothing but the Providence which sits up aloft, and, in looking after poor Jack, has to perform the same duty for passengers, could avert a fatal accident if any vessel approached us at the same speed. Through dark, thick nights, and blinding storms of hail, still we went ahead at fifteen or sixteen knots (seventeen or eighteen miles an hour roughly), with the most reckless disregard of what we might chance to meet. It is true that every known precaution was taken—lookout men on both sides forward, and the officers most vigilant—but I contend that with vessels of such immense length it would have been absolutely impossible to sheer out of the way of a vessel lying to under close reefs or a steamer coming end on."

FARMER STOUT.
For The Chicago Tribune.

Said Farmer Stout, with honest ire,
"I've raised my fence-posts up still higher,
And girt around with barbed wire
My orchard-lot;
This piece of ground I'll keep entire—
This fruitful spot."

[illegible]

BUSINESS.

But Little Doing in Commercial Circles Throughout the Country.

Decoration-Day Generally Observed by Bulls and Bears—Receipts and Shipments.

MARKETS.

Yesterday being a holiday there was little doing in the alley about the Board of Trade. Some wheat was sold at 90¾@91⅛c, being ¼@⅜c lower, and several good sized blocks of corn sold at 57⅛c, being ⅛c lower. Later it was reported that July wheat had sold at 91⅛c and July corn at 57c, the warmer weather obliterating the effect produced by the frost news of the previous day.

The demand for dry goods was reported fair for the season. Boots and shoes remained dull. There was a moderate movement in millinery and white goods, and only a limited call for clothing. Jobbers of groceries report a fair business doing, with prices held with reasonable steadiness. The inquiry for dried fruits and canned goods was unimproved. Fish received their full share of attention and were quoted steady. Dairy products were without important change, butter continuing fairly active and steady, while cheese was lifeless and very weak. Oils, coal, and pig iron were quoted as before.

The markets along South Water street were active early. Green fruits were in better request, especially for bananas, which during the cold weather had been very slow. Some cherries were offered and quickly taken when ripe and in good condition. Some plums were also received, but in rather poor condition, and they were neglected as a result. Eggs were steady at 13½c, and poultry was in request and firm. New potatoes sold readily, but there was little doing in old stock unless very choice. Hides were quiet, tallow a little firmer, and wool quiet at quotations. Whisky was unchanged at $1.12 for unfinished goods.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Friday morning, and for the corresponding day a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1884.	RECEIPTS. 1883.	SHIPMENTS. 1884.	SHIPMENTS. 1883.
Flour, brls	8,185	9,698	14,306	8,101
Wheat, bu	24,384	24,930	13,507	5,541
Corn, bu	60,127	271,250	66,195	226,450
Oats, bu	175,402	128,196	241,487	113,383
Rye, bu	2,646	10,358	2,109	2,589
Barley, bu	11,702	13,704	3,942	2,673
Cured meats, lbs	112,390	76,100	1,204,220	1,130,882
Pork, brls	1,141	....	730	446
Lard, lbs	4,540	124,850	403,370	209,770
Live hogs, No.	17,219	17,890	3,046	2,324
Cattle, No.	4,756	5,384	1,625	3,206
Sheep, No.	2,939	1,558	505	651
Eggs, pkgs	2,467	1,083	....	386
Cheese, lbs	446,546	340,392	380,613	318,843
Butter, lbs	101,110	216,890	63,395	123,360
Dried fruits, lbs	9,300	....	2,250	4,500
Green apples, brls	....	....	60	....
Potatoes, bu	8,092	7,883	238	464
Hay, tons	142	30	30	....

Special reports to the Cincinnati *Price Current* show the number of hogs packed from March 1 to date and latest mail dates at the undermentioned places, with comparisons, as follows:

[illegible]

GENERAL MARKETS.

[illegible]

LIVE STOCK.

[illegible]

LUMBER.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

[illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

Pacific, 47¾; Illinois Central, 122; New York Central, 109; Erie, 15¾; seconds, 59¾; Reading, 14¾. United States 4½s, 114¾; United States 4s, 123¾.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Md., May 30.—FLOUR—Quiet; Western super, $2.75@3.50; extra, $3.50@4.50; family, $4.50@5.75.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western dull, easier; except spot; winter red, spot, $1.04¾@1.04⅞; June, $1.03¾@1.04⅛; July, $1.02¾@1.03; August, $1.02¾@1.03¼. Corn—Western easier, dull; mixed, spot, 60c bid; fresh May, 60c bid; June, 60¾@61¼c; July, 61⅛@62c. Oats—Quiet, steady; Western white, 39@41c; mixed, 36@38c; Pennsylvania, 37@41c. Rye—Quiet at 68@70c.

HAY—Steady; prime choice Pennsylvania and Maryland, $15.00@17.00.

PROVISIONS—Quiet, steady. Mess pork, old, $17.75; new, $18.50. Bulk meats—Shoulders, clear rib sides, packed, 7¼c and 9¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¼c; clear rib sides, 10¼c; hams, 14¼@15¼c.

LARD—Refined, 9¼c.

BUTTER—Dull; Western packed, 10@18c; creamery, 20@25c.

EGGS—Higher; firm at 14c.

PETROLEUM—Higher; refined, 7⅞@8c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 9¼@10¼c. Sugar quiet; A soft, 6⅜c.

WHISKY—Nominal at $1.14.

FREIGHTS—Dull; cotton, 11-64d; flour, 9d@1s; grain, 1½@2d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,734 brls; wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 47,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 68,000 bu; corn, 108,000 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 121,000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, May 30.—Cotton—The following is the weekly cotton statement: Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 8,000 bales; same week last year, 30,280; total receipts at all United States ports to date, 4,747,000; same date last year, 5,794,000; exports from all United States ports for the week, 17,435; same week last year, 55,000; total exports from all United States ports to date, 3,544,000; same date last year, 4,348,000; stock at all United States ports, 473,000; same time last year, 505,500; stock at all interior towns, 34,000; same time last year, 51,000; stock at Liverpool, 917,000; same time last year, 978,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 45,000; same time last year, 110,000.

Liverpool, May 30.—Cotton—Sales of the week, 73,000 bales; American, 44,000; speculators took 12,000; of which exporters took 5,300; forwarded from ship's side direct to spinners, 13,000; actual export, 6,000; total receipts, 44,000; American, 10,000; total stock, 917,000; American, 640,000; amount afloat, 178,000; American, 45,000.

Galveston, Tex., May 30.—Cotton—Holiday; net receipts, 8 bales; stock, 5,595; weekly net receipts, 835; exports coastwise, 1,000; sales, 159.

New Orleans, La., May 30.—Cotton—Quiet and unchanged; middling, 11 7-16c; low middling, 11 1-16c; good ordinary, 10 13-16c; net receipts, 345 bales; gross, 345; exports Great Britain, 36; sales, 500; stock, 107,500; weekly net receipts, 2,700; gross, 3,000; exports Great Britain, 4,100; France, 1; Continent, 250; coastwise, 6,000; sales, 8,600.

Memphis, Tenn., May 30.—Cotton—Steady, 11½c; receipts, 93 bales; shipments, 795; stock, 21,075; sales, 150.

New Orleans, La., May 30.—Whisky—Steady and unchanged.

Wilmington, N. C., May 30—Turpentine—Firm at 29½c.

CROP NEWS.

Illinois.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., May 30.—[Special.]—Some concern is being shown here for the corn crop, as the weather has been very cold, with a heavy white frost Wednesday night. There is no great damage by frost, but the continued cold is very unfavorable.

PONTIAC, Ill., May 30.—[Special.]—Wednesday night a heavy frost and freeze prevailed through this section of the country. Hopes are entertained that there will not be much damage done except to the more tender plants.

CLINTON, Ill., May 30.—[Special.]—There was a slight fall of frost in De Witt County Wednesday night, and it was expected that it would damage crops to a greater or less extent. Investigation, however, proved to the contrary, and they will not be materially affected by it.

ATLANTA, Ill., May 30.—[Special.]—Farmers finished planting corn last week. Corn planted earlier is up and a good stand generally reported, although some are replanting, as the mice have destroyed considerable in some parts. Wheat is looking fine. Oats never looked better and an immense crop was sown. The weather is very cold for the time of year. We had a light frost Wednesday night, but no damage was done.

PANA, Ill., May 30.—[Special.]—The weather for three or four days has been quite cool, with wind from the north, but no frost. It has been delightful, however, for work. The farmers have about finished planting corn. A large acreage has been planted, and in pretty good season and order after all. Some corn is up. The stand and appearance of it are good. Wheat has deteriorated lately. Much of it is turning out to be cheat. Many fields have been plowed up and planted to corn in consequence. The average will not be more than six or eight bushels per acre, judging from the estimate of old, reliable farmers. The hay crop will be good. Oats look well. Apples will not be as plentiful as first reported. Strawberries grown here are just coming to market. The quality is fine.

MARSHALL, Ill., May 30.—[Special.]—Corn planting is about over. The acreage this year is unusually large. Much of the early planting is up and growing finely. Farmers have already commenced working it. Oats are in a promising condition, while the wheat has come out wonderfully in the last few weeks.

GALESBURG, Ill., May 30.—[Special.]—There was a severe frost here last night. Small fruit was damaged some. Strawberries suffered most, one grower losing ten acres outright. Grain and corn suffered but little. Vegetables were all more or less affected.

LINCOLN, Ill., May 30.—[Special.]—Crop prospects continue good. The cold weather for the last few days has retarded rapid growth of corn some. Frost happily did not ensue. Wheat and rye are heading out full and strong.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 30.—[Special.]—The temperature here was lower this morning than yesterday morning, and a film of ice formed on standing water on low grounds. The effect is scarcely visible even on the tenderest vegetables.

MACOMB, Ill., May 30.—[Special.]—There was quite a heavy frost in this county last night, but no serious damage will result to crops.

HILLSBORO, Ill., May 30.—[Special.]—Great complaint is now being made by farmers all over this section in regard to chess, or cheat, as it is commonly called in their wheat fields. Many fields which a week ago presented a fine prospect now appear, since heading out, to be almost worthless on account of the large amount of cheat in them. Farmers are plowing up a great deal of their wheat, as many fields are utterly worthless. There will not be a third of a crop. Corn-planting is going on rapidly and a large acreage will be planted. Oats look well. The recent frost did no damage in this section.

Wisconsin.

MONROE, Wis., May 30.—[Special.]—A severe frost here Wednesday night injured corn to a considerable extent. Farmers say it has put the growth back two or three weeks at least, and the future of the corn crop through the county will depend on our having a late fall. The frost seems to have been pretty general throughout this and adjoining counties.

GREEN BAY, Wis., May 30.—[Special.]—Quite a heavy frost Wednesday night did some damage to crops in this county. Potatoes and other tender plants suffered considerably, and some fruits were also damaged, though to what extent is not manifest.

WATERTOWN, Wis., May 30.—[Special.]—A heavy frost occurred in this section Wednesday night, the mercury falling to 9° below freezing point. Tender vines, as well as potatoes, beans, and corn are cut and considerable damage done. Fruit does not appear to have been injured.

PORT WASHINGTON, Wis., May 30.—[Special.]—The keen, cold north and northwest winds of the last few days suddenly ceased Wednesday evening, leaving the temperature here and in this vicinity very low. The effects of the frost were visible, and inland a short distance the farmers report injury to young plants, potatoes especially, and express fear of the destruction of the apple-bud. The extent of the injury cannot as yet be well ascertained.

EDGERTON, Wis., May 30.—[Special.]—The tobacco belt of the State was Wednesday night visited by the most severe frost ever seen at so late a date in the season. Tobacco buds where unprotected were badly seared, though it is believed not entirely ruined. Corn and potatoes plainly show the effects of the freeze, while the more tender plants are killed. Fruit is thought to have escaped. The aggregate damage to the farmers in this section by the frost will amount to a large sum.

UNION GROVE, Wis., May 30.—[Special.]—This section was visited by a very severe frost Wednesday night. Vegetation generally suffered from its effects. Corn and potatoes in the lowlands that were up and ready for cultivation have disappeared entirely from the surface. Fruit and vegetables favored with higher localities are not materially affected, and still promise an abundant yield.

Ohio.

ZANESVILLE, O., May 30.—[Special.]—Corn-planting is about done, and very much of the earliest planted is up and doing well. No previous season has been more favorable for planting than this. When the season for plowing arrived nothing occurred to prevent that work from being well done, as the ground was in fine order and plowed nicely. When the season for planting came around nothing prevented the planting, and, as the season for corn to grow was never better than this, it did grow, and is now in a most promising condition, having a good color and stand; and, as the weather and ground are warm, no fears so far are entertained of its rapid growth. Not a word is heard of bad seed—no sending to other States for seed that would be sure to grow—but the corn raised in this (Muskingum) county that had fully matured and was taken care of during the last winter proves to be as good as seed can be, and so far no replanting has had to be done. Nor has the young plant's worst enemy, the cut-worm, been doing any mischief yet. Taking all conditions into consideration, there has rarely been a season where the prospect for corn was as good at this time in the spring as the present. The wheat is growing rapidly, and not many days will pass till it will be out in head. It has a fine color, is thick on the ground, and generally a very even growth. But little of it was winter-killed, and, except that on bottom-lands overflowed by the floods of February last, promises a full average yield. The grass had a fine start this spring, and, as nothing prevented it from growing, the promise is good for as large a crop of hay as that of last year, which was known to be the largest raised in the State.

Michigan.

HILLSDALE, Mich., May 30.—[Special.]—A heavy frost fell upon Hillsdale and vicinity Wednesday night, doing great damage to all kinds of vegetation. Many of the early gardens in the city are entirely ruined. Clover is badly frosted, early potatoes are cut down, corn seriously injured, and it is feared that great damage has been done to strawberries and other small fruits. Apples, it is thought, have escaped injury, although it is too soon to tell for a certainty.

SCHOOLCRAFT, Mich., May 30.—[Special.]—There was a hard frost Wednesday night, killing tomato plants, beans, and many vegetables. The wheat was not in joint and so escaped. Wheat is looking well and growing finely. It is well spread over the ground and free from insects. Grass is a great growth. Oats are splendid, with a large acreage sown. Corn has come up good and is a grand stand. The cold weather prevents its growing fast. Some report the apples injured by the frost. Strawberries are not affected.

Dakota.

BISMARCK, Dak., May 30.—[Special.]—There has been no frost in this section. The weather is fine. Crops were never in better condition; every indication of the most bountiful harvest ever known in this section of the country.

MITCHELL, Dak., May 30.—[Special.]—All kinds of small grains throughout this section have progressed very rapidly, especially wheat, which now stands four to seven inches high. Corn is planted and in some places up, but the cool weather of the last few days, which has been favorable to the spreading of wheat, has held corn back. From careful estimates the acreage of wheat has increased 10 per cent and flax 15 to 20 per cent, the latter being mostly on new breaking.

Missouri.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., May 30.—[Special.]—Just as the farmers of this vicinity are completing the planting of the corn they have discovered that cheat has taken possession of the wheatfields, and prospects at present are that the wheat harvest will fall short of an average. Some fields which have promised an abundant yield have been found to be entirely cheat, and are being plowed up and planted in corn. This cheat is supposed to be a result of winter hurt, and latterly of the wet weather. There is no telling yet to just how great an extent this evil prevails.

Indiana.

WABASH, Ind., May 30.—[Special.]—A light frost visited this locality last night, doing slight damage to the fruit and wheat crop. The prospects for a heavy yield of all kinds of grain and all fruits except peaches is exceptionally good. Vegetation is very far advanced.

Kansas.

ATCHISON, Kas., May 30.—[Special.]—Although the weather is quite cool, no damage is known in this section by frost. The wheat is heading out in sections, and, considering the continuous cool weather and backward spring, the condition is good, with a prospect that at present is flattering.

Iowa.

BROOKLYN, Ia., May 30.—[Special.]—A heavy frost last night destroyed several thousand acres of corn in the lowlands in this section. On high ground the corn is in splendid condition, but we need rain. Small grain is in good order.

Canada.

TORONTO, Ont., May 30.—There was frost again last night throughout Canada, causing a great amount of damage to crops.

CHARLES READE.

Reminiscences of an American Acquaintance—Mr. Reade's Interest in the United States.

S. S. Conant in Albany *Evening Journal:* My personal acquaintance with Charles Reade began at a pleasant dinner at the house of Mr. Wilkie Collins in the summer of 1875. We had exchanged many letters, chiefly of a business character; but I confess that I looked forward to the meeting with a vague apprehension that the overbearing tone and manner which appear in his trenchant and sarcastic controversial writings might be characteristic of him in social intercourse. The apprehension was entirely unfounded. So far from being aggressive or overbearing Mr. Reade was one of the most genial and agreeable men I ever met. His manner was quiet and dignified, and there was not the slightest trace in his conversation of a tendency to dogmatize or insist upon his own opinions, nor was he at all inclined to monopolize the conversation.

Mr. Reade was at that time about 61 years old. He appeared to be in the very prime and vigor of manhood. His tall and commanding figure showed hardly a trace of years, his fine brown eyes shone with intellectual fire, and his countenance wore an expression of benevolent good nature. I was surprised at the extent and thoroughness of his knowledge of this country, in which he was very different from most Englishmen, even those who are highly educated. He knew all our leading men in literature and politics, was well acquainted with the history and policy of the two great political parties, and was accurately informed as to the geography of the country. I have heard an educated Englishman speak of Boston as the Capital of the State of New England, and was once asked if it was far from New York to Buenos Ayres, both cities being in the Americas, you know. Another once inquired of an acquaintance of mine how it was possible for the immense armies of North and South America to operate during the Civil War on the narrow and mountainous Isthmus of Darien—which wasn't so bad for an intelligent Englishman, who probably got his ideas of the Americas from some antiquated school atlas.

But Charles Reade possessed a really accurate knowledge of the United States—so intimate, in fact, that in the course of our conversation I ventured to inquire into its sources. He smiled as he avowed that he did not depend on books, least of all the books of English travelers in America, but derived his information directly from American newspapers. It had once been his intention, he said, to visit the United States, and he proposed to qualify himself for intelligent observation by recourse to contemporary sources of information, and he regarded the leading newspapers of a country like ours as the most faithful and trustworthy guides. "When you come to my house," he added, "I will show you my library of scrap-books, my treasury of contemporary knowledge."

"Have you abandoned the intention of visiting us?" I asked, adding that our people would give him a most hearty welcome.

"O yes," said Mr. Reade—"I am too old now. I have a dread of the long sea voyage, and I am afraid of the too generous hospitality of you Americans. At my age I should break down under it. I am obliged to be careful of myself, and reserve myself for the work I have laid out. But I should like well to visit your grand country and see with my own eyes the marvel of which I have read so much."

A few evenings afterward I dined at Mr. Reade's house. Mr. Reade made himself extremely agreeable to the ladies of the party, showing himself to be a master of the most difficult of social accomplishments—that of witty and original conversation. He was ready to listen and quick to answer, and so far from doing all the talking himself, he displayed the greatest tact in drawing out others and making the conversation general.

I heard a great deal about his so-called "arrogance" and impatience of contradiction. There is a story that he once almost brutally snubbed a stranger who ventured to praise his "Cloister and the Hearth" as his best novel, by telling him bluntly that any one who was so stupid as to think that was only fit for a lunatic asylum. It may be that bores sometimes angered him beyond the limits of endurance; but those who knew him most intimately declare that he was one of the most genial and kind-hearted of men, thoughtful of others, and always ready to do a generous act.

After dinner we went into Mr. Reade's library, where he exhibited his famous scrap-books, and explained the system on which they were made, and how he made use of them. They contained clippings from newspapers, magazines, and books on every conceivable subject, and from all over the world, classified before pasting, and these indexed under appropriate headings. "When I want a peculiar murder, for instance," said Mr. Reade, "I turn to my index and find just the one I want—one, you know, which the critics will tell you could never happen out of a novel." One of the scrap-books was made up wholly, if I remember right, of quaint anecdotes. I recollect that Mr. Reade showed me several of President Lincoln's apt stories. He was very anxious to know if I could give an imitation of his style of telling them, and appeared to be quite grieved to find that I had never had the pleasure of hearing them from "Old Abe" himself. "I should appreciate them much better," he said, "if I could catch the tone and manner in which they were told."

When I took my leave of him that evening he made me promise to send him characteristic things from America, anything that would illustrate customs and manners, and especially the peculiar dialects of different regions of this country. His last injunction, as I left his doorstep, was: "Don't take a 'hansom'; they are death-traps. If the horse stumbles and falls, you go under his heels and get your brains knocked out." Then, putting his hand affectionately on my shoulder, he said kindly: "Good-by! God bless you, my son!" The sound of his genial voice, the expression of his eye, and the pressure of his hand as he said these words will always be pleasant for me to remember.

AN AVERTED DUEL.

Paris *Figaro:* M. de Langerie and M. de Montaude, both remarkably ugly men, quarreled, and challenged one another. Arrived at the place of meeting, M. de Langerie stares his adversary in the face and says: "I have just reflected. I can't fight you. If I have insulted you I ask a thousand pardons, but I have an insurmountable reason for not fighting with you. If we fight, according to all appearances I shall kill you; then I shall remain the ugliest man in the kingdom." His adversary could not help laughing, and they returned to the city good friends.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters, or those written on both sides of the paper.]

Blaine Badges.

CHICAGO, May 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Cannot some Blaine emblems for wearing on coats be gotten up and given away or sold? This is a "Blaine city," and there are thousands of men here who would wear them. They could be disposed of in business houses. Street-men and peddlers would also sell them. Yours truly, "BLAINE REPUBLICAN."

Stop the Sale of Tickets.

CHICAGO, May 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—To save the convention from disgrace, it would be well to call attention to the fact that many speculators in convention tickets are already getting into line to buy or beg and sell tickets. Some way such as forfeiture, etc., should be devised to head them off. If people who get them as a favor don't want them don't let them sell out. JUSTICE.

Delay in Lighting West-Side Gas-Lamps.

CHICAGO, May 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I think you can correct an existing wrong or fraud that is being perpetrated on our citizens—viz.: not lighting the street gas-lamps of the West Side on contract time, but from one to one and one-half hours after, as has been the case for some time.

On many of the main and cross streets the lamps are not lighted until 8:30 to 9 o'clock, even very dark nights—for instance, May 26, at 8:20, only a very few street-lamps were lighted on Washington boulevard from Halsted street to Western avenue. I mention only one street and evening, but on other evenings and streets I have frequently noticed worse than above mentioned. I believe the city pays so much a year for each street-lamp, and if they are not lighted until 8:30 or 9 o'clock the People's Gas-Light & Coke Company is doing well. I think if the attention of one of your wide-awake reporters was called to the tardiness of lighting the West Side street-lamps we would shortly have light at dark. Very respectfully, G. W. GILBERT.

FIRES IN HOTELS.

The recent report of the National Board of Fire Underwriters shows that no fewer than 2,872 hotels in the United States have been destroyed by fire during the last eight years—an average of 359 yearly.

APPELLATE COURT—SECOND DISTRICT.

OTTAWA, Ill., May 30.—[Special.]—The proceedings of the Appellate Court, Second District of Illinois, today, were as follows:

1,088. Cox vs. The People; motion to reverse and remand, with directions under mandate of Supreme Court.

1,092. Clements vs. Reitz et al.; motion to set aside order taking cause and continue.

1,194. Bell & Co. vs. Steel; motion for leave to file amendment to record allowed.

1,208. Palmer vs. O'Donnell; ten days' additional time given appellee to file briefs.

Court adjourned to 10 o'clock Tuesday next.

NORTHWESTERN
Overland Telephone and Telegraph Co.,
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25 & 26 Borden Block, 99 Randolph-st.

DIRECTORS—Daniel A. Jones, A. C. Bartlett, Byron P. Moulton, Charles M. Henderson, John M. Gartside, Edson Keith, Wm. A. Fuller, Louis Wampold, Walter L. Peck, Wm. H. Sard, Chicago; J. W. Barrow, New York.
OFFICERS—A. C. Bartlett, President; Byron P. Moulton, Vice-President; Charles M. Henderson, Treasurer; John M. Gartside, Counsel.
E. T. KEIM, General Manager.
JOHN M. GARTSIDE, Secretary.

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WITH WIRE MATTRESS,
Encloses all Bedding.
No Legs to Turn Down,
SIMPLE and DURABLE. LATEST IMPROVEMENT,
$25.00,
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On casters whether open or closed. Variety of styles.
UNION WIRE MATTRESS CO.,
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For sale by Furniture Dealers.

PARLOR MANTEL BED
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RUPTURE CURED.
Dr. Parker—Dear Sir: I have been ruptured some 20 years on my left side. About two years ago you adjusted a Parker Truss, which cured the rupture. I am confident of the cure, have not worn the truss for months, and yet became ruptured on my right side, the left remaining sound and well. My age is 65 years.
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Chicago, Oct. 23, 1883.
DR. A. H. PARKER,
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Buck & Rayner's "Moth Powder,"
The swiftest insect killer known. Cleans roaches or croton bugs from houses, hotels, or restaurants. Kills flies instantly. Protects furs and woolens from moths. Saves carpets.
GET BUCK & RAYNER'S AND YOU ALWAYS GET THE BEST. 25c, 50c, $1.

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A. H. Andrews & Co.
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$50 REWARD $50
IF YOU FIND THE EQUAL OF LORILLARD'S PLOWSHARE
PLUG TOBACCO. The "Dime Cuts" must be as LARGE and as GOOD every way.
Wirth & Dickie, 60 & 62 Wabash-av., Chicago.

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Day and Family School to fit boys for College, Cambridge, Mass. Two pupils taken in the summer to Mt. Desert, Me., to prepare for the fall examinations. Satisfactory references in Chicago and Cambridge. Circulars. Address, 22 Inman-st., Cambridgeport, Mass.

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Is without exception the most complete in the city, containing many choice selections not to be seen elsewhere.

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French Flowers
Which we will sell at less than they cost to import. Also a superb assortment of Ornaments in Gilt, Silver, and Steel.

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Plumes, Tips, Pon Pons, &c., are of the finest quality and prices will be found surprisingly low compared with others.

ENGLISH MILAN HATS,
NEWEST SHAPES,
PARK, BELMONT, HARLEQUIN, CARNIVAL, BELGRAVIA, MERRY WAR
In Beige, Ecru, and Drabs.
ONLY $1.00!
Children's Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats in great variety. Inspection respectfully invited.

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Greatest Inducements Ever Offered.

Black Silk.
Fine quality Black Gros Grain Silk at 75c per yard.
Heavy Satin-finished Gros Grain Silk at $1 per yard.
Extra Heavy Gros Grain Silk at $1.50 per yd.
The Best Black Gros Grain Silk, "warranted," at $2.00 per yard.

Colored Silks.
Heavy, superior quality, Colored Gros Grain Silks at 75c, $1, $1.25, and $1.50; one-half regular price.
That lot of Colored Gros Grain Silks is selling rapidly for 59c.
Summer Silks at 39c and up.

Grenadines.
Plain Grenadines, all silk, at $1 and $1.25.
Check and Plaid Grenadines at $1.
Mexican Plaid Grenadines at $1.
Brocade Grenadines at $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2, and $2.50 per yard.

COLORED
Dress Goods!
FOR SUMMER WEAR.
All-Wool Bunting at 25c; worth 50c.
Nun's Veiling at 50 and 75c; worth 75c and $1.
Albatross Cloth at 50c; worth 75c.
Vigogues Cloth (something new) at 60c per yard.
Crepes Cloth at $1; worth $1.75.
The above are all double width goods.
Beautiful assortment of Opera Shades in all the Popular Fabrics.

Plaids.
Our assortment remains unbroken in Fine French Plaids, Black and White, Black Plaids in all sizes.

Ladies' Suits.
Tailor-made Suits in all the new shades, well made and perfect-fitting at $9. A better one at $12.
Fine Summer Silk Suits (made expressly for our trade) at $12.50, $14, and upwards.
Black Silk Costumes worth $25, $27, and $30 will be sold at the low price of $15 each.
Misses' and Children's Gingham Suits at 75, 95c, $1, $1.50, and upwards.
White Mull, Muslin, and Cambric Suits in great variety.

Cloaks.
Lady Clare—a tight-fitting garment, shirred in back, trimmed with beautiful Ornament, in all the leading shades, at $4.50 and upwards.
Spring Raglans in Black, Brown, and Drab, shirred in back and front, at $5 and upwards.
Silk Dolmans, with Lace trimming and Beaded, at $6.80 and upwards.
Silk Talmas, elaborately finished, at $9 and upwards.
Brocaded Talmas, very fashionable, at $25.

Persian Shawls.
A $9 Shawl for $6.
An $18 Shawl for $10.
Colored Cashmere Shawls, Blue, Cream, Garnet, Cardinal, Wine, Grey, and Black, at $1.75, $2, $2.50, $3.25, and upwards.

Plain Jerseys,
Braided Jerseys,
Beaded Jerseys.
An unequaled assortment at lowest prices.

Parasols.
Ladies' Satin Coaching Parasols at $1.50.
Ladies' Black Satin Sun Shades, with 4-inch Black Spanish Lace, lined in all colors, at $3.25.
A few fine Black Satin Parasols, lined with all the fashionable colors, at $3.45.
A 20-inch Black Satin, Gilt Paragon Frame, 4-inch Spanish Guipure Lace, at $4.
Aside from the above we keep a complete stock of all the leading makes in all shades, from $5 to $20.
Children's Parasols in all colors at 25, 50, 75c, $1, and upwards.
Rain Umbrellas from 50c to $15.

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THE STATES.

A VALUABLE LIST.

Following is a complete and correct list of the delegates to the Republican National Convention, which meets here Tuesday:

ALABAMA.

At large.	District.
George Turner.	5. Isaac Heyman.
C. C. Sheets.	Wm. Youngblood.
G. W. Braxdall.	4. H. A. Carson.
J. B. Dukes.	W. J. Stephens.
District.	5. L. E. Parsons Jr.
1. P. H. Threet.	W. J. Anthony.
2. James E. Slaughter.	6. A. A. Mabson.
Contestants.	L. J. Washington.
Philip Joseph.	7. R. A. Moseley.
G. W. Jones.	Arthur Bingham.
3. Paul Strofach	8. A. W. McCollough.
George Washington.	P. J. Crenshaw.

ARKANSAS.

At large.	District.
Powell Clayton,	Ford Havis,
Henry M. Cooper,	3. A. A. Lufts,
Logan H. Roots,	Geo. H. Thompson,
M. W. Gibbs.	4. M. W. Benjamin,
District.	Jacob Yoes,
1. Jacob Treiber,	5. L. L. Gregg,
S. H. Holland.	Kidder Kidd.
2. John H. Johnson,	

CALIFORNIA.

At large.	District.
William W. Morrow,	3. William Johnston,
George A. Knight,	Eli S. Dennison.
Thomas R. Bard,	4. David McClure,
Horace Davis.	Charles F. Crocker.
District.	5. Adolph B. Spreckels,
1. Chauncey C. Bush,	Maurice C. Blake.
Byron O. Carr.	6. David C. Reed.
2. William H. Parks,	Oregon Saunders.
George W. Schell.	

COLORADO.

At large.	At large.
Gen. W. A. Hamill.	Allen Gulfett.
Judge S. H. Elbert.	A. L. Emigh.
C. C. Davis.	B. F. Crowell.

CONNECTICUT.

At large.	District.
A. Brandegee.	2. L. I. Munson.
F. Miles.	John G. Edmunds.
S. E. Merwin Jr.	3. Ira G. Briggs.
J. L. Houston.	Eugene S. Boss.
District.	4. O. K. Fyler.
1. W. B. Chamberlain.	Eben J. Hill.
Ralph P. Gilbert.	

DELAWARE.

At large.	At large.
Washington Hastings	John H. Hoffecker,
John Pilling.	William J. Seward,
George V. Massey.	Daniel J. Layton.

FLORIDA.

At large.	District.
Dennis Eagan,	1. James M. Coons,
Joseph E. Lee,	A. C. Lightburn.
J. D. Cole.	2. J. G. Long.
W. G. Stuart.	H. W. Chandler.

GEORGIA.

At large.	District.
A. E. Buck,	4. W. H. Johnson,
W. M. Pledger,	J. C. Beall.
L. M. Pleasants,	5. J. E. Bryant,
C. D. Forsythe.	W. D. Moore.
District.	6. W. W. Brown,
1. A. N. Wilson,	P. O. Holt.
James Blue.	7. G. P. Burnett,
Contestants.	J. Q. Gassett.
J. F. Johnson,	8. M. A. Wood,
*Joseph Green Jr.	Madison Davis.
2. C. W. Arnold,	9. W. T. B. Wilson,
Cæsar Few.	J. B. Wilson.
3. Hibert Head,	10. W. F. Holden,
E. S. Small.	R. R. Wright.

*John H. Devaux, alternate, will come in Green's place.

ILLINOIS.

At large.	District.
Shelby M. Cullom,	9. S. T. Rogers.
John M. Hamilton,	Thomas Vennum.
Burton C. Cook,	10. W. W. Wright.
Clark E. Carr.	R. H. Whiting.
District.	11. C. V. Chandler,
1. J. L. Woodard,	C. A. Ballard.
Abner Taylor.	12. A. C. Matthews,
2. W. H. Ruger.	W. W. Berry.
C. E. Piper.	13. Dr. William Jayne,
Contestants.	Dietrich C. Smith.
W. S. Powell,	14. J. W. Fifer,
W. E. Kent.	George K. Ingham.
3. George R. Davis,	15. Charles G. Eckhart,
J. R. Wheeler.	L. S. Wilcox.
4. Samuel B. Raymond,	16. Charles Churchill,
L. C. Collins Jr.	Harrison Black.
5. L. Kelly,	17. John I. Rinaker,
C. E. Fuller.	J. M. Truitt.
6. Norman Lewis,	18. R. A. Halbert,
O. C. Town.	H. F. Rester.
7. S. G. Baldwin,	19. T. S. Ridgway,
H. T. Noble.	C. T. Strattan.
8. R. W. Willett,	20. F. M. Simpson,
J. A. Bell.	William McAdams.

INDIANA.

At large.	District.
R. W. Thompson,	J. H. Mellette.
Benjamin Harrison,	7. H. C. Adams,
John H. Baker,	L. T. Michener.
Morris McDonald,	8. William C. Smith,
District.	W. R. McKeen.
1. James C. Veatch,	9. George H. Williams,
Frank B. Posey,	A. C. Daily.
2. George G. Holy,	10. Simon P. Thompson,
W. R. Gardner.	George W. Holman.
3. D. M. Alspaugh,	11. J. B. Kenner,
A. P. Charles.	Jonas Votaw.
4. J. O. Cravens,	12. Oscar A. Simons,
Eugene G. Hay.	Orville Carver.
5. Joseph L. Irwin,	13. Joseph D. Oliver,
W. A. Montgomery.	George Moon.
6. C. H. Burchenal.	

IOWA.

At large.	District.
J. S. Clarkson,	5. J. W. Willett,
W. G. Donnan,	Merritt Greene Jr.
John Y. Stone,	6. H. S. Winslow,
N. M. Hubbard.	Calvin Manning.
District.	7. C. H. Gatch,
1. Dennis Morrison,	E. W. Weeks.
William Wilson Jr.	8. W. H. Christie,
2. John Hilsinger,	W. M. Wilson.
W. T. Shaw.	9. E. A. Consigney,
3. H. C. Henseway,	T. M. C. Logan.
W. H. Morris.	10. R. S. Benson,
4. G. H. Stewart,	C. T. Mason.
O. H. Logan.	11. T. B. Funk,
	J. D. Ainsworth.

KANSAS.

At large.	District.
P. B. Plumb,	W. P. Hackney,
James S. Merritt,	4. George R. Peck,
J. G. Wood,	William Martindale.
A. W. Mann.	5. E. C. Culp,
District.	E. A. Berry.
1. Cyrus Leland,	6. J. S. McDowell,
H. E. Insley.	C. C. Wood.
2. J. P. Root,	7. J. W. Ady,
Dr. R. Aikman.	R. L. Walker.
3. J. R. Hallowell,	

KENTUCKY.

At large.	District.
W. O. Bradley,	Silas F. Miller.
Walter Evans,	6. Joseph A. Scarlett,
W. W. Culbertson,	D. M. Comingore.
John W. Lewis.	7. William C. Goodloe,
District.	Richard P. Stoll.
1. Edward Farley,	8. Robert Boyd,
P. C. Bragg.	George Denny Jr.
2. J. Z. Moore,	9. G. M. Thomas,
J. I. Landis.	J. S. Bradford.
3. W. L. Haselit,	10. Andrew J. Auxier,
Allen Allensworth.	J. C. Eversole.
4. G. F. Jolly,	11. R. A. Buckner,
Edward J. Hilpp.	H. G. Trimble.
5. John Mason Brown.	

LOUISIANA.

At large.	District.
William Pitt Kellogg.	3. George Drury,
Andrew J. Dumont.	L. A. Martinet.
P. B. S. Pinchback.	4. Albert R. Leonard,
A. S. Badger.	William Harper.
District.	5. Frank Morey.
1. Robert F. Gelchard,	E. W. Wall.
W. B. Merchant.	6. Louis J. Sour,
2. P. F. Herwig.	Clifford Morgan.
Henry Demas.	

MAINE.

At large.	District.
J. R. Bodwell,	2. A. F. Crockett,
George C. Wing.	R. B. Fuller.
J. Wingate Thornleigh,	3. J. M. Haynes,
Josiah H. Drummond.	Andrew P. Wiswell.
District.	4. Austin Harris,
1. Albion Little,	Dr. E. A. Thompson.
Charles E. Hussey.	

MARYLAND.

At large.	District.
Hart B. Holton.	4. James W. Jordan,
L. N. Phillips.	Henry W. Rogers.
Col. James Wallace.	*Contestants.*
T. S. Hodson.	Lewis B. Martin,
District.	W. C. Clay.
1. Charles T. Westcott,	5. James A. Gary,
James C. Mullikin.	William G. Green.
2. John T. Ensor,	6. J. McPherson Scott,
Henry M. Cumbaugh.	Geo. L. Wellington.
3. William Coath,	
D. Pinkney West.	

MASSACHUSETTS.

At large.	District.
George F. Hoar.	6. Carroll D. Wright,
William W. Crapo.	Amos F. Breed.
John D. Long.	7. E. H. Haskell.
Henry Cabot Lodge.	George W. Cate.
District.	8. F. T. Greenhalge,
1. Jonathan Bourne,	Andrew C. Stone.
Frank S. Stevens.	9. Robert R. Bishop,
2. Henry F. Ripley.	Joseph G. Ray.
Frank M. Ames.	10. William W. Rice,
3. Henry P. Kidder.	Theodore C. Bates.
Edward L. Pierce.	11. Chester C. Conant.
4. Jesse M. Gove.	Rodney Wallace.
Chas. T. Gallaher.	12. Henry S. Hyde,
5. John F. Andrews.	Levi L. Seavey.
Ephraim Sessoms.	

MICHIGAN.

At large.	District.
Roswell G. Horr,	5. George W. Weber,
William F. Swift.	Henry F. Thomas.
Julius C. Burrows,	6. M. D. Chatterton,
Samuel C. Watson.	J. E. Sawyer.
District.	7. John P. Sanborn,
1. R. A. Alger,	R. R. Noble.
Willets S. Morey.	8. W. S. Turck,
2. W. A. Underwood,	William E. Watson.
Joseph T. Jacobs.	9. Abel Anderson,
3. Edwin C. Nichols,	Martin P. Gale.
W. H. Withers.	10. H. H. Aplin,
4. Seth T. Reed.	G. W. Bell.
Josiah Andrews.	11. Seth C. Moffett,
	Samuel M. Stevenson.

MINNESOTA.

At large.	District.
Dwight M. Sabin,	2. A. M. Crosby,
Cushman K. Davis,	L. Z. Rogers.
Col. C. H. Graves,	3. R. V. Canfield,
O. B. Gould.	Liberty Hall.
District.	4. R. B. Langdon,
1. Thos. H. Armstrong,	Stanford Newell.
C. H. Conkey.	5. Alphonso Barto,
	H. G. Page.

MISSISSIPPI.

At large.	District.
B. K. Bruce,	3. W. H. Allen.
James Hill.	Wesley Creyton.
J. M. Bynum,	4. J. W. Longstreet.
R. F. Beck.	H. H. Harrington.
District.	5. William M. Hancock.
1. H. C. Powers.	6. John R. Lynch.
W. H. Kennon.	C. A. Simpson.
2. John S. Burton.	7. J. A. Galbreath.
D. J. T. Mathews.	Thomas Richardson.

MISSOURI.

At large.	District.
E. T. Van Horne.	J. Theodore Bremer,
John B. Henderson.	M. G. Reynolds.
Gen. A. M. Prentiss.	8. Henry C. Meyer,
H. E. Havens.	John C. Benstock.
District.	9. Chauncey I. Filley,
1. J. T. Barber,	J. H. McLean.
R. D. Cramer.	10. Fred W. Mott,
2. J. H. Turner,	K. W. Weber.
A. W. Mullen.	11. Edward Menhahn,
3. J. H. Thomas,	M. D. Sankey.
Ira B. Hyde.	12. Charles H. Burton,
4. A. C. Dawes,	W. D. Tyler.
O. C. Hill.	13. Joseph B. A. Upton,
5. John B. Jones,	Norman Gibb.
William Warner.	14. A. B. Carroll,
6. W. R. Nelson,	Boyd Duncan.
Oden Guitar.	

NEVADA.

At large.	At large.
M. D. Foley,	John Dixon.
C. C. Stevenson.	J. H. Rand.
R. L. Lee.	A. J. Blair.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

At Large.	District.
Charles H. Sawyer.	1. Charles D. McDuffie,
George E. Stowell.	Warren Brown.
Edward H. Rollins.	2. Frank D. Currier,
Joseph B. Clark.	Henry B. Atherton.

NEW JERSEY.

At large.	District.
Wm. Walter Phelps.	John W. Herbert.
John J. Gardner.	4. John I. Blair.
William J. Sewell.	William H. Long.
J. Frank Fort.	5. Watts Cooke.
District.	William H. Howell.
1. Isaac T. Nichols.	6. Herman Lehlbach.
Thomas B. Harned.	William Riker.
2. Mahlon Hutchinson.	7. James Gopsill.
William M. Shinn.	Gen. John Ramsey.
3. James R. English.	

NEW YORK.

At large.	District.
Theodore Roosevelt.	17. Thomas Cornell.
Andrew D. White.	Duncan Ballantine.
John L. Gilbert.	18. Martin I. Townsend.
Edwin Packard.	Henry G. Burleigh.
District.	19. James Lamb.
1. Geo. William Curtis,	James A. Houck.
John N. Crane.	*Contestants.*
2. Silas B. Dutcher.	George Campbell.
Edward H. Hobbs.	Andrew S. Draper.
3. Andrew D. Baird.	20. John Kellogg.
George L. Pease.	George West.
4. William H. Beard.	21. John Hammond.
Martin N. Day.	George Chamberlain.
5. Clark D. Rhinehart.	22. George A. Bagley.
George C. Bennett.	Leslie W. Russell.
6. John J. O'Brien.	23. William E. Scripture.
John H. Ruppert.	L. Richardson.
Contestants.	24. Hobart Krum.
George B. Deane Sr.,	Titus Sheard.
Frederick S. Gibbs.	25. Henry L. Dugaid.
7. John De Lamater,	Henry E. Smith.
Charles N. Talntor.	26. Milton De Lano.
8. Robert G. McCord.	Thomas C. Platt.
John Collins.	27. David M. Osborne.
9. George Hilliard.	Theron A. Youmans.
George Starg.	28. Jeremiah W. Dwight.
10. Michael Cregan,	Walter Lloyd Smith.
Bernard Biglin.	29. Stephen T. Hayt.
11. John R. Lydecker.	George R. Conwell.
Aaron G. McCrook.	30. Leonard Barrett,
12. Edmund Stephenson.	Heibert H. Warner.
William Dowd.	31. Jas. W. Wadsworth.
13. Frank Raymond.	Edmund L. Pitts.
John A. Eagleson.	32. James D. Warren.
14. Wm. H. Robertson.	Josiah Jewett.
James W. Husted.	33. Lee B. Sanborn.
15. Benjamin B. Odell,	George L. Urban Jr.
David J. Blauvelt.	34. Frank S. Smith.
16. E. Platt Carpenter,	Norman M. Allen.
Hamilton Fish Jr.	

NEBRASKA.

At large.	District.
John M. Thurston.	E. L. Reed.
N. S. Harwood.	2. W. T. Scott.
John Jensen.	George W. Burton.
George W. Brooks.	3. C. P. Mathewson.
District.	J. H. McCall.
1. Church Howe.	

NORTH CAROLINA.

At large.	District.
J. J. Mott.	6. W. P. Bynum,
W. S. Dockery,	E. J. Pennypacker.
James H. Harris,	*Contestants.*
James E. O'Hara.	William S. Dockery,
District.	George L. Mabson.
1. J. B. Hill,	7. J. J. Mott.
E. A. White.	A. S. Richardson.
2. John C. Dancy,	*Contestants.*
Isaac J. Young.	H. C. Cowles,
3. L. W. Humphreys,	James Henderson.
John S. Leary.	8. W. S. Pearson,
4. Charles D. Upchurch,	L. L. Green.
John Williamson.	9. J. R. Eaves,
5. Thomas B. Keogh,	T. J. Candler.
Patrick Winston.	

OHIO.

At large.	District.
J. B. Forsker.	10. C. L. Lace,
William McKinley Jr.	John D. Rice.
Marcus A. Hanna.	11. Alphonso Hart,
W. H. West.	Charles Boyd.
District.	13. O. B. Gould,
1. Smith L. Staley.	H. S. Bundy.
2. W. S. Smith.	13. C. D. Firestone,
3. Amos Smith.	C. E. Groce.
Charles Fleischman.	14. W. J. Schriver,
4. Henry Lee Morey.	A. W. Vorhees.
M. J. Hoffman.	15. H. C. Van Voorhees,
5. S. Craighead.	E. L. Lrbarger.
A. R. Burkett.	16. E. G. Johnson,
6. Gen. J. S. Robinson.	W. L. Sewell.
Joseph Morris.	17. Charles H. Baltzell,
6. A. M. Pratt.	R. R. Patterson.
J. N. Hitch.	18. C. H. Andrews,
7. R. W. McMahon.	William Monaghan.
W. C. Lemmert.	19. E. L. Lampson,
8. O. T. Marlin.	J. O. Converse.
G. M. Eichelberger.	20. A. L. Conger,
9. Theodore E. Duncan,	T. D. Loomis.
J. R. Locke.	21. Edwin Cowles,
	A. C. Hord.

OREGON.

At large.	At large.
Joseph N. Dolph,	W. J. McConnell,
Owen N. Denny,	A. G. Hovey,
J. M. Swift.	John T. Apperson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

At Large.	District.
Hamilton Disston.	13. Galusha A. Grow,
James McManes.	E. F. Lyon.

TEXAS.

At large.	District.
C. C. Binckley,	5. R. Cleaves.
Robert Sampp.	6. John S. Wilmer,
M. W. Caney,	J. C. Ackers.
Richard Allen.	7. L. W. Renfrew,
District.	M. R. Ferguson.
1. R. Parish,	8. Henry Green,
J. Greene.	A. J. Rosenthal.
2. A. Burkhardt,	29. Nathan Patton,
H. L. Davis.	Henry Slount.
3. Webster Flanagan,	10. J. C. Degress,
Simon Berg.	L. Hanschke.
4. A. G. Mallory,	11. P. Campbell,
Henry Carter.	J. McConnell.
5. O. T. Lyons.	

VERMONT.

At large.	District.
J. Gregory Smith,	1. A. B. Valentine,
Redfield Proctor,	Henry Ballard,
Frederick Billings,	2. B. F. Fifield,
B. D. Harris.	Truman C. Fletcher.

VIRGINIA—MAHONEITES.

At large.	District.
William Mahone,	4. W. E. Gaines,
William H. Pleasants,	A. W. Harris.
S. M. Yost,	5. William E. Sims,
Frank S. Blair,	Winfield Scott.
James D. Brady,	6. James A. Frazer,
A. A. Dodson.	Jas. M. McLaughlin.
District.	7. L. O. Walker.
1. Duff Green,	J. L. Dunn.
L. R. Stewart.	8. Thomas G. Popham,
2. Harry Libby,	Robert L. Mitchell.
Jordan Thompson.	9. D. F. Houston,
3. W. C. Elam,	H. C. Wood.
J. Anderson Taylor.	

VIRGINIA—STRAIGHTOUTS.

At large.	District.
J. F. Desendorf,	4. B. F. Williams,
R. B. Bolts,	E. D. Scott.
W. C. Wickam,	5. Not yet named.
H. C. Parsons,	Not yet named.
J. M. Dawson.	6. J. B. Work.
W. H. Lester.	Henry Clay.
District.	7. A. M. Lawson,
1. S. P. Gresham,	J. W. Cochran.
N. Schroeder.	8. E. O. Hines,
2. J. Callahan,	W. W. Willoughby.
John Carey.	9. C. C. Tompkins,
3. Otis H. Russell,	E. M. Rucker.
Lazarus Bibb.	

WEST VIRGINIA.

At large.	District.
B. B. Dovener,	2. Arnold C. Sherr,
Wm. M. O. Dawson.	Lamar C. Powell.
E. L. Butrick,	3 Neil Robinson,
Warren Miller.	J. W. Heavener.
District.	4. B. J. Redmond,
1. C. D. Thompson,	M. C. C. Church.
T. B. Jacobs.	

WISCONSIN.

At large.	District.
K. H. Brodhead.	Gen. F. C. Winkler.
E. W. Keyes,	5. J. H. Mead,
Jonathan Bowman,	C. A. Estabrook.
Thomas B. Scott.	6. Charles B. Clark,
District.	A. M. Kimball.
1. H. A. Cooper,	7. O. F. Tempie,
John W. Sale.	C. M. Butt.
2. S. B. Barney,	8. George B. Shaw,
W. T. Rauhbusch.	Horace A. Taylor.
3. Calvert Spensely,	9. Alexander Stewart,
A. C. Dodge,	O. A. Ellis.
4. Edward Sanderson.	

THE TERRITORIES.

ARIZONA.

Delegates.	Delegates.
Clark Churchill,	J. H. Stebbins.

DAKOTA.

Delegates.	Delegates.
W. E. Nelson.	J. L. Jolly.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Delegates.	Delegates.
Frank B. Conger.	Perry Carson.

IDAHO.

Delegates.	Delegates.
D. P. B. Pride.	W. N. Shilling.

MONTANA.

Delegates.	Delegates.
Wilbur F. Sanders.	Lee Mantle.

NEW MEXICO.

Delegates.	Delegates.
W. H. Llewellyn.	Eugenio Romero.

UTAH.

Delegates.	Delegates.
Eli H. Murray.	Nathan Kimball.

WASHINGTON.

Delegates.	Delegates.
George D. Hill.	John L. Wilson.

WYOMING.

Delegates.	Delegates.
John W. Meldrum.	James France.

HEADQUARTERS.

WHERE THE DELEGATIONS MAY BE FOUND.

Up to date rooms have been secured for the different delegations as follows:

Alabama, Sherman.
Arkansas, Palmer.
California, Palmer.
Colorado, Pacific.
Connecticut, Pacific.
Delaware, Leland.
Florida, Palmer.
Georgia, Palmer.
Illinois, Pacific.
Indiana, Pacific.
New Jersey, Pacific.
Iowa, Sherman.
Kansas, Palmer.
Kentucky, Palmer.
Louisiana, Pacific.
Maine, Pacific and Leland.
Maryland, Palmer.
Massachusetts, Leland.
Michigan, Pacific and Tremont.
Minnesota, Pacific.
Mississippi, Palmer.
Missouri, Palmer.
Nebraska, Palmer.
Nevada, Leland.
New Hampshire, Pacific.
New York, Pacific and Leland.
North Carolina, Sherman.
Ohio, Pacific.
Oregon, Pacific.
Pennsylvania, Pacific.
Rhode Island, Pacific.
South Carolina, Sherman.
Tennessee, Sherman.
Texas, Sherman.
Vermont, Palmer.
Virginia, Palmer, both Mahone and Desendorf delegates.
West Virginia, Crawford.
Wisconsin, Pacific.
Arizona.
New Mexico, Leland.
Dakota, Pacific.
Utah, Pacific.
Montana, Leland.
Idaho, Tremont.
Wyoming, Palmer.
District of Columbia, Pacific.

THE CANDIDATES.

Blaine headquarters, Parlors 49 and 51 Pacific Hotel.

Logan headquarters, Parlor 38 Pacific Hotel.

Arthur headquarters, gentlemen's parlor, Pacific Hotel, and Parlors W and Z Palmer House.

National Republican Committee, Parlor 44 Pacific Hotel.

Sub-Committee of National Committee, Parlor Q Palmer House.

Chicago Committee of Arrangements, Room 7, 127 Dearborn street.

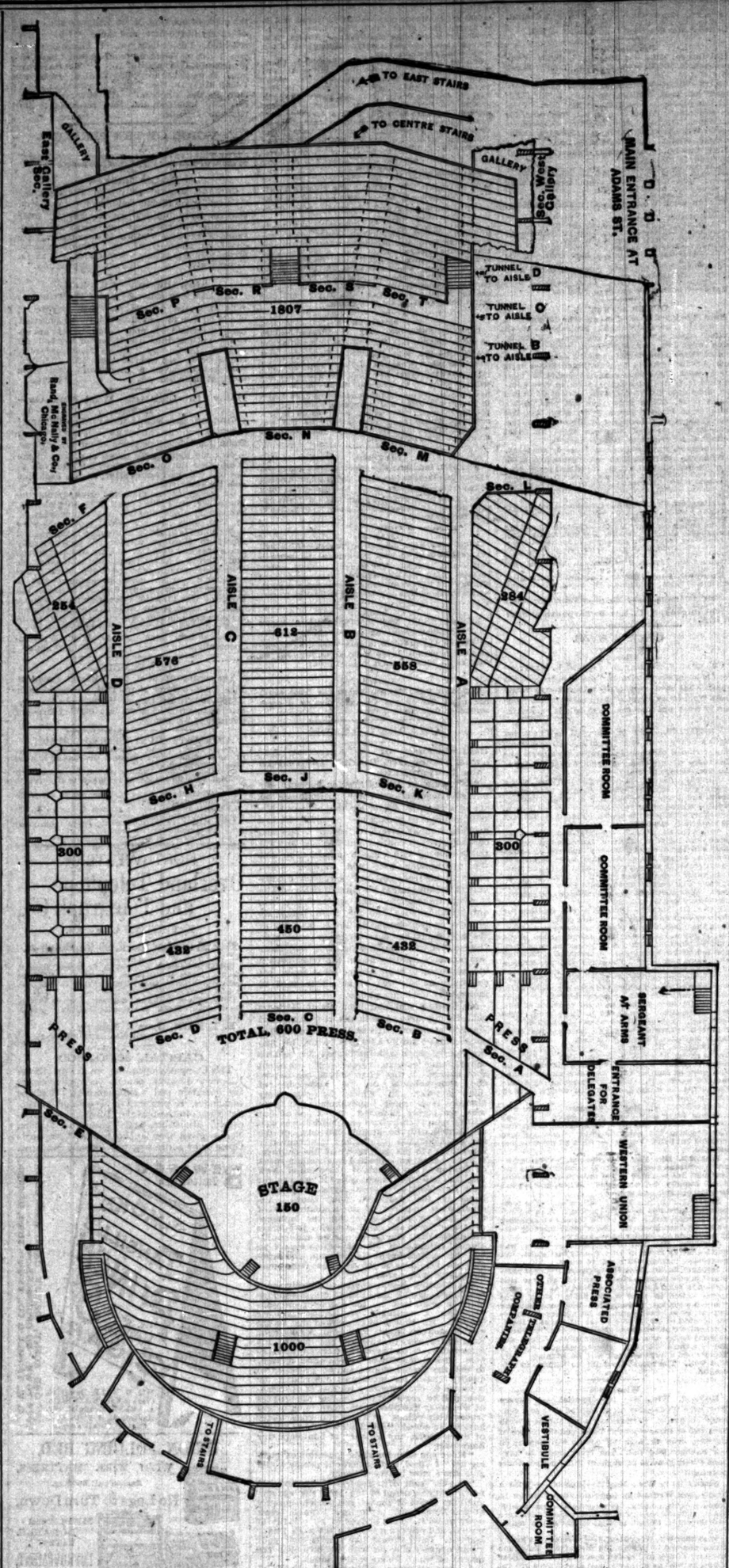
Sergeant-at-Arms Sexton, Parlor 44 Pacific Hotel.

DISCONTENTED WORKMEN.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 30.—Special.]—It is rumored that the operatives at the Birmingham Rolling-Mills will strike June 1. They are non-union men. The union men who went out on a strike a year ago, have prevailed on them to demand June 1 a higher scale of wages than now paid. The mill officers will not accede. The Pittsburg scale is paid by the mill here.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 30.—Special.]—Two hundred and fifty employés in the shops of the Wabash Road struck at Peru this morning on account of the non-appearance of the pay-car. This evening they were assured by Superintendent Stevens that their pay would be forthcoming at once, and they will resume work to-morrow morning.

All delegates should call and examine the latest and finest styles of carriages and fine carriage harness at the Palace Carriage Repository of Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Company, 239 State street.



The above is a diagram of the ground plan of the National Convention Hall, being a portion of the Exposition Building, where the National Republican Convention will be held, commencing Tuesday next, June 3, and the National Democratic Convention, commencing July 8. The numbers on each section represent the seating accommodation. The total seating capacity will be about 8,000. The space allowed for spectators is somewhat less than four years ago, the seats in the extreme rear, where it was impossible to hear anything, and where there was, consequently, a constant murmur, having been cut off. Special attention has been given to the acoustic properties of the hall, so that, by the present system of double sounding-boards and other mechanical arrangements, it is believed that all present will be enabled to hear the proceedings with comparative ease. The stage is at the north end of the building—reversing the plan of four years ago. A careful examination of the arrangements shows that all details have been carefully considered, and the comfort and convenience of the delegates, press, and public thoughtfully provided for, so far as the architects and local committee could do so.

A FRENZIED MOTHER'S CRIME.

Details of the Terrible Tragedy at Albany, N. Y.—Five Children and Their Mother Dead.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 30.—[Special.]—The bloody and mangled bodies of five little children and their mother are the ghastly evidences of the desolation brought in one night to the home of Christopher Schreiver by the frenzy of a suddenly crazed woman. Last evening about 7:30 o'clock Schreiver, who is an industrious German blacksmith, left his house on Third street, in the upper part of the city, after a quarrel with his wife over the loss by her of their savings-bank book. When he returned two hours later there was no light in the rooms and no answer came to his calls to his wife and children. Surprised at the silence he went and felt in the bed for the children. His hand touched a blood-saturated sheet, and he ran horror-stricken into the street to arouse the neighbors. The sight that met their eyes made their blood run cold. In the cradle was Willie, aged 9 months, with his throat cut from ear to ear, and his head hanging to his body simply by a piece of skin. In an adjoining room in a single bed were three other children, Henry, Annie and Johnnie, aged respectively 7, 5 and 4 years, with a bloody streak across the throats. The mother and the eldest daughter, Mary, aged 9 years, were not to be found. Underneath the bed was Schreiver's big, coarse razor, made by himself, the instrument of the horrible murders. Searching parties immediately began a hunt for the missing ones. Down by the New York Central Railroad tracks they came across the unfortunate mother, with her head almost severed, the legs and arms broken, and the body frightfully mangled. While engaged in gathering the remains together they heard the moans of the child, who was still alive. She called to them to take her home. One arm and one foot were amputated, and she was otherwise terribly bruised. She was cared for at the hospital, but died this afternoon. The theory is that after Schreiver went out his wife performed her evening work as usual. She put her children to bed with the exception of Mary, the eldest, and then sat down and meditated over the first trouble that had arisen between herself and husband until crazed by what she supposed was the death-blow to her husband's hopes, she resolved upon a desperate deed that would end her own and her children's troubles at once and forever. The sight of the razor on the mantel in the room probably suggested the means of accomplishing her object, and finally grasping it she cut one after another the throats of her four youngest children as they lay on their couches. Then throwing the razor beneath the bed, she entered the middle bedroom, seized the eldest child, and, hurrying from the house through the front door across the fields, passed Tivoli Lake to the railroad tracks. There the frenzied woman waited until the train leaving here at 10:25 was due and flung herself upon the track and endeavored to retain her child with her. The child was sufficiently conscious when picked up to moan out that she had tried to get away, but her mother held her. This afternoon it was ascertained that Mrs. Schreiver was enceinte—a fact which partially accounts for her sudden and terrible insanity. The victims of this unparalleled sextuple murder will be buried together Sunday.

CITIZENS' LAW AND ORDER LEAGUE.

The second annual convention of the Citizens' Law and Order League of the United States will be held Aug. 28 and 29, 1884, at Lake Bluff, Ill., near Chicago. The Citizens' Law and Order Leagues of the several States are hereby requested to send delegates to that convention. The number of delegates is not limited, but the order of business will provide that the vote to which any State may be entitled shall be cast by the delegates attending without regard to their number.

All local leagues in a State where no State organization exists are also requested to send delegates. Visitors from other organizations of like nature will be welcome. Addresses are expected from some of the most eminent public speakers of the country, and the reports of the work of the Citizens' Leagues in different parts of the country cannot fail to be of great interest.

All State and local leagues appointing delegates are requested to inform the undersigned Secretary of such appointment without delay.

Persons desiring to organize a Law and Order League in any locality where none now exists may apply to the Secretary for necessary documents and forms of organization.

The headquarters of the National Law and Order League in Chicago during the convention will be at the Sherman House, corner Clark and Randolph streets. Reduced rates of railroad and hotel fares are expected for all delegates. Arrangements will be made for holding one or more mass-meetings in behalf of the United States League in the City of Chicago the Sunday evening following the convention.

The necessity for law and order organizations is obvious. They afford a common ground on which all good citizens, of whatever sect or party, can act together for the accomplishment of ends in which they all agree. The Citizens' Leagues take the enforcement of the laws out of the conflicts of party politics, and place it on the higher ground of universal duty. They make war only against the violators of the laws. They select the liquor laws for enforcement because they most deeply concern the public welfare and the best interests of society.

C. C. BONNEY, President.

J. C. SHAFFER, Secretary,
126 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

MRS. LOCKWOOD'S LECTURE.

Mrs. Belva V. Lockwood lectured to a very small audience in Hershey Hall last night on "American Statesmen and their Shortcomings." She gave a critical estimate of the great political parties and of the candidates for office now before the public and an exposure of their corruptions and shortcomings. She sympathized with the Democratic party, because for years it had seemed to be the under dog in the fight. Republicans as well as Democrats used money to further their political schemes, but had the art of covering their tracks better.

Tilden, the lecturer said, was now physically, morally, and intellectually unfit for the Presidency, and as he had attained the three score years and ten the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals should forbid his nomination. Blaine was a tried servant of the Republic, having served in nearly every sphere of work during a quarter of a century. Though generous in character he was implacable in his hates, and partisan and sectional in his views. His ability and knowledge of the law and Constitution were, however, undoubted. As Secretary of State he was the power behind the throne—the Bismarck of the Republic.

Conkling and Grant were then reviewed in turn.

DOGS SHAKING WITH THE AGUE.

New Hampton (N. Y.) letter: The fever and ague is now raging with the violence that always characterizes its annual appearance along the drained bed of the Wallkill River in this vicinity. It is reported that there is an average of one case in every house between the Village of Denton, a mile west of this place, and the Village of Walden. A peculiarity of the visitation this spring is that dogs have been attacked with it. The same symptoms that attend the disease in the human system are present when it appears among dogs. They yawn, have raging thirst, pass through the chill stage shaking violently, and suffer with the succeeding fever. Quinine is as regularly prescribed for dogs this spring as it is for their masters.

AFTER TWENTY-TWO YEARS.

RAWLEIGH, N. C., May 30.—[Special.]—At Rutherford Court the trial of John Twiggs for the murder of John McCall twenty-two years ago is in progress. He was captured last fall after an escape of twenty-one years. He is now an old man, and has since the War been living quietly in Tennessee, where he has a family and a good report among his neighbors. Should he be convicted, which is more than probable, the court will doubtless recommend Executive clemency.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the undermentioned cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	May 30.	May 23.
St. Louis	1,048,378	1,077,440
Baltimore	1,067,910	1,046,126
New Orleans	736,213	———

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday:

St. Louis, par to 50c premium.
New Orleans, $2.00 premium.

ONE OF THE TRULY GOOD.

Somerville *Journal:* "So you think your son smokes, Mrs. Jones?"

"I'm sure of it, Mrs. Brown. I've found pieces of tobacco in his pockets."

"Dear me, dear me, I'm sorry. My son has no bad habits. I never find anything in his pockets but cloves and coffee-beans."

Health Is Wealth.

Health of Body Is Wealth of Mind.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT,

The Great Blood Purifier.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bones and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A Grateful Recognition.

"To cure a CHRONIC or Long Standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns DEFECT in any organic body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect, but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind, with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who owe but an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—Medical Messenger.

##

Is Wealth.

y Is Wealth of Mind.

RADWAY'S

SARILLIAN

SOLVENT,

t Blood Purifier,

ound flesh, strong bone, and a uld have your flesh firm, free t carries, and your complexion SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLV-

l Recognition.

IC or Long Standing Disease is e healing art, that reasoning discovers DEVOUT and supplies rs step by step—by degrees—the e, not only commands our re- r gratitude. Dr. Radway has with that wonderful remedy, illian Resolvent, which accom- d suffering humanity, who drag pain and disease, through long s, owe him their gratitude."

AND TRUE.

Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Dis- se follows:

EASES CURED BY

DWAY'S

illian Resolvent.

ses, Caries of the Bone, Humors ious Diseases, Mal- or Unnatural Sore, Chronic or Old Ulcers, W Within Swellings, Scald Head, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Decay of the Body, Pimples, and Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder quisitism and Gout, Consumption, cious Deposits, and varieties of ds to which sometimes are given

rs's no known remedy that pos- powers over these diseases that furnishes. It cures step by step ndation, and removes the impure conditions. The wastes of the and healthy blood is supplied to ich new material is formed. This the power of Radway's Resolvent. n system has been salivated, and , Corrosive Sublimate, Mercury, de deposited in the bones, joints, ins of the bones, ligaments, ulcers, white swellings, various ngeritis will resolve away those ndicate the virus of the disease

aking these medicines for the rsicous cause, however slow may better," and find their general ve rush and weight increasing, own, it is a sure sign that these e diseases the patient either the virus of the disease is not ated and driven from the blood is nue to undermine the constitu- Sarsaparilla makes the patient hour you will grow better and rength, and soon

PRICE ONE DOLLAR. of Ten Years' Growth y's Remedies. e more of the active principles y other preparation. Takes in while others require five or six

R. R.

DWAY'S

y Relief

HEAPEST AND

NE FOR FAMILY USE

THE WORLD.

AND PREVENTS

ISM, NEURALGIA,

tion, ache, ache, rmation, Throat, Neck, Sheria, ness, ula, ult Breathing.

Complaints.

ness, or Painful Discharges from pened in fifteen or twenty minutes Ready Relief according to direc- on or inflammation, no weakness low the use of the R. R. Relief.

THE FIRST AND IS

LY PAIN REMEDY

ops the most excruciating pains and cures congestions, whether ach, Bowels, or other glands or ication.

TWENTY MINUTES. ient or excruciating the pain the dden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, ery one who reads this may suffer DY RELIEF will afford instant

of the Kidneys, of the Bladder, of the Bowels, the Lungs, Sore Throat, ning, the Heart, ip, Diphtheria, ness, Headache, ousness, Neuralgia, Sciatica, hest, Back, or Limbs, s.

Ague Chills. the Ready Relief to the part of eauty or pain exists will afford

drops in half a tumbler of water utes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour ch, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dys- in the Bowels, and all internal

always carry a bottle of RAD- LIEF with them. A few drops in sickness or pains from change of than French Brandy or Bitters as

ALARIA

VARIOUS FORMS.

r and Ague.

UE cured for fifty cents. There is d in this world that will cure Fever other Malarial, Bilious, Scarlet, and other Fevers (aided by RAD- so quickly as RADWAY'S READY

ents Per Bottle.

ver and Stomach Remedy.

re, Soothing Aperient, Act tin, Always Reliable and ral in Operation.

SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

s, elegantly coated with sweet s, purify, cleanse, and strengthen for the cure of all Disorders of , Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nerv- of Appetite, Headache, Constipa- ion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, of the Bowels, Piles, and all de- internal Viscera. Purely Vegeta- mercury, minerals, or deleterious

following symptoms resulting from ard Piles, Fullness of Blood in the d Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, fulness, or Weight in the Stomach, king or Fluttering of the Heart, Sensations when in lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, in the Head, Deficiency of Pain in ts of the Skin and Flesh, Sudden Flushes of Heat, and Sudden Flushes of Heat.

RADWAY'S Pills will free the sys- rom named disorders.

Price, 25 cents per box.

"False and True"

to Radway & Co., No. 32 Was- t., New York, will be sent you. the information will be sent you.

THE PUBLIC:

for RADWAY'S, and see that they s on what you buy.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS

A History of Those Which Nominated Presidents from 1856 to 1884.

The Exciting Scenes of 1860 and the Struggle Between Lincoln and Seward.

Gen. Grant's Unanimous Selection in 1872—A History of the Party in the Form of Ballots.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24.—[Special Correspondence.]—The Chicago Conventions of history have been those of 1860, 1864, 1868, and 1880, to which are to be added those of 1884. It is a good omen for the Republicans that no Presidential candidate ever nominated by them at Chicago was defeated. It is a bad augury for the Democrats that no candidate ever nominated by them in that city was elected. The Republican nominees at Chicago have been Abraham Lincoln in 1860, Gen. Grant in 1868, and Gen. Garfield in 1880. The Democratic nominee was Gen. McClellan in 1864.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION IN 1856.

There had been but one Republican Convention prior to that of 1860. This convention met at Philadelphia the 17th of June and chose Col. Henry S. Lane, of Indiana, as presiding officer. An informal ballot for President resulted as follows:

	Fremont.	McLean.		Fremont.	McLean.
Maine	13	11	Indiana	15	21
N. Hampshire	15	..	Illinois	14	19
Vermont	15	..	Michigan	15	..
Massachusetts	35	..	Wisconsin	15	..
Rhode Island	4	..	Iowa	12	..
Connecticut	15	..	Minnesota	..	3
New York	35	..	Kansas	9	..
New Jersey	7	..	Nebraska	..	3
Pennsylvania	27	9	Kentucky	5	..
Delaware	..	3	California	12	..
Maryland	8	..			
Ohio	23	..		259	196

New York also gave two votes for Sumner and one for Seward.

Col. John C. Fremont was thereupon unanimously nominated.

William L. Dayton was nominated for Vice-President, receiving on the informal ballot 259 votes to 43 for David Wilmot, 110 for Abraham Lincoln, 7 for Thomas Ford, 33 for Charles Sumner, 4 for Cassius M. Clay, 15 for Jacob Collamer, 2 for J. R. Giddings, 9 for W. F. Johnson, 46 for N. P. Banks, 1 for C. M. Pennington, 5 for Henry Wilson, 9 for John A. Kipp, 3 for Henry C. Carey, 8 for Gen. S. C. Pomeroy of Kansas. A formal ballot was then taken, when Mr. Dayton was nominated unanimously.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION OF 1860.

The Republican Convention of 1860 met in the first vigor of the party's life. It was a very critical period of the Nation's history. Civil war was impending. The threats of Southern leaders were no longer concealed. Slavery had become the central issue. The Republican leaders were conscious of the fact that this issue had finally to be met. A few of the Northern States were regarded as doubtful. They were Pennsylvania, Indiana, Iowa, Illinois, and New Jersey. There were a number of candidates. Among them the following: Massachusetts put forth N. P. Banks and Henry Wilson; Ohio, S. P. Chase and Ben Wade; Kentucky, C. M. Clay; Pennsylvania, Simon Cameron; Missouri, Edward Bates; New Jersey, W. L. Dayton and William Pennington; California, J. C. Fremont; Maine, W. P. Fessenden; New Hampshire, John P. Hale; Illinois, Abraham Lincoln; and New York, William H. Seward. A local organization composed of some of the most earnest Abolitionists, together with a few conservative men called the "Chicago Republican Club," had charge of the convention, and erected for its accommodation a large temporary wooden structure, known as "The Wigwam." It was built on the corner of Lake and Canal streets. The "Wigwam" survived the convention about ten years, and was built at a cost of $7,000. The ground upon which it was erected was swept by the memorable fire of 1871. The building was 180 feet long, 100 feet wide, with a gallery on three sides, and its acoustic properties were good. The stage of the old "Wigwam" was 140 feet long, nearly forty feet wide, and the building could accommodate 12,000 spectators. It was handsomely decorated, and pictures of the prominent statesmen of the Republic and of the party hung from the walls.

William H. Seward was the candidate who had the "boom" of that day. He was not only known at home, but abroad, and his supporters did not for a moment doubt that he would be the nominee of the convention. The famous Thurlow Weed had charge of his campaign. Simon Cameron, even then a veteran upon the political stage, was then in the vigor of middle age, and headed the Pennsylvania delegation. Gen. Banks, fresh from the Speakership of the House of Representatives, where, in the midst of the exciting slavery contests of those days, he had won the admiration of his friends and commanded the respect of his enemies, was thought certain to have a good vote. Abraham Lincoln, who had been voted for both for President and Vice-President in the Republican Convention at Philadelphia, and who was not altogether unknown as a quaint, original Western lawyer, had just added to his reputation by the remarkable series of debates between himself and Stephen A. Douglas, which are certain to be regarded in history as one of the most notable political events in our annals. There had been a very earnest private canvass made for Mr. Lincoln in which THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, perhaps, took the foremost part. But he was not a leading candidate and was not regarded by his opponents as a formidable one. There were 466 delegates in the convention, with 234 votes necessary to a choice. George Ashmun, of Massachusetts, was chosen President, a selection which was very satisfactory to the friends of Gen. Banks. Gov. Morgan, of New York, one of the pioneers in the organization of the party, called the convention to order, and David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, was chosen Temporary President. Those three eminent men are now dead. It was estimated that 20,000 persons were not able to gain access to the "Wigwam." Territorial delegates were admitted. A resolution was adopted protesting against the continuance of slavery.

NOMINATION OF PRESIDENT.

It was not until the third day that the convention proceeded to the nomination of President. Norman B. Judd, afterwards Minister to Berlin, who piloted Abraham Lincoln through Baltimore to the National Capital in safety, put the "rail-splitter" in nomination, and Mr. Judd's was the first appointment made by Abraham Lincoln after he was inaugurated. William M. Evarts presented the name of Mr. Seward; Mr. Dudley, of New Jersey, the name of William L. Dayton; Gov. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, that of Simon Cameron; Judge Carter, of Ohio, now Chief-Justice of the District Court here, the name of Mr. Chase; Mr. Corwin, of Ohio, the name of Mr. Bates; and Mr. Blair, of Missouri, that of Mr. Bates. On the third ballot Mr. Seward had 181 votes, Mr. Lincoln 231½, and Mr. Chase 24½, when Mr. Andrew, of Massachusetts, gave Your vote to Mr. Lincoln, nominating him by 2½ majority. It has been said by many politicians, to the reproach of Massachusetts, that in the party conventions of late years her votes have been thrown away for an ideal or an impossible Presidential candidate. There are those who think that it will be quite possible for Massachusetts to do in 1884 what she did in 1860—nominated by her votes the son of Abraham Lincoln for President. The excitement of that hour has probably never been exceeded in a National Convention. Even the youngest of those who were present had the excited scenes of that hour indelibly impressed upon their memory. The fact of the nomination was quickly conveyed to the anxious, excited crowd outside by a signal from men who had been stationed upon the roof of the great "Wigwam," and the news was greeted by the roar of cannon. There was great pressure to change the ballots, and when the result was announced the third ballot stood:

Whole number of votes cast	466
Necessary for choice	234
Abraham Lincoln	231½
W. L. Dayton	1

LINCOLN'S NOMINATION MADE UNANIMOUS.

Mr. Evarts, of New York, moved to make the nomination unanimous, and this motion was seconded by Mr. Andrews, of Massachusetts. Hannibal Hamlin was nominated for Vice-President at an evening session of the same day on the second ballot. The confusion was so great on the third ballot that there has been a dispute as to which State was entitled the honor of nominating Lincoln. Ohio has always claimed that honor, Judge Carter, before the ballot was announced, having stated that Ohio changed four votes from Mr. Chase to Abraham Lincoln. When Thurlow Weed observed the defeat of William H. Seward he could not restrain his tears.

NOTABLE MEN PRESENT.

Of the National Committee of that convention it is believed that only Edward McPherson of Pennsylvania, William A. Phillips of Kansas, and Carl Schurz of New York survive.

There were many notable men in the politics of the Nation present at that convention who are now numbered with the dead. Among the principal lions were Horace Greeley and the then venerable Frank P. Blair Sr. Whenever Greeley walked about he was followed by a gaping crowd. His odd clothes, shambling gait, and peculiar way attracted as much attention from the crowds in the streets of Chicago as the Chinese Minister does in Washington.

SEWARD'S BOOM.

Notwithstanding the fact that Seward had the "boom," and that all the political managers supposed that he would win, it was a fact that in the crowds outside the convention and outside the cliques which attempted to control it was believed that "Old Abe," as he for years had been known, would be the nominee; but this belief was characterized by the political seers as "universal twaddle." It was the "universal twaddle," however, that carried the day. The New York Republicans had Richmond House, one of the lesser hotels of Chicago, which disappeared with the fire and was not rebuilt under that name. The New York delegation drank a great deal of champagne, had some noisy campaign singers, and gave offense to many of the Abolitionists of the stricter sort, who were scandalized by what they called their riotous conduct. The Seward men had very much the appearance of a Pennsylvania delegation in our time. They wore silk badges, paraded the streets in military form, and were accompanied by a brass band with a gaudy uniform. The candidate for Vice-President on the Seward ticket was Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky. There was a great deal of earnest protest against Seward, however, from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana, and Illinois, the leaders of all these States predicting that they would be overwhelmed by the Democracy if Seward should be nominated.

SLAVERY IN THE CONVENTION.

There was an exciting scene when the platform was adopted. The party had convened convinced that the slavery issue had to be met; yet the conservatism that characterized some of the foremost Republican leaders of those days still prevailed. The venerable Joshua R. Giddings, of the famous Western Reserve in Ohio, was not one of the conservatives. To the report of the Committee on Resolutions he offered an amendment reaffirming the clause of the Declaration of Independence that "all men are entitled to life, property, and the pursuit of happiness," and adding that "Governments are instituted among men to secure the enjoyment of these rights, and I offer this," said the old man in a very earnest speech on his amendment, "because our party was formed upon it. It grew upon it. It has existed upon it—and when you leave out this truth you leave out the party." Notwithstanding this, an amendment was voted down. At the announcement of the vote by which it was lost Giddings rose and slowly made his way toward the door. The convention had voted down the Declaration of Independence; the doctrine of the fathers had been repudiated. But the cause of freedom was not to be lost by this temporary surrender. George William Curtis, of New York, was a member of the convention of 1860, as he is a member of the convention of 1884. He asked the convention to halt, and to state in exact terms whether or not it proposed to vote down one of the fundamental principles of the Constitution. He proposed in substance the amendment that Mr. Giddings, and said, as an observer describe it, "I rise simply to ask the gentlemen to think well before, upon the free prairies of the West, in the summer of 1860, they dare to wince and quail before the men who, in Philadelphia, in 1776—in Philadelphia, in the Arch-Keystone State, so amply, so nobly represented upon this platform today—before they dare to shrink from repeating the words that these great men enunciated." It was a strong appeal, and it prevailed. The note was sounded that awakened the armies and called a race out of the night of bondage.

The adoption of that terse, clear, virile platform, comprehensive of a great crisis, raising the voice of protest against the shams and wrongs that had grown up with the times, set the convention, the city, and the Nation wild. It was some time before the convention settled back again to the transaction of its business, and when it did settle back, the plane of high humanity to which the resolutions had carried it up was forgotten in the bitterness of a fight against the two-thirds rule. Trifling things often determine the result in National Conventions. The Seward men claimed that the defeat of their favorite was due, in this convention of 1860, to the fact that at a critical time they had no tally-sheets, just as the Blaine men claimed that his defeat at Cincinnati was caused from the fact that there was no gas in the convention hall, or that through a trick of the adversary the gas was turned off. The fight had been made in the convention of 1860 against the two-thirds rule. The object of it was to slaughter Seward. The friends of Seward defeated this by a large vote, and immediately afterwards insisted that the nominations for President be made. They failed in this, owing to the fact that the clerks did not have any tally-sheets, and to this incident the Seward men attribute the fact that he failed to receive the nomination. Still, Horace Greeley, who was one of the most bitter anti-Seward men, at half-past 11 o'clock the same night, gave up the fight and telegraphed to the New York *Tribune* of the next morning, as the files of the paper show, that he was confident that Seward would be nominated in the morning, the opposition to him being incapable of concentrating on any man. The New-Yorkers, at their headquarters at the Richmond House, were very jubilant that night, and champagne is reported to have been as free as water. The friends of Abraham Lincoln were at work, and during the night succeeded in organizing a successful combination. The existence of this combination was not suspected by the Seward men until after the convention had reassembled the third and last day. They entered the convention that morning, preceded by their band, confident that they were marching to victory. The combination, however, soon became apparent, and before the first ballot had proceeded far the Seward men were panic-stricken. The crisis came upon the last ballot.

THE BALLOTING.

The following was the first ballot:

FIRST BALLOT.

States.	Seward.	Lincoln.	Wade.	Chase.	Cameron.	Bates.	McLean.	Judd.	Dayton.	Collamer.
Maine	10	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N. Ham'ire	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	*2
Vermont	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Mass	22	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
R. Island	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	1	..
Conn	..	2	1	..	..	..	7	..	2	..
N. York	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
N. Jersey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Penn	4½	4	47½	6	1	..	..	..	..	..
Maryland	8	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
Delaware	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Virginia	8	14	1	..	..	..	1	..	5	1
Kentucky	5	6	2	..	..	..	4	..	34	..
Ohio	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indiana	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Missouri	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..
Michigan	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illinois	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Texas	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Wisconsin	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iowa	2	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
California	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minnesota	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oregon	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
Ter'tor's										
Kansas	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nebraska	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Dist. Col	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	137½	102	3	50½	48	13	1	49	14	1

*Previously withdrawn.

Whole number of votes cast, 465. Necessary to a choice, 233. The second ballot was then taken. Mr. Cameron's name was withdrawn.

SECOND BALLOT.

States.	Seward.	Lincoln.	Wade.	Chase.	Bates.	McLean.	Judd.	Dayton.	C. M. Clay.
Maine	10	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Hampshire	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vermont	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Massachusetts	22	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rhode Island	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Connecticut	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New York	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
New Jersey	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	..	23½	45	..	..	..	1	2½	..
Maryland	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delaware	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Virginia	8	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kentucky	7	7	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
Ohio	..	14	..	..	..	..	3	29	..
Indiana	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Missouri	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..
Michigan	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illinois	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Texas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wisconsin	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iowa	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
California	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minnesota	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oregon	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
Territories.									
Kansas	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nebraska	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
District Columbia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	184½	191	35	2	8	42½	10	2	..

The third ballot was taken amid excitement and cries for "the ballot." Intense feeling existed during the voting, each vote being awaited in breathless silence and expectancy.

The progress of the ballot was watched with the most intense interest, especially towards the last, the crowd becoming silent as the contest narrowed down. The States, as called, voted as follows:

THIRD BALLOT.

States.	Seward.	Lincoln.	Wade.	Chase.	Bates.	McLean.	Judd.	Dayton.	C. M. Clay.
Maine	10	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
New Hampshire	1	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
Vermont	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
Massachusetts	9	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
Rhode Island	1	..	1	5	1	..	..	..	1
Connecticut	1	4	2	4	..	..	..	..	1
New York	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Jersey	7	..	..	8	..	..	..	1	..
Pennsylvania	4	..	..	53	2	..	..	..	..
Maryland	3	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
Delaware	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Virginia	8	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..
Kentucky	6	..	4	13	..	..	..	..	..
Ohio	..	..	15	29	2	..	..	..	..
Indiana	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..
Missouri	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Michigan	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illinois	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..
Texas	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wisconsin	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iowa	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
California	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minnesota	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oregon	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Territories—									
Kansas	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nebraska	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District of Col	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	180	22	24½	231½	5	5	1	1	1

This gave Lincoln 231½ votes, or within 2½ of a nomination.

Before the result was announced Mr. Carter, of Ohio, said: "I rise, Mr. Chairman, to announce the change of four votes from Ohio from Mr. Chase to Mr. Lincoln."

This announcement, giving Mr. Lincoln a majority, was greeted by the audience with the most enthusiastic and thunderous applause.

Mr. McCrillis, of Maine, making himself heard, said: "The young giant of the West is now of age. Maine casts for him her 16 votes."

Mr. Andrew, of Massachusetts, changed the vote of that State, giving 18 to Mr. Lincoln and 8 to Mr. Seward.

Mr. B. Grata Brown, of Missouri, desired to change the 18 votes of Missouri to the gallant son of the West, Abraham Lincoln. Iowa, Connecticut, Kentucky, and Minnesota also changed their votes. The result of the third ballot was announced:

Whole number of votes cast	466
Necessary to a choice	234

Abraham Lincoln had received 354 votes and was declared duly nominated.

On motion of William M. Evarts, of New York, seconded by Mr. Andrew, of Massachusetts, the nomination was then made unanimous.

THIRD AND FINAL BALLOT.

This ballot was, perhaps, the most dramatic that ever occurred in a political convention. Mr. Murat Halstead, in his sketch of the convention, gives this graphic description:

While this ballot was being taken amid excitement that tested the nerves, the fatal defection from Seward in New England still further appeared—four votes going over from Seward to Lincoln from Massachusetts. The latter received four additional votes from Pennsylvania and fifteen additional votes from Ohio. It was whispered about "Lincoln's the coming man—will be nominated this ballot." When the roll of States and Territories had been called I had ceased to give attention to any votes but those of Lincoln, and had his vote added up as it was given. The number of votes necessary to a choice was 233, and I saw under my pencil as the Lincoln column was added up 232—one vote and a half to give him a nomination. In a moment the fact was whispered about. A hundred pencils had told the same story. The news went over the house wonderfully, and there was a pause. There are always men anxious to distinguish themselves on such occasions. There is nothing that politicians like better than a crisis. I looked up to see who would be the man to give the decisive vote. The man for the crisis in the Cincinnati Convention of 1856 was remembered—Col. Preston, of Kentucky. He broke the Douglas line and precipitated the nomination of Buchanan, and was rewarded with a foreign Mission. In about ten ticks of a watch Carter, of Ohio, sprang to his feet. I had imagined Ohio would be slippery enough for the crisis, and sure enough! Every eye was on Carter, and everybody who understood the matter at all knew what he was about to do. He is a large man with rather strikingly coarse features, a shock of bristling black hair, large and shining eyes, and is terribly marked with small-pox. He has also an impediment in his speech which amounts to a stutter, and his selection as Chairman of the Ohio delegation was considering its condition, altogether appropriate. He had been quite noisy during the sessions of the convention, but had never commanded when mounting his chair such attention as now. He said: "I rise (oh), Mr. Chairman to announce the change of four votes of Ohio from Mr. Chase to Mr. Lincoln." There was a moment's silence. The nerves of the thousands, which through the hours of suspense had been subjected to terrible tension, relaxed, and in the upheavals of relief there was then there was a noise in the Wigwam like the rush of a great wind in the van of a storm; and in another breath the wind was there. There were thousands cheering with the energy of insanity.

A man who had been on the roof and was engaged in communicating the ballotings to the mighty mass of outsiders now demanded by gestures at the skylight over the stage to know what had happened. One of the adherents with a tally-sheet in his hands shouted: "Fire the salute! Abe Lincoln is nominated!" As the cheering inside the Wigwam subsided we could hear that outside, where the news of the nomination had just been announced. And then, like the breaking up of the fountains of the deep, that was heard gave a new impulse to the enthusiasm inside. Then the thunder of the salute rose above the din, and the shoutings were redoubled. In the midst of the fury that some discharges of the cannon were absolutely not heard by those on the stage. Puffs of smoke drifting by the open doors and the smell of gunpowder told what was going on.

The moment half a dozen men who were on their chairs making motions or the President could be heard they changed the votes of their States to Mr. Lincoln. This was a mere formality, and was a cheap way for men to distinguish themselves. The proper and orderly procedure would have been to announce the vote, and then for a motion to have come from New York to make the nomination unanimous. New York was prepared to make this motion, but not out of order. Missouri, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, Virginia, California, Texas, District of Columbia, Kansas, Nebraska, and Oregon insisted upon casting their unanimous votes for Old Abe Lincoln before the vote was declared.

While these votes were being given the applause continued, and a photograph of Abe Lincoln which hung in one of the side rooms was brought in and held up before the surging and screaming masses. The places of the various delegations were indicated by flags, to which were attached the names of the States printed in large black letters on pasteboard. As the Lincoln enthusiasm increased, delegates tore these standards of the States from their places and swung them above their heads. A rush was made to get the New York standard and swing it with the rest, but the New-Yorkers would not allow it to be removed and were wrathy at the suggestion.

When the vote was declared Mr. Evarts, the New York spokesman, mounted the Secretary's table and addressed in fitting and impressively expressed his grief at the failure of the convention to nominate Seward, and in melancholy tones moved that the nomination be made unanimous.

Mr. Andrew, of Massachusetts, seconded the nomination in a speech in which his vanity as a citizen of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts was ventilated, and he said it had not been for Massachusetts to strike down William Henry Seward, considering by a promise to give the nominee of this convention 150,000 majority.

Carl Schurz, on behalf of Wisconsin, again seconded the motion, but not so effectively in his speech as an orator would have warranted us in expecting. There was a little clap-trap and somewhat of anti-climax in shouting "Lincoln and victory" and taking of "defying the whole slave power" and whole vassalage of hell.

Mr. Blair, of Michigan, made the speech of the hour. He said:

"Michigan from first to last has cast her vote for the great statesman from New York. She has nothing to take back. She has not put me forward to say that at your bidding here today she lays down her first and best loved candidate to take up yours with some beating of heart, with some quivering of veins [much applause]; but she does not fear that the fame of Seward will suffer, for she knows that his fame is a portion of the American Union; it will be written, and read, and beloved long after the temporary excitement of this day has passed away, and when Presidents themselves are forgotten in the oblivion which comes over all temporal things. We stand by him still. We have followed him with an eye single, and with unwavering faith in the past. We marshal now behind him in the grand column which shall go out to battle for Lincoln."

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

The following is a record of the balloting for Vice-President:

FIRST BALLOT.

States.	C. M. Clay.	Banks.	Hamlin.	Hendricks.	Hibbard.	Hamlin.	Johnson.	Hand.	H. W. Davis.	Dayton.	Hendricks.
Maine	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..
New Hampshire	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
Vermont	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
Massachusetts	..	20	1	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
Rhode Island	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Connecticut	..	2	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..
New York	..	9	4	2	11	35	1	8	..	..	..
New Jersey	..	1	..	7	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	..	4½	3½	24	7	11	..	..	5	..	..
Maryland	..	2	..	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..
Delaware	..	3	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Virginia	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kentucky	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ohio	..	..	..	..	..	46	..	..	..	..	..
Indiana	..	15	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
Missouri	..	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Michigan	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
Illinois	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..
Texas	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wisconsin	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
Iowa	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
California	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
Minnesota	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Oregon	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Territories.											
Kansas	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nebraska	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Columbia	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	184½	8½	43	22	254	1	8	5	..	..

Massachusetts withdrew the name of Mr. Banks and cast 26 votes for Mr. Hamlin.

Pennsylvania withdrew the name of Gov. Reeder and cast 54 votes for Mr. Hamlin.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION OF 1864—M'CLELLAN.

Four years afterwards there was another convention at Chicago. Abraham Lincoln had been President nearly four years when the Democrats met in Chicago the 30th of August, in the midst of the most intense popular excitement, to declare that the War was a failure. There had been no period in the history of the country when the feeling was more intense and bitter than at that time. The Democratic party was divided into two factions, one of which favored peace and the other demanded a vigorous prosecution of the War. The contest in the party was more over a declaration of policy than as to candidates. By the general consent of the party it was known in advance that Gen. McClellan would be the candidate. In fact, no other candidate was named in the convention, although ex-Gov. and ex-Senator Powell, of Kentucky, endeavored to name one, but withdrew. Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, "Gentleman George," the present Senator, soon to give place to Standard-Oil Payne, was nominated for Vice-President on the first ballot. McClellan was bitterly denounced in the convention by B. G. Harris, of Maryland, then a Congressman, who declared him a tyrant and despot, and no better than a Republican candidate, because he had been at the head of the Union armies. The special grievance of Mr. Harris was the fact that McClellan had arrested some members of the Maryland Legislature early in the War on account of the passage of the ordinance of secession. The acts of McClellan at that time were the subject of an interesting political debate in the United States Senate, the Democrats being much embarrassed by the conduct of their chieftain. But Mr. Harris was reconciled afterwards, when he discovered that McClellan, the Union soldier, who was no better than a Republican candidate, was content to run upon a platform which declared the War a failure, and advocated the calling of a National Peace Conference to put an end to it. A striking figure in that convention was Clement L. Vallandigham, who had just run the blockade from the Southern lines, where he had been sent by orders of Gen. Burnside. It was to Vallandigham's influence in great measure that the peace platform was adopted. This convention was held in the "Wigwam" which was constructed for the Republican Convention four years before. The Democrats soon found that a Union soldier, running upon a peace platform in the darkest days of the War, was certain of defeat, and thousands of Democratic Union men voted the Republican ticket. Horatio Seymour presided at this convention. Shortly after its adjournment the Union army had some important successes which very materially increased the chances of Republican success. Besides, a number of States granted permission

SKETCHES.

A Summer-Resort Romance Which Ended in Unorthodox Fashion.

How Women Select the Hats That Bankrupt Their Doting Husbands.

A Lucky Widow—Three Lovely Princesses—She Took Him—Current Poetry and Humor.

THE TRIBUNE PRIZE STORY.

[THE TRIBUNE prize of $10 has been awarded this week to the author of the story printed below.

The conditions on which the prize may be competed for are: (1) That the story shall be not less than one nor more than two and one-half columns in length; (2) that it shall be written only on one side of the paper; (3) that the name and address of the author shall be written plainly on the first page; and (4) that postage shall be inclosed for its return if not accepted.

Under no circumstances will THE TRIBUNE undertake to keep rejected manuscripts "until called for" or "until sent for," but all manuscripts not accepted will be promptly returned by mail if postage is inclosed.

A check for $10 will be mailed to the successful competitor immediately before or immediately after the publication of the story.]

A Story of Port Caradoc.

It began in a common-place, every-day way with a basket of early peaches which George Randolph sold and delivered to Mrs. Sanders, who kept the boarding-house on the hill. There were five boarding-houses in Port Caradoc, not to mention the great white hotel on the cliff, and Mrs. Sanders' was the best. Even in a dull season, which came occasionally to Port Caradoc as it does to other places, "Sanders'" was nearly always full, and from the first of June till the beginning of September Mrs. Sanders herself was, as she expressed it, "most run off her feet." Every one knew that at "Sanders'" were to be had the brownest of new-laid eggs, the sweetest of home-made bread, the richest of cream, the reddest and ripest of tomatoes. Mrs. Sanders knew "how to lay her hands on the best of everything," she would tell you as she helped with generous hand the golden cobs of sweet corn, and at the same time watched over little Tommy Diba, whose "mawma kinder sick and didn't get down to meals regilar, pore thing," to see that he didn't make himself ill with blueberry pudding.

And so it came to pass in the natural course of things that Mrs. Sanders "laid her hand" on the earliest of George Randolph's early peaches. Randolph, who owned a small peach-farm at Port Caradoc—not much of a place—only a hundred acres, about a mile away from the village on the shores of the lake. He was a tall, well-made young fellow, with a crop of curly brown hair and clear, dark-gray eyes—rather a stern mouth, and habitually a somewhat grave expression. He tied his horse—a bonnie little bay—at the gate that evening and came striding up the gravelled path to the house, slowly swinging a peach-laden basket in his hand. It had been a frightfully hot day and most of the boarders were about on the wide veranda—some in an exhausted sort of way, rocking backwards and forwards in the big, red-painted rocking-chairs. They were nearly all ladies and children belonging to Oshawa, the big, bustling city across the lake, whose husbands and fathers, unable to leave business for longer, contented themselves with "running across" to Port Caradoc by the Saturday evening steamer—it was only a three hours' trip—and returning to Oshawa on the Monday morning.

Mrs. Sanders came bustling out of the house to meet Randolph:

"Why, you've bin and brought the peaches yourself, Mr. Randolph!" she exclaimed. "Well, I'm powerful glad to see you: do step into the house now: we've just got through supper, and I guess it's all cleared away, but I've got some mighty nice raspberry vinegar, and you shall fetch you some ice for it. You look downright wilted up, and not much wonder neither, it's bin powerful hot today." Then, with a confidential dropping of her voice to a lower key: "You're just the person I wanted to step around to the back stoop a minute; there ain't no saying a word here, with all these blessed children 'round. "You see," she continued, as they rounded the corner of the house, "I've got some new boarders, as come over last week from Oshawa—real elegant folks I'd do anything to please Mis' Drayton—that's her name—she's a real sweet little thing, and as I was goin' to say, she's set her heart on the children learnin' to ride—there's three of them, two girls and a boy—and they're all just wild about it. They don't give me no rest that pretty little governess of theirs no peace from mornin' till night. So, 'Mis' Drayton,' she says to me says she, 'couldn't you find some nice, reliable person, Mis' Sanders, as has a quiet horse and would spare a little time every day teachin' the children—some one,' she says 'as they wouldn't learn no harm of?' an' I told her no, I didn't know of no one, an' my! they was all so disapp'inted. Well, then Mr. Randolph, as I was thinkin' about them peaches this mornin' it just seemed to pop into my head like, to ask you about it! I know you've got a nice, quiet pony—it ain't a very busy season with you just now, an' they're real nice little children, an' their ma'd be awful obliged an'—sakes alive! I've talked myself clear out o' breath! Come, now, Mr. Randolph, do say you'll do it!"

And so Mrs. Sanders rattled on till, almost before Randolph knew what was happening, he was being triumphantly led back to the front veranda and introduced to a pretty little dark-haired woman, who thanked him gently for his "great kindness" to her children, and promised that the said children should be at his farm "with Miss Howard" by 10 o'clock the next morning. And then Miss Howard herself was called and appeared suddenly at the corner of the veranda. Randolph never forgot that first sight of her—the graceful figure in a white gown, clearly outlined against the background of green creeper which screened one end of the veranda. A few last red rays from the setting sun streamed through the crevices in the network of leaves and lighted up her brown hair and clear, gentle eyes. It seemed to Randolph that he knew her—that he had always known her; every feature in her delicate, thoughtful face was at once well-known to him; everything that happened during those few minutes seemed to him like only a repetition of something that had happened long ago. Even the touch of her hand as it lay for an instant in his, the sound of her voice when she spoke a few commonplace words, seemed strangely familiar to him. He was as one in a dream. All that evening, driving home along the sandy road, and afterwards going about his accustomed work, he was unable to shake off an odd consciousness of that interview. Each word that had been spoken repeated itself over and over again in his mind until, ashamed of his weakness, though unable to conquer it, he threw himself upon his bed, only to spend the night in uneasy dreams of troops of brown-eyed girls in white gowns, each an exact fac-simile of the other.

The next morning dawned clear and bright, and Randolph, who was up and about somewhat earlier than usual, seemed to be possessed by the spirit of order. He set Grig, a youth of independent views who "helped" on the farm, to weed the graveled path and whitewash the front gate. He himself before breakfast thoroughly groomed the brown pony, and took down and cleaned an old side-saddle which had belonged to his mother. "Randolph seems kind o' peart this mornin'," remarked Keziah, the old woman who "did the chores," to Grig. Grig assented rather gloomily. Whitewashing gates was not his favorit occupation. But it looked to Randolph—for the first time—a very forlorn sort of place, even when the path was weeded and the gate whitewashed, and Keziah, according to orders, had scrubbed the steps and drawn up the green blinds with their painted pink roses in the windows of the disused "front parlor." The house itself, a rambling low cottage, was quite innocent of paint, and the boards of which it had been built fifty years earlier had grown with time to be a soft, greyish black; little patches of green moss grew and flourished under the eaves and here and there where the boards overlapped each other. It stood facing the road and about fifty yards away from it—the peach orchard with its long straight rows of heavily-laden trees stretching away on either side, and behind, not thirty yards from the kitchen-door, a pale-yellow cliff, dotted here and there with tufts of long grass and wild raspberry-bushes, descended abruptly into the lake. It was a quaint, quiet, peaceful-looking spot, and so thought Mary Howard as she viewed it for the first time that sunshiny morning. Afterwards it grew to be very dear and sacred to her, when she had heard the sad story connected with its past, and had learned to share in Randolph's love and reverence for the dead mother who had "dress'd her weird" in silence there.

Randolph met the governess and her charges as they progressed, the latter with eager and expectant glances up the newly-weeded path, and conducted them to the long paddock at the end of the orchard, where Grig, kicking his disconsolate heels against its rails, was sitting on the fence, holding the brown pony and an old grey mare. Miss Howard was soon established in a shady corner under a hickory-nut tree, with a camp-stool and a book, while Grig, a fine appearance of scorn on his expressive countenance, marched slowly up and down the field in charge of pretty little Maude, mounted on the old gray mare, and Randolph himself superintended the evolutions of the delighted Johnny on the pony. By and by Grig was dispatched to the house, whence he returned bearing a huge pitcher of milk and a platter of Keziah's home-made "bun-loaf," which Miss Howard laughingly distributed from her post under the hickory. And then—and then, somehow, it all came to an end, and Randolph found himself leaning over the gate, listening to the children's ringing laughter and watching the graceful figure which accompanied them as it disappeared round the bend of the road. Disappeared! Yes—but came again, on the morrow, and on many morrows after that—nearly every day of that happy and long-remembered summer, till the old, old story was once more repeated, and Mary Howard's sweet face and gentle presence grew to be as necessary to Randolph's happiness and peace as the very breath he drew. And one day he told her so—one day in the early autumn, when heavy clouds hung over the leaden-colored lake and the wind sighed through sombre pines and red-tinted maples as if with a foreboding of the long winter to come. And she—she took his sun-burned hand and kissed it, laid her head trustingly on his broad shoulder and told him she loved him dearly, dearly—better than life.

* * * * * * *

They were to be married the next spring from Mrs. Sanders'—the 6th of June was the day fixed for the wedding. Mary Howard, who had spent the winter in Oshawa with the Draysons, her only friends, was to come with them to Port Caradoc June 1. Randolph had spent much of his time through the winter and spring in fitting up the old house and making it as bright and comfortable as might be for his bride. Many were the tender thoughts and fancies which filled his mind as he worked in the long winter evenings at the pretty carved bookcases which were to hold the books she was so fond of; or later in the spring as he made various journeys to Cripsville, the nearest inland town, where he purchased so many dainty knick-knacks that Keziah declared "Randolph had gone mad on fixin's." For the 25th of May Randolph had planned the last of these journeys, and the morning of that day he left Port Caradoc by the early train for Cripsville. It was a close, sultry morning, there seemed scarcely a breath of air, the lake was ominously still—not a ripple stirred its surface—heavy, threatening clouds hung over the horizon; Keziah entreated him not to go; she said she felt "kind o' skeared"—she "loved thar was goin' to be an awful storm." But Randolph only laughed, and promised to send up a woman from the village to keep her company. His heart was so full of happiness it had no room for forebodings. He reached Cripsville about 10 o'clock. At noon a storm of thunder and lightning broke over the city. Hailstones as large as pigeons' eggs fell, smashing every unprotected pane of glass. The wind shrieked and howled through the streets, rooting up trees and snapping telegraph-poles like twigs. Houses were blown down, men and horses killed. It was that terrible storm of May, 187—.

Randolph made his way to the station with difficulty about 5 o'clock, only to find that no trains were running to Port Caradoc. A portion of the railway had been torn up by the storm, and it would take at least twenty-four hours to repair the damage done. He returned to the town, where he wandered about rather aimlessly for an hour or two, and then went to the hotel, intending to spend the night there and resolved to hire a horse and drive home—a distance of some thirty miles—the next morning. He was possessed by a strange, uneasy feeling, and felt half inclined to start for home that night, but hearing that it would be dangerous, perhaps impossible, and having indeed no urgent cause for haste, he abandoned the idea. About 9 o'clock rumors reached the hotel of disaster on the lake. Some said that the Oshawa steamer had been wrecked at Port Caradoc and all hands lost; others, that she had been struck by lightning; others, again, that she had been driven out of her course and had gone to pieces on the sandbar, but that most of the passengers and crew were saved. Randolph decided to start at once for home: he managed to secure a horse and light buggy, and by midnight was on his way. The storm had by this time subsided—through a rent in the clouds overhead a few stars shone brightly—the road stretched dark and gloomy before him. Fallen trees here and there blocked the way; occasionally he was obliged to get out and haul his horse's head round by a growing dread and anxiety. What if—if anyone dear to him had been on board the ill-fated steamer? It might be—it was possible! And he shuddered as an awful picture presented itself, against all probability, to his mind. He urged on his horse, and strove to occupy himself with other thoughts. The dawn began to break, and faint streaks of red showed themselves in the eastern sky. He was still five miles from his destination when the jaded little mare he was driving stumbled and fell heavily, laming herself so severely that traveling the remainder of the distance was quite out of the question. Randolph tied her to the fence—a somewhat unnecessary precaution—and made his way by a short cut across the fields to the nearest farm, a friend's, where he found the house hold just astir, and easily obtained a promise of "looking after the mare" from a sleepy-looking farm boy. Then he struck across country in the direction of Port Caradoc, through patches of cool green forest where the sun had as yet scarcely penetrated, and over fields bounded sometimes by "snake" fences, sometimes by rough barricades of tree-stumps. The grass was heavy with dew glittering in the morning sunlight.

A little after 6 o'clock he came in sight of his house, approaching it not from the side next the village, but from the opposite direction. While still half a mile off he descried a horse and carriage standing at the gate and what seemed to be a knot of people in the road. Figures were moving in and out of the door. Randolph was not very much surprised: it had occurred to him before as more than probable that, were the report true as to the steamer's having gone to pieces on the sandbar, use would have been made of his house, being the nearest at hand, as an impromptu hospital for the rescued. Now, drawing nearer, he recognized the carriage at the gate as that belonging to the doctor, and felt confirmed in this idea. He hurried on, feeling faint and sick from long exertion and want of food. Soon he was perceived and recognized by the group of people at the gate, all but two of whom, and those apparently strangers, were well known to him—some were old friends. Not one stepped forth to meet him—not one spoke. Instead, they turned to each other with looks of horror and pity, and one, a young farmer who had been for years his greatest friend in the place, turned and walked quickly away. Randolph stopped—his heart gave one great throb and then seemed to grow still. Was it true? Had this strange, dreadful presentiment of evil been only a forewarning of the truth? Then a great calm came over him. He walked on. "What is it, friends?" he said, quietly. No one answered; one old man attempted to speak, but the words died away in his throat. Keziah came down the path. "The Lord's hand is heavy upon yo', Randolph," she said solemnly. He pushed her gently aside and entered the house. The door of the front room was closed. He opened it, and the bright, cruel sunlight streamed into the darkened room. Streamed in upon the bookcases, on the walls, the new piano in the corner, the sofa covered with bright blue—he had covered it himself. But not for this—oh! not for this! He had thought how she would rest there in the evenings; how he would sit beside her, perhaps with children playing at their feet; but he had never thought of this—oh! God! never of this! He needed not to draw the covering from the fair, pale face to know that it was her form lying so quietly there—needed not to press his burning hands upon her brow, upon her heart, to know that hope was fled. He scarcely listened when they told him how it happened—why she had come a week earlier; how she had struggled at the end for life. At first he knelt there, piteously shaking her cold hands and moaning like some dumb animal in pain, and then he raved and cursed his health and strength, and prayed for death.

But death comes not for the asking, and he lived.

SATURDAY SELECTIONS.

How Women Select Hats—A Visit to a Big Dry-Goods House.

"I think this becomes me. How much?"

"Seven dollars. It is a Canton braid, and very pretty for the price."

"Let me see something better." And the customer, a showy, middle-aged woman, who had drawn her lips contemptuously at the mention of the price, hastily whisked off the hat which she had at first assumed with so much self-complacency. "I can't be seen with a $7 hat. What are those Tyroleses?"

"They are the best English Milan, assorted colors, untrimmed, from $1.38 to $1.65. We have them beautifully trimmed from $10 to $18. This one is a perfect beauty."

"So it is," said the customer, trying on the fluffy, steeple-crowned enormity and surveying herself admiringly in the mirror. "It is all the style, too. How much?"

"Eighteen dollars."

"This will answer, and you can send my old one home. I promised it to my maid in case of my being better suited." And after another lingering and coquettish look in the glass the lady paid for the enormity and sailed away with flying colors.

"You see, it was the price alone that captivated her," said the forewoman, who had made the sale. "By the way, sir, you can ensconce yourself in this corner and appear to be taking account of stock instead of taking notes. It would hardly do for our customers to suspect that you are a reporter."

The scene was in the rear or trying-on room of the millinery department connected with one of the great New York bazaars. It was sumptuously furnished, and in size and appointments was rather a salon than an ordinary apartment. A superb pier looking-glass reached from floor to ceiling at either side and between the richly curtained windows at the rear. Hats, bonnets, widows' caps, every variety of feminine head-gear, were tastefully displayed through the length and breadth of the long millinery-shop, where tidy saleswomen were busy at the counters.

"But the lady really looked well in the cheaper hat," said the reporter, continuing the conversation, "while the sugar-loaf she paid for was unbecoming to the last degree."

"But it cost her nearly three times as much, and she will not scruple to show the receipted bill to all her friends," said the forewoman with a slight shrug of her shoulders. "She is a saloonkeeper's wife, whose vulgar prodigality has been very profitable to us ever since she discovered the difference between an ostrich tip and a plush pompon. And her maid! That was funny!"

"Why?"

"Her maid is her cook and maid of all work combined, who doubtless varies her employment by occasionally scrubbing out the liquor saloon, over which they live. But excuse me for the present." And the forewoman turned away to call a disengaged saleswoman to her assistance, as a stream of customers entered the store, headed for the trying-on-room, with beaming and expectant faces.

With hardly an exception one and all made a slight pause before crossing the charmed threshold, as though momentarily dazzled or puzzled by the array of headwear. The novelties were perched about on wire stands like blossoms upon their stalks. The glass showcases here and there looked like collections of nondescript birds and insects. Every breath of air from the half-opened windows caused a gentle waving of plumes, a rustle of artificial flowers, and a flutter of feather tips, tufts, pompons, laces, and ribbons. The airy, bright-colored scraps lying about over the Axminster carpet added to the Oriental luxuriousness of the place. A countryman might have taken the exhibition for an odd horticultural display. It was only an exhibition of spring and early summer hats and bonnets—a fashionable milliner's regular set-out for the delectation, bewilderment, and temptation of women.

There were steeple-crowns of every description, from the really becoming Alpine to the Witch of Endor candle-snuffer of sky-piercing cone and exaggerated brim. There were sun hats for country and street wear, looking like inverted dustpans and straw sieves. There were jockey and Gainsborough hats, variously trimmed, pretty, preposterous, appropriate, and bizarre. The scollop shell and the parachute had been modeled upon to the extremity of invention. Spain and Savoy had contributed grace, as Belgium and Saxony had suggested ugliness, to numerous styles. There were Shaker bonnets that recalled the sugar-scoop, the police-man's helmet, the mussel shell, and the wash-bowl respectively. There were pokes in greater variety than any other style, resembling inverted work-baskets, coal-hods, fruit dishes, pudding basins, hanging baskets, and soup tureens. Perhaps, however, there was not one that a really lovely face might not have rendered supportable.

The trying-on department having once been fairly entered, the bonnet buyers began to chat, comment, examine, and question all in a breath. All was animation. The utter want of taste that distinguished the majority of the shoppers was as amusing as it was phenomenal, and, as a rule, those who gave the saleswomen the most trouble made the most ludicrous selections. A tall and portly woman, with large features and a fat, red face, shed a battered turban, and, after trying on a pretty much every expensive hat and bonnet on display, came to a spell-bound attitude before the mirror with a $3 lace bonnet on her head. It looked like a snowflake on a haystack, but she paid for it and hurried away. A peaky, blasted-looked little woman capitulated early to the fascination of a cart-wheel steeple crown, and took her departure. Three servant girls, who were evidently shopping in company as foils to each other's extravagance, finished a breathless campaign by buying as many thirty-cent imitation French chip pokes, with a democratic disregard for appropriateness, and married them off with a load of gaudy ribbons and cheap flowers in the way of trimmings. A very pretty girl was a victim of misplaced friendship. She was the only one of a group of four that could afford to buy a new hat, and was evidently envied by her companions, who were much less attractive than she. They were not long in flattering her into the purchase of the hat that became her less than any article on display—an ecru jockey with ridiculous trimmings. She tripped away without a suspicion of treachery.

Tasteless persons were the most regardless of the opinions of the saleswomen, even when elicited by urgent requests. "Too youthful, indeed!" exclaimed a stern-visaged matron, with an angry look at the attendant who had ventured, on solicitation, to disapprove an airy Lillian Russell hat which the customer had just cocked coquettishly behind her false frizzes.

"I thought you were a young person of some taste. The idea! But the price is more than I wish to pay, and I'll look elsewhere."

The attendant, who chanced to be the forewoman, looked a little sad as the stern-visaged lady swept out of sight, but brightened up as she was next approached by a sedate shopper, dressed in excellent taste, upon whom she was waiting with all the experience and courtesy at her command. "That is always the way," said the forewoman a little later, when there was a lull in the business. "That last customer was a lady of taste and refinement. You noticed how admirably she suited herself, and without being expensive either. She asked my opinion because she really desired it, while in most cases it is our flattery, not our criticism, that is in demand."

"Do the wealthy ladies generally exhibit the most taste in the selection of headgear?" asked the reporter.

"If they have been much abroad, or have been in wealthy or good circumstances for more than one generation, I think they do, but otherwise not," was the reply. "However, artistic taste in dress, as in everything else, is often inborn, and refined associations have more to do with its cultivation than the mere possession of money. We have many customers in moderate, or even straitened circumstances, who can never afford to buy a trimmed hat or bonnet, and who yet manage to make up their headwear so artistically out of a few more simple materials that I myself would not be able to distinguish it from a milliner-made article. But the very rich ladies do not often come here."

"Where do they purchase?"

"At the ultra-fashionable establishments that deal in millinery exclusively."

A Lucky Widow—How Jim Keene Was Enabled to Get into the Bonanza.

Few men, writes a New York correspondent, have received more sympathy in misfortune than has James R. Keene, the late California millionaire, who last week lost in Wall street the last of that great fortune of $10,000,000 which he brought from San Francisco to New York ten years ago. Innumerable stories are told of his rise in the world and of those he helped to better fortunes, and I shall try to tell one of these as it was told to me at Saratoga two years ago. "Do you see that little woman with the India shawl who is just going to drive?" inquired an ex-Senator from California of the writer as we sat together on the great hotel piazza one afternoon. "She has had a wonderful experience. Would you like to hear how Jim Keene helped her to a fortune?" Relighting his cigar, the Forty-niner proceeded: "I remember very well in 1856 when Tom Crittenden came back from New York with a pretty little wife. He was a daring operator then, and for awhile all he undertook succeeded. But times changed. Crittenden got on the wrong side of the market and could not get right. One day he came home ruined and after a brief illness died, some said of a broken heart. It was hard lines for his wife. She had been gently reared, and was no more fitted to battle with poverty and the world than is a turtle-dove. A few friends who had known her husband in his better days interested themselves in her, and their wives gave her enough work in the shape of plain sewing to keep the wolf hunger from the door.

"In 1874 Flood, O'Brien, Mackey, and Fair organized the largest scheme of mining speculation ever known on the Pacific Slope. The stock of the Bonanza mines was then very low—about 28, I believe. One afternoon Mackey, who was the General Superintendent of these mines (all a part of the great Comstock system), came in a hurry to San Francisco and went at once to Flood and O'Brien. He said they had just struck the most wonderful lot of 'bonanzas,' or pockets, full of almost pure gold that he in all his experience had ever seen. He proposed to the two gentlemen named and Fair that they should quietly get hold of all this stock that could be had before the news of this wonderful 'strike' was made public. This was Thursday. By Saturday evening they had three-fifths of all the stock. Only two outsiders—Sharon and Bill Ralston—were allowed to come in, and the only reason the latter was told they wanted the Bank of California to carry them through. Keene, shrewd and sharp, felt that something was in the air, but for the life of him he could not find out what it was. One afternoon a little woman in rusty black came into the office and, with a timid air, asked a clerk if she could see Mr. Keene.

"The young man addressed was very busy just then telling a story to another clerk of how he and several others had painted the town red the night before. He looked over her head and everywhere, and finally saw it was only a shabby-looking woman. He supposed it was some one who was begging, and insolently answered that Mr. Keene was very busy then and could see no one. She waited a moment and modestly said, 'Will you take my name in to him?' Just then a tall, slender man came out of a back office with two or three others, and, hearing the conversation, said: 'I am Mr. Keene; did you wish to see me? Come into my office, madam.' She went with him. He offered her a chair with as much courtesy as if she had been the reigning belle of San Francisco and waited for her to speak. 'Mr. Keene,' she said, 'I am the widow of Tom Crittenden, of whom you once knew, and I have been used to hearing of mining operations all my married life. I am sewing for my living now. Yesterday I was at the house of—naming one of the bonanza set—and heard a conversation which convinced me that a great operation is being engineered by Flood, O'Brien, Mackey, and Fair. They say they have made a wonderful discovery that will put up the Comstock certificates of stock 300 or 400 per cent.' She then opened a little box, and handing it to Keene said: 'These diamond ear ornaments were my mother's present to me the day I was married. Throughout all my distress and poverty I have kept them. They are worth $800. Will you take them as security and buy for me on margin all of this mining stock they are good for?'

"Keene saw it all in a second. Here was the clew he had so vainly tried to find. 'You have rendered me a most important service, Mrs. Crittenden,' said he. 'Keep your diamonds. I will buy you a line of shares in the mining stock you mention and carry it for you. Whenever you want your profits come to me,' and he bowed her out. There was no time to lose, but by working diligently he had stock enough to make a million dollars of profit if the stock went above 300. Four days after the wonderful news became public. At first the brokers thought it was a job, but the experts they sent down to examine said that nothing like such a deposit had ever been known in mining history. The stock started. From 28 it jumped to 60 in one day, then to 90, 120, 150, 200, 285. The little woman watched the upward rise with feelings that can only be imagined. She scarcely slept; she could not work. At 285 she sent Mr. Keene a note to sell whatever he had bought for her. She had no idea how much it was, but thought it might perhaps be 300 shares—maybe not more than 100. This would give her at least $35,000 after all commissions are paid. That afternoon she went down to his office. The smart young clerk remembered her and was more civil this time.

"He said Mr. Keene was out just then, but was momentarily expected. Would she take a seat and wait for him? She sat down in a sort of daze, hardly knowing what she did. How long she waited she has no idea to this day. Mr. Keene's voice awakened her faculties, and he was standing before her. 'I got your note, Mrs. Crittenden,' he was saying, 'and I sold your stock today. Come into my office, Mr. Quill. See how much money Mrs. Crittenden has with us,' continued the great mining millionaire. In a moment the clerk replied, 'Mrs. Crittenden has $570,000 less commissions, making her profits on 2,000 shares—$562,870.' 'Will you have a check for it now?' asked Keene. He heard a soft sigh. 'Get some water here quickly. She has fainted,' said he, lifting her up from the sofa on which she had been sitting. Well, my story is ended," said the Californian. "The lady you see yonder made good use of her money. She was aided by Keene, who put it into good hands, and now there is no happier person anywhere than Tom Crittenden's widow. She has diamonds, horses, and pretty clothes, some of them so pretty that when she comes into the parlor at the States the envious women wish she were dead."

Three Lovely Princesses.

The late Empress Mary Anne of Austria, says a London paper, appeared to the world, in the early part of her wedded life, to be singularly blessed by the Fates. She was the eldest of the three beautiful daughters of Victor Emmanuel I. of Sardinia, and of that Princess of Naples who was called "la Bella" to distinguish her from her sister, "la Dotta," first wife of Ferdinand VII. of Spain, and Marie Amélie, "la Santa," who was afterwards Queen of the French. A medal was struck at Turin in 1818 representing the three daughters of Victor Emmanuel as the mythological Graces. Mary Anne was the central figure. She and Christina and Maria Theresa, who were then quite juvenile, were clad in thin but decent classical draperies, and laying wreaths before the bust of their royal mother, who as "la Bella" was supposed to stand in lieu of Venus. The Empress Mary Anne had seen enough of adversity in youth to value the gifts of fortune which were crowded upon her in her mature age, if they had not been utterly spoiled by the imbecility of her husband and the malady which reduced him to his low mental state. Each of the three lovely Sardinian Princesses was doomed to be married to a most puissant, high, mighty, and illustrious Prince, who, in his mental and moral faculties, was below the meanest of his subjects. Maria Theresa, who was the earliest to leave her father's house a bride, married a Bourbon—the Duke of Lucca, Parma, and Piacentia—who was forced to abdicate in 1849, and died a few winters ago at Nice. He was the idiotic boy who visited the Consular Court of Napoleon as Prince of Etruria with his mother, and with her was keenly ridiculed by the Duchess of Abrantes in her memoirs. The next case of "Beauty and the Beast" in the family was presented in the marriage of Christina to Ferdinand II. of Naples. His cruelty killed her before she was a full year his wife. Why he should have ill-used a Princess so beautiful and gentle still remains a mystery. He was an absurdly precious husband to his second wife, who was of small stature and of mean presence. The "martyrdom" of Christina was adduced by Count Cavour as a reason why Victor Emmanuel II. should overcome "rancid prejudices" when he hesitated to accept the proposal of a briefless Corsican advocate as a suitor for the Princess Clotilde. Mary Anne was 28 before she could make up her mind to accept the Crown Prince Ferdinand of Austria, whom she had seen and loathed when she was little more than 20 at Florence. As her father had abdicated, and a very distant cousin of her uncle, Charles Felix, was heir to the Sardinian Crown, she was urged to put away romantic ideas and accept a brilliant position; so the tall, finely-built Mary Anne took the driveling and epileptic Ferdinand, and was married to him by proxy the 12th of February, 1831, and in person the 27th of the same month. The 28th of February she had nine fits. "What I suffered," wrote the bride to her ex-governess, "it is impossible to express." Soon after the death of the Emperor Francis, her father-in-law, there was a rumor that an heir in the direct line to the crown might be expected. In alluding to it the Empress said: "God forbid that I should ever perpetuate the suffering of which I am a constant witness. What renders it so awful is that it degrades instead of exalts. I am unable to respect martyrdom of this sort, although from my inmost heart I pity it. I should have been happier as a poor, obscure woman, with a husband that I could love and rosy children around me, than the wife of a Kaiser who is afflicted with a disease that unfits him for all public and private duties." The Empress Mary Anne put herself forward not so much because ambitious to govern as to conceal the infirmity of the Emperor. The cause of her interference not be being generally known, it was ascribed to a masterful disposition. She was a refined and very noble lady of an old school, and had been taught from infancy to hate the French Revolution. . . . In 1848 abdication became inevitable. The tidings of riot and heard-fought battles between imperial troops and insurgents in Vienna and Hungary were too much for Ferdinand. The Empress attempted to put him forward, but he was so contemptible and then so violently attacked by his malady that she had to join with those who urged abdication in favor of his nephew, who had the advantage of having no antecedents and good health. The retiring Kaiser went out with a large civil-list pension and a fortune of about £3,000,000, which more than doubled itself between 1848 and 1875, when he died. He had a taste for gardening and agriculture, and nothing short of a genius for making money in speculations. Latterly she was bent and shrivelled as a withered apple, wore a close coif and a loose dress resembling a nun's robe. No trace of former grace and beauty remained.

She Took Him.

At 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon a couple of excursionists took seats on the east portico of the city-hall, directly under the window of the Chief of Police. He was a bean-pole looking chap of 23, with dust an inch deep on his back, and she was an auburn-haired angel of 20, wearing a solid shoe, and chewing three quids of gum rolled into one. For a long time they sat and looked at the fountains and sighed and were silent. Then he tenderly queried:

"Hanner, isn't it dreamy?"

"Yum," she answered.

"I could sit here forever," he whispered.

"I don't believe I could—I'd be hungry."

More silence and sighs, and then he took her elbow in his hand and said:

"Hanner, I'm hungry now."

"Didn't you bring a biscuit along?"

"Hungry for your love, Hanner—not for biscuits. Hanner, s'posen we s'posen a case."

"Well?"

"S'posen I knew a Justice of the Peace who would marry us?"

"How much?"

"Two dollars."

"Have you got the money?"

"Hanner, do you doubt my love. I've got 75 cents, and I'll hunt up the Harker boys and borrow the rest."

"I'm afraid."

"Now, Hanner!"

"Oh, I can't; you know my folks don't like you."

"Hanner, hitch this way till I talk to you. S'posen I bought you candy, and peanuts, and watermelons? S'posen you realized my great love, and concluded to hitch to me before some other girl captured the prize? We'd gently slip down those steps, turn the corner of this stately edifice, walk to the shop of a Justice, and you'd have me and I'd have you."

"Oh, dear, but pa would rave."

"Hold on, Hanner. Your pa needn't know it—no one will know it. We'd keep it as silent as the grave until I had made your old man respect me for what I am. Gimme half a show and I'll make your par folier me round like a calf within a year, and your mar will fairly kiss the ground I walk on. Come, Hanner, let's slip."

"Oh, Gawge!"

"Hanner—Hanner! Think of the romance, the love, the mystery, the tenderness, the gold watches, and diamonds, rings, and silk dresses."

"Where?"

"Why, next year, when wool comes off. Don't I own forty acres of land? Don't I dote on you? Would I ask you to slip around if I didn't love you above the best hoss in our country? Hanner, let us slip."

"And you really love,——"

Then they slipped.

Within eight hours of a six-foot farmer coming up the walk with a big cane on one arm and his wife on the other, and the girl sild for Michigan avenue and the lover for Griswold street, the latter whispering to himself, as he dodged through the city-hall:

"That's her old dad, and he knocks oxen down with that club."

Tranquillity at Any Price.

"I war lookin' fur you 'bout an hour ago," observed a colored citizen to a policeman whom he met yesterday.

"What was the trouble?"

"A pusson claimin' to be my wife, an' havin' three chill'en behind her, arroved from Canada."

"Did, eh?"

"Yes, sah, an' de fust I knowed of it de crowd was right at de doah of my house. I just kinder reckoned on a sort o' cyclone, you know. Looked as if it would come powerfully sudden on de wife an' two chill'en inside."

"Whew! And what did you do?"

"Broke de toe werry gradual, sah. I s'pected dar'd be screamin' an' yellin' an' ha'r-pullin', but eberything moved off de tranquillest you eber saw. De pusson from Canada stuck to it dat she was de werry woman I run'd away from five yeahs ago, an' so when I saw dat it was no good to argy I took de hull of 'em in."

"And what did No. 2 say?"

"Nuffin' werry important. She kinder clawed aroun' fur a spell an' den settled down. De chillen took to each odder right away, an' de is now minglin' together in de harmonicst manner."

"And you are going to run two families?"

"Well, sah, Ize suggested dat one take in washin' an' de odder de ironin', while I kinder boss de job, an' I reckon we'll git along widout any serious purchases. Ize a pusson dat am bound to have tranquility aroun' my house at any cost. You kin sort o' hang aroun' heah, you know, an' if dar should be a sudden upshot de sight of you would go a good ways to embellish renewed harmony."

A Virginia Belle.

A Virginia reporter thus describes the belle of a ball he recently attended: Complexion neither blonde nor brunet, hovering between the dawn and sunrise of a summer's morning; eyes beside whose arrows Cupid's keenest darts are only fit for killing frogs or clams—eyes that drive the very stars of Heaven distracted with envy; lashes more gloriously silken than ever fringed the lids of Oriental houri. Hair in which ten thousand sunbeams nestle, darkly bright, fine as gossamer threads, but forming a net-work which scores of masculine strugglers have found powerful as the green withes that bound Delilah's Samson. Matchless in grace. Marvelously gifted in woman's grand endowment—tongue. Tones soft as the softest warbling of a flute on tropic seas at twilight. A polar star in every throng, toward whom all masculine compasses point with constant fringe. A magnet strong enough to turn a whole battalion topsy-turvy, should bring the planets rushing from their far-off spheres. Lovelier, more enchanting creatures never flitted through the Paradise of rapest poet's dream. Describes her? Were my pen a quill from the pinion of the loftiest seraph that burns in gleaming glory, and dipped in the refulgent radiance of the rainbow's fountain, it would be impossible. Raphael's ghost, after three centuries of celestial practice, would faint at the task of trying to depict her transcendent loveliness.

Off Her Feed.

"Will you have a plate of cream, dear?" he asked.

"No, thank you; I very rarely eat it," she sweetly replied.

"Well, do try a dish of strawberries, won't you, pet?" he continued.

"No, Alfred, they are so high-priced, and I really care but little for them," she answered.

"I'm so sorry," he said, with an inane desire to plunge his head into a butter-tub. "Now, you must, indeed you shall, take a glass of soda."

"You'll have to excuse me, but I only care to saunter along with you, dear," she replied. He could resist no longer. "Will you—will you—be my darling, ducky, wifey, my sweetest?" he exclaimed.

They were married that month. Late in August when she had bankrupted him on ice-cream and 10-cent California pears, he sadly remarked, "I thought you did not care for these things, Maud? You didn't appear to before we were married."

"Oh, yes, I remember that time you refer to, Mr. Smith. I was a trifle careful what I ate just then," she answered, and Mr. Smith buried himself in reflection.

What Broke a Boston Engagement.

No one who has not carefully attended to the actions and language of the audiences during the just-closed Wagner Festival has any idea of how high the feeling has run between those who admire and those who do not understand the principles of Wagnerian music. To illustrate the extent to which the war of opinion has been carried it may be well to relate a little incident. Among the attendants upon Wednesday afternoon's performance were a young gentleman who is prominent in society in this city and a young lady of high cultivation, to whom rumor reports him to be attianced. As will be remembered, the introduction to "The Rhinegold" was among the selections produced, wherein the steady and strong flow of the river is indicated by a protracted and sonorous note, around which the melody weaves itself like the eddies and whirlpools of the stream. The young gentleman aforesaid listened to this effect with pursed patience, and after the concert was over he said to his inamorata, as they walked out together: "I say, what does Wagner mean by that long, low note that went 'B-r-r-r-r' for about five minutes in the first part of the 'Rhinegold' music? Was he trying to describe a sawmill?" The young lady dropped his arm and flashed lightning at him out of her eyes. "I'll go home alone," she said with decision; "you don't understand the first principles of harmony!" and she flounced off, leaving him staring. And they do say—the friends of the pair—that the whilom engagement is now among the things that were.

Crushed Again.

On an incoming Vandalia train was a family of five—a fat, good-natured man, his wife, a pretty but nervous lady, and, gracious knows, 'twas enough to make her nervous, the trouble she had with their three children. The eldest, a boy of 6, mashed his hand by pulling a window down on it. A little later the 3-year-old, at a sudden jerk of the train, turned a somerset, bruising and gashing his head. Then the half-year old baby upset the alcohol lamp from the window-sill, which frightened the mother nearly into hysterics, which was a signal for all the children to set up in chorus. But during the next five minutes, when that half-distracted woman was trying to stop the music, that fat man from the seat back of her looked on with never an effort—he was really charming in his complacency. When quiet reigned again the wife said with a sigh:

"I do know I have more trouble than any woman on earth."

"Oh, no, my dear; don't say that," answered Benedick, not moving his eyes from his paper.

"I do say